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(1062 folders)

Information

Jan 1945

1937

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Informations - Vol 2

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N. 163 Data 17 Gennaio 1945 Ore 9,30 Pag. 1

PRIMO LANCIO
(Mattino)

LE CORRENTI DEL FUORUSCITISMO SPAGNOLO.

Roma - La situazione della Spagna in rapporto alla sua posizione interna ed internazionale acquista ogni giorno di più maggiore interesse. E' sembrato quindi opportuno esaminare le varie correnti del fuoruscitismo spagnuolo, che determinano gli orientamenti del dissidentismo nei confronti del governo di Franco.

I fuorusciti spagnoli si possono dividere in tre gruppi:

1°) Fuorusciti in Francia, che sono a loro volta divise in due categorie: la prima formata da quegli uomini politici e rappresentativi che non hanno collaborato col governo bolscevico spagnolo (tra questi, per esempio, Maura e Masquelet che fu Ministro della guerra sotto Azana). La seconda categoria è formata dai fuggiaschi della avanzata franchista al termine della guerra civile spagnola che rioverarono in Francia e furono raccolti, in un primo momento, in campi di concentramento. Sono in massima parte militari. Al momento della vittoria di Franco, essi potevano calcolarsi a circa 200.000. Lentamente molti sono rientrati. Ne resteranno ora in Francia meno di 50.000. Figure salienti mancano. Ha fatto parlare di sè una specie di capo eletto nei campi di concentramento dagli stessi soldati e denominato Paco el madrileno.

2°) Fuorusciti in America. Questo è il gruppo forse più rappresentativo. I componenti si trovano particolarmente nel Nord, negli Stati Uniti e nel Messico. Ne fa parte Martinez Barrio, che fu l'ultimo Presidente delle "Cortes" e che, come è stato annunciato dalla stampa, le ha riunite recentemente di nuovo, per la prima volta, nel Messico. Martinez Barrio è un uomo di centro. In America si trova anche Alvarez del Vajo, socialista, che fu ministro degli esteri, e che rappresentò la Spagna alla S.d.N. - Di questo gruppo americano fa parte anche Negrin, benchè egli si trovi materialmente a Londra. Intorno alle figure più salienti si aggruppano in America numerose altre personalità spagnole.

3°) Fuorusciti in Russia. Questo gruppo è costituito da quelli che, impegnati apertamente o direttamente per la stabilizzazione del regime bolscevico in Spagna, dopo la vittoria di Franco si esiliarono in Russia. La figura più saliente di questo gruppo, che non è numeroso d'altra parte, è Diaz, che fu capo del Partito comunista durante la guerra civile, e fu ministro.In Russia è anche la famosa "Pasionaria", [illegible] Il suo nomo è Dolores Ibarruri.

(ORBIS) 2756

UN RITROVAMENTO DI MONETE ANTICHE IN PROVINCIA DI TARANTO.

(Dal nostro corrispondente)

Taranto - E' giunta notizia che in una località della provincia

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES ESTRANGEIROS

1933

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è stato ritrovato un lotto di didrammi greci del IV secolo di Taranto.

Si tratterebbe di un peculio di 250 - 300 pezzi contenuti in un ripostiglietto probabilmente appartenente a qualche soldato che, in partenza per la guerra, lo ha sepolto per impedire che gliele rubassero.

Qualcuna di queste monete sembra abbia circolato. Come è risaputo, si tratta di pezzi argentei del peso di 8 grammi, che hanno da un lato la rappresentazione del Taras (cioè un cavaliere talvolta montato e talvolta assiso su di una sedia curule), mentre al rovescio hanno la figura di Taras, mitico fondatore di Taranto, che cavalca un delfino, a dimostrare la sua provenienza da oltremare per fondare l'antica colonia greca.

Le monete hanno forma circolare, il conio bellissimo e sembrerebbe, sempre secondo notizie, tuttavia non accertato, che alcune porterebbero la firma del famoso artista Kal.

(ORBIS)

I COMPITI DELL'ALTO COMMISSARIATO PER L'ALIMENTAZIONE.

Roma - L'Alto Commissariato per l'Alimentazione, costituitosi recentemente presso il Ministero dell'Agricoltura e Foreste, col compito di favorire ogni provvidenza necessaria a risolvere il grave problema dell'approvvigionamento alimentare dell'Italia, va organizzandosi per il raggiungimento di tale scopo. L'ufficio dovrà assumere una struttura agile, duttile ed elastica, che bandisca ogni appesantimento ed ogni inutile complicazione burocratica, tipici dell'organizzazione del regime fascista nel settore economico. Secondo il Sottosegretario Bergami, l'ufficio dovrà ripartire le sue funzioni in due gruppi di attività. Da un lato dovrà raccogliere tutto il materiale informativo sul potenziale economico delle varie regioni italiane, e dall'altro procedere allo smistamento dei prodotti da una zona all'altra, promuovendo una sorta di scambio, vantaggioso per tutte le regioni. Strettissimi dovranno poi essere i rapporti tra l'Alto Commissariato per l'alimentazione e l'ufficio dei trasporti, che dipenderà tecnicamente dal Ministero delle Comunicazioni, ma sarà al servizio dell'Alto Commissariato per quanto riguarda la destinazione dei viaggi ferroviari e l'assegnazione dei mezzi di trasporto che, prima che ad ogni altro fine, dovranno essere impiegati per l'approvvigionamento alimentare della Nazione italiana.

Si attende con ansia che il Commissariato possa al più presto entrare in funzione e dare un apporto costruttivo alla ripresa economica italiana.

(ORBIS)

(Nota di Servizio) 2735

IGNAZIO SILONE, COMMISSARIO STRAORDINARIO DELLA CASA EDITRICE RIZZOLI ?

Roma - Pare accertata la nomina dello scrittore antifascista Ignazio Silone, autore dei due celebri romanzi "Fantasma" e "Pane e vino", a Commissario straordinario della Casa editrice Rizzoli, che pubblicò molti giornali illustrati asserviti al regime fascista. (ORBIS)

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RASSEGNA DELLA STAMPA
(17 gennaio 1945 - Mattino)

I GIORNALI DEL MATTINO SI INTERESSANO DELLA SITUAZIONE DELLA SICILIA, DELLA SITUAZIONE INTERNA E DELLA NECESSITA' DI COSTITUIRE UN'ARMATA ITALIANA EFFICIENTE PER INTENSIFICARE IL CONTRIBUTO DELL'ITALIA ALLA GUERRA CONTRO I NAZIFASCISTI.

L'ITALIA LIBERA dice che sono sempre più frequenti in Sicilia e nell'Italia meridionale gli episodi di aggressioni e la bravata più o meno dichiaratamente fascista. E' ben lontana dal nostro pensiero l'intenzione di eccitare alla guerra civile, ma sarebbe inconcepibile che pochi mesi di liberazione dagli artigli delle S.S. ci avessero tutti smidollati, riportandoci agli stati d'animo di venti anni orsono. Dopo aver premesso che il fascismo di marca mussoliniana è morto, ma che esiste nelle terre liberate il neofascismo in livrea monarchica, il giornale scrive che lo Stato deve assumere in pieno la difesa dell'ordine, ordine democratico e non ordine qualunque. Ma per far questo, è necessario che esso rinnovi il suo apparato, per farsi espressione dei ceti politici della liberazione, mentre è altrettanto necessario che questi ceti si sentano tutt'uno con lo Stato, e siano disposti ancora a lottare ed a morire per esso.

IL TEMPO, richiamandosi alla discussione tenuta ai Comuni sulla resa incondizionata della Germania, scrive che quando la formula della resa incondizionata fu enunciata due anni fa, la guerra sofferta dall'Europa non era al punto d'oggi. Il giornale aggiunge che belgi, olandesi, italiani, polacchi, greci, bulgari, romeni, cecoslovacchi, ungheresi, finlandesi avevano subito la prima occupazione tedesca, ma non si era ancora aperta la frattura /insanabile fra lo spirito delle libertà europee e l'orrore, lo strazio e l'infamia della dominazione germanica.

Questa frattura è ora insanabile. L'Europa non potrà rinascere e non potrà vivere se la Germania non sarà debellata per sempre.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, occupandosi nel suo articolo di fondo dello sviluppo industriale delle regioni agricole, scrive fra l'altro che la difesa più elementare dei paesi industriali potrebbe consistere in una politica economica mondiale di libero scambio. Ripristinando, cioè la tradizionale e teoricamente logica tendenza di ogni Paese alla specializzazione. Ma questa prospettiva non sembra realizzabile, continua il giornale, essendo alquanto dubbio che Paesi come l'U.R.S.S. acconsentano ad aprire le porte ad una concorrenza che metterebbe a terra la loro grande industria, riducendo di molto la loro potenza politica.

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1935

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RASSEGNA DELLA STAMPA (2)

(17 gennaio 1945 - Mattino)

L'UNITA' scrive che dopo nove mesi di degna esistenza di un governo democratico in Italia, nessuna ragione politica o militare giustificherebbe che la possibilità della costituzione di una grande Armata italiana ci venga ancora negata.

Il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale, continua il giornale, ha avuto ragione di presentare ai capi delle Nazioni Unite questa sua rivendicazione.

Il giornale conclude dicendo che è lecito sperare che la richiesta fatta dal partito comunista di costituire un'armata italiana venga finalmente accolta. Non saremo così più oltre lasciati fuori dell'uscio, ad invocare inutilmente dagli Alleati il diritto di battersi e di morire per la causa comune, conclude il giornale.

IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO, nuovo quotidiano di informazioni, nel suo articolo di fondo scrive che una necessità indeclinabile si impone oggi. Fare la guerra, vincere la guerra al fianco degli Alleati per la liberazione completa del territorio nazionale. Bisogna potenziare al massimo lo sforzo bellico, continua il giornale, e trarlo a compimento su un piano morale che sia di giusto decoro per il Paese, di fronte ad ogni altro popolo combattente, affinchè l'Italia abbia voce e prestigio domani, nel concerto delle grandi Nazioni libere e vittoriose.

ITALIA NUOVA scrive che la grande famiglia italiana deve, nella sciagura che la colpisce, ritrovare il suo "senso di famiglia". In ogni famiglia esistono contrasti di caratteri, di idee, di interessi; ma di fronte ad un qualunque avvenimento che porga in pericolo la famiglia stessa, il suo nome ed il suo patrimonio, queste differenze cessano d'un tratto nella difesa di quello che fu il nome e il patrimonio dei padri e che sarà il nome e il patrimonio dei figli. Per questo nome e questo patrimonio il popolo italiano, mentre tutti gli altri popoli combattono una guerra, si è trovato nella tragica contingenza di dovere combattere due, e nell'una e nell'altra ha dimostrato di saper compiere, con alto senso dell'onore, il proprio dovere. Solo nella tutela di questo nome e di questo patrimonio potremo ritrovare noi stessi, a dispetto di coloro che, forse senza saperlo, vogliono spiantare l'Italia.

IL POPOLO polemizza col settimanale dei giovani del Partito d'Azione, "Giustizia e Libertà", a proposito di documenti pubblicati da questo settimanale tendenti a dimostrare l'alleanza della Chiesa con i regimi fascisti e con la politica di aggressione. Proprio oggi, scrive tra l'altro il POPOLO, l'Agenzia "Servizio Informazioni" trasmette un comunicato con il quale informa che quattro sacerdoti e due religiosi sono stati giustiziati in Germania in queste ultime settimane. I due religiosi sono i gesuiti padre Luigi Grim, professore di lingue al Collegio dei Gesuiti a Feldkirch (Tirolo) e Padre

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1936

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RASSEGNA DELLA STAMPA (3)

(17 gennaio 1945 - mattino)

Giovanni Steimmayer di Gries, che dopo essere stati in prigione per più di un anno sono stati uccisi. Negli ultimi tempi, in Germania, è aumentata la persecuzione contro il clero cattolico e soprattutto contro alcuni membri dell'Episcopato, che ha mantenuto sempre un atteggiamento intransigente nei riguardi del nazismo, atteggiamento manifestatosi attraverso le prediche dei parroci, Le pastorali dei Vescovi e le annuali conferenze. Il giornale consiglia gli amici di "Giustizia e Libertà" a prendere atto anche di questo documento e ad inserirlo nel loro prezioso "dossier".

ORBIS

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ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

Major John P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A -a C .
Via Veneto (Pal.ex Corporazioni)
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1937

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1938

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ORBIS

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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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RASSEGNA DELLA STAMPA
(pomeriggio)

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA, nel suo articolo di fondo, scrive che un popolo tradito non può ubbidire agli ordini dei suoi traditori. Ogni goccia di sangue che i soldati italiani saranno chiamati a versare sarà data per la libertà e la redenzione dell'Italia, non per la gloria della dinastia; per la fondazione della nuova Europa, non per la conservazione della vecchia Italia. L'esercito del popolo, continua il giornale, non può rientrare nei quadri dell'esercito di El-Alamein, di Tunisi e di Salerno, che ha ancora, se non gli stessi capi, i collaboratori e gli allievi di quei capi che compaiono oggi dinanzi all'Alta Corte di Giustizia.

Noi ripetiamo al Governo che se non intende compiere il suo dovere di liquidatore, di giustiziere e di ricostruttore, tradirà il Paese e gli Alleati. Il Paese, perchè il governo senza un potere effettivamente responsabile è un malefico inganno; gli Alleati, perchè esso sa di non poter rappresentare la volontà del Paese che non lo segue.

(ORBIS)

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DICHIARAZIONI DELL'AVV. ROSSINI, CAPO DELL'UFFICIO STAMPA DELLA PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO, SULL'ATTUALE RICHIAMO ALLE ARMI E SUI RECENTI AVVENIMENTI IN SICILIA.

Roma - L'avv. Armando Rossini, Capo dell'Ufficio Stampa della Presidenza, parlando ai giornalisti al Viminale, ha dichiarato che indubbiamente il richiamo alle armi è l'avvenimento che ha avuto più larga eco in questa settimana, anche perchè ha determinato incidenti in Sicilia. Il governo, egli ha detto, comprende quanto costi ai giovani, reduci talvolta da più guerre e da poco tornati alle loro case, abbandonare ancora una volta gli studi ripresi o il lavoro, nelle attuali difficoltà prezioso per le loro famiglie: ma la Patria deve poter contare su tutti i suoi figli.

Il richiamo non ha tuttavia quella portata che taluni hanno voluto attribuirgli in Italia e all'estero poichè è stato deciso nell'intento di crescere lo sforzo bellico italiano nel campo della co-belligeranza, per mantenere a numero le unità mobilitate, creando una disponibilità di riserva, e per consentire eventuali congedamenti di classi più anziane. E' allo studio un miglioramento del trattamento che sarà fatto alle famiglie dei richiamati, e che non sarà, anche in questo momento, così misero come è stato erroneamente pubblicato.

Gli attuali richiami alle armi, se non hanno grande importanza materiale, ne hanno invece una morale di grande entità. In questi mesi, ha detto l'avv. Rossini, si crea veramente l'avvenire

1939

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d'Italia, che non è cristallizzato nelle formule dell'armistizio - le quali non pregiudicano affatto la sistemazione territoriale o coloniale. L'avvenire dell'Italia per i suoi confini e per la sua posizione nel mondo è in relazione al contributo che essa da alla guerra comune. Per queste ragioni di carattere morale è più dolorosa la riluttanza alla presentazione alle armi manifestata da alcune popolazioni della Sicilia, dove l'ordine è stato ristabilito.
L'avv. Rossini ha precisato che a Ragusa i noti tumulti sono avvenuti in seguito all'arresto di 9 giovani che non avevano risposto alla chiamata alle armi. I disordini si estendevano poi a Monterosso Alto, a Comiso, dove avvennero i fatti più gravi, a Giarratana ed a Vittoria. Il bilancio di questi tristi episodi è di 17 morti (un ufficiale, un sottufficiale, tredici carabinieri e due fanti) e 30 feriti (quindici carabinieri e quindici soldati); fra i rivoltosi si registravano 13 morti e 50 feriti.

Anche a Naro, in provincia di Agrigento, l'11 gennaio, dopo una conferenza tenuta da un insegnante separatista, scoppiava una rivolta. Circa 300 giovani incitati dall'oratore a non presentarsi alle armi, saccheggiavano ed incendiavano i locali della Pretura, l'ufficio delle imposte di consumo, diversi negozi ed abitazioni privato ed appiccavano il fuoco alla caserma dei carabinieri.

La rivolta, sedata il giorno 13, ha avuto come bilancio: 1 ufficiale dei carabinieri ucciso e quattro militari feriti; 5 rivoltosi uccisi, 12 feriti e 30 catturati. Tra questi sono gli istigatori della rivolta.

Tanto in provincia di Ragusa quanto in quella di Agrigento l'ordine è stato ristabilito senza più gravi conseguenze in virtù della pronta decisione e della fermezza delle autorità che hanno fronteggiato rapidamente una situazione che avrebbe potuto diventare seria, dato il numero e l'armamento dei rivoltosi.

L'avv. Rossini ha quindi illustrato la situazione sanitaria del Paese, che non suscita gli allarmi ingiustificati di cui taluno si è fatto eco. Tale situazione si avvia verso un sicuro miglioramento, specialmente per l'interessamento premuroso del brigadiere generale C.S. Parkinson, direttore della Soccomommissione della Salute Pubblica della Commissione Alleata, che ha fornito ogni appoggio all'Amministrazione italiana della Sanità Pubblica.

L'azione profilattica è stata concentrata nella lotta contro il tifo esentematico, il vaiuolo e la malaria.

(ORBIS) 2730

GIUSEPPE ALBANO DETTO "IL GOBBO DEL QUARICCIOLO" RIMANE UCCISO IN UN CONFLITTO COI CARABINIERI.

Roma - Un grave fatto è avvenuto questa sera verso le ore 16,30 in Via Fornovo 12, proprio dinanzi alla sede del Partito di Unione Proletaria. In una sparatoria che è durata per qualche minuto e che ha trasformato il crocicchio di strade che collega Piazza delle V Giornate al Viale Giulio Cesare in un campo di battaglia, Giuseppe

..../

1940

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Albano, detto "il Gobbo del Quarticciolo",è rimasto ucciso in un conflitto coi Carabinieri, assieme ad un suo complice, mentre un altro che lo accompagnava è all'ospedale in fin di vita.

La notizia è particolarmente interessante perchè del "Gobbo del Quarticciolo" avevano molto parlato le cronache dei giorni dopo il 5 giugno, sopratutto esaltando le sue gesta di partigiano durante il periodo clandestino. Ne avevano parlato ancora per la denunzia da lui fatta contro Beniamino Gigli, secondo la quale Beniamino Gigli avrebbe assistito alle torture inflittegli dalle S.S. e dai fascisti repubblicani, ed ancora in relazione alle risse con i monarchici quando furono affissi per Roma i manifesti inneggianti alla monarchia.

Nemico inconciliabile dei carabinieri, egli aveva anche ultimamente dichiarato che, nel suo quartiere, che egli considerava come un suo feudo, nessuno della Benemerita avrebbe posto piede se non morto. Sembra infatti che egli assicurasse di avere sistemato intorno al suo quartier generale una serie di mitragliatrici che, con i loro fuochi incrociati, avrebbero precluso ogni tentativo di assalto da parte di chiunque. Il "gobbo del Quarticciolo" odiava profondamente i carabinieri che definitiva tutti "fascisti", sembra quindi che egli presentisse quel conflitto che doveva costargli la vita.

Dati i precedenti del "gobbo del Quarticciolo", si era pensato, appena giunta all'Agenzia "Orbis" la notizia del conflitto in Via Fornovo, che la causa fosse veramente politica. Invece si tratta di uno scontro con la forza pubblica dovuto a ragioni di reato comune.

Perchè, se è confermato che il "gobbo del Quarticciolo" si è comportato bene durante il periodo dell'occupazione nazi-fascista in Roma, non è men vero, secondo risultanze ormai indiscutibili, che egli aveva organizzato una banda per compiere grassazioni, banda che, autentica associazione a delinquere, si era specializzata sopratutto nei ricatti a sfondo politico. 0729

L'azione di "fermo" da parte dei carabinieri nei confronti del "gobbo del Quarticciolo" e della sua banda si è svolta secondo un piano preordinato. Venuti a conoscenza che l'Albano si apprestava a lasciare la sua roccaforte per scendere in città assieme ai suoi complici, fu predinato. Divisasi la banda in due parti, una parte è stata arrestata in altra località di Roma senza resistenza, mentre quella dove trovavasi anche il "gobbo" ha dato battaglia con le note conseguenze. Il "gobbo del Quarticciolo" è rimasto fulminato da un colpo di rivoltella ed è stato ricoverato nel portone del partito di Unione proletaria assieme all'altro complice ucciso, finchè non è giunta l'auto-ambulanza che lo ha trasportato all'Obitorio. Dei carabinieri sono rimasti feriti un maresciallo ed un appuntato. Agivano alle dipendenze del ten. col/ Pennarelli.

(ORBIS)

1941

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SUPPLEMENTO ECCEZIONALE BISETTIMANALE

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RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1942

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Nota redazionale:

[illegible] [illegible] AL [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible].

L'articolo del "Risorgimento liberale" - "Suggerimenti" - nel quale si risponde ad alcuni commenti e ad alcune critiche fatte alla recente esposizione finanziaria del Ministro del Tesoro, non risolve il quesito principale fatto nella stampa e negli ambienti interessati, e cioè: Qual'è la politica finanziaria del Governo ? In quale modo il Governo intende uscire dalla situazione disperata nella quale si trova la finanza dello Stato ?

Non occorrono suggerimenti, ma una politica.

Per quanto riguarda uno dei suggerimenti già fatti da tempo al Ministro, di separare cioè la circolazione e i debiti del Nord da quelli del Centro e del Sud, l'articolo del "Risorgimento liberale" non vede gli scopi veri che si intendono raggiungere con la separazione stessa, cioè la necessità di arrestare la trattazione di Lire all'estero, largamente praticata da tedeschi e fascisti in Svizzera e nei Balcani, con quotazioni che superano di molto quelle praticate in quella parte dell'Italia che è stata liberata dagli Alleati, e che vanno da L. 200 a L. 220 il franco svizzero.

Una separazione della circolazione del Nord arresterebbe immediatamente queste transazioni e si aumenterebbe, in tal modo, inoltre la resistenza dei cittadini del Nord alle richieste del Governo fascista.

Infine e soprattutto si stabilirebbe la base per una qualsiasi distinzione od operazione necessaria, da effettuarsi quando, liberato il Nord, si conoscerà la consistenza vera della circolazione e dei debiti.

Si avrebbe infine la possibilità di operare, frattanto, sulla situazione monetaria del Centro e del Sud, e tentare in tal modo di "ancorare" la Lira. 2727

Il chè è urgente.

(ORBIS)

1943

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S U P P L E M E N T O E C O N O M I C O

CIRCA LE MODALITA' PER LA RIPRESA DEL COMMERCIO ESTERO.

La circolare del Ministero dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro, riguardante il commercio estero, viene esaminata in questi giorni in tutti i circoli interessati e si spera, come del resto la circolare stessa fa comprendere, che la procedura ed i controlli stabiliti dal Ministro possano essere modificati in base ai suggerimenti che verranno fatti.
Ciò è essenziale per l'importanza del problema e per ristabilire, anche in questa attività, una forma democratica di esame e di decisione.
A tale proposito anzi si domanda insistentemente a quale punto sia la questione delle Consulte, la formazione delle quali il Governo annunziò come uno dei termini del suo programma, e che avrebbero dovuto cooperare con i Ministri all'esame ed alla soluzione delle gravi questioni del Paese, soprattutto per quanto riguarda i problemi economici.
Finora ogni decisione è presa dai Ministri e dai servizi ministeriali, od in riunioni di Ministri, senza nessuna partecipazione del Paese, e mentre commissioni esistono negli Uffici Alleati, non ci sono commissioni da parte italiana. (ORBIS)

COME SONO STATE PREDISPOSTE LE RICHIESTE DI FORNITURE DI PRIMO AIUTO PER L'INDUSTRIA ITALIANA.

La formulazione delle richieste di forniture di primo aiuto, prima di essere concertata fra il Governo italiano e la Commissione Alleata, ha richiesto una complessa opera di rilevazione e di studio delle condizioni nelle quali si trovano le industrie dell'Italia liberata.
Tale opera è stata svolta dal Comitato Esperti Industriali, che 2726
rapidamente attrezzatosi ha provveduto a raccogliere a mezzo di appositi questionari i dati statistici necessari per avere un dettagliato quadro della situazione.
L'elaborazione dei dati così riuniti è stata particolarmente difficile, data la disparità delle condizioni di ciascun Stabilimento e data la necessità di accertare, per ogni settore industriale, quali concentramenti fossero consigliabili per raggiungere la più elevata capacità produttiva.
Passando ad uno stadio successivo, è stato preso in esame l'ammontare dei fabbisogni di ogni settore, e sono state valutate da un lato le possibilità di soddisfare i fabbisogni stessi all'interno, e dall'altro le varie combinazioni di richieste avanzabili agli Alleati, onde ottenere, attraverso il gioco delle produzioni complementari, il maggior risultato con il minimo mezzo.

1944

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Nello spazio di circa tre mesi, questa importante mole di lavoro è stata espletata, e la Commissione Alleata, pur avendo mosso qualche rilievo ai dati che le sono stati presentati, ha constatato la serietà con la quale il lavoro stesso è stato svolto.
Se la richiesta al riguardo presentata agli Alleati verrà accolta, una missione di esperti italiani si recherà negli Stati Uniti, per fornire in sede di esame dei fabbisogni della nostra industria le delucidazioni del caso. (ORBIS)

NUOVO MODO PER L'ESPLETAMENTO DELLE GARE DI APPALTO.

Favorevole accoglimento sarebbe stato fatto dal Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici alla richiesta avanzata dall'Associazione tra Imprenditori di Costruzioni edili, tendente ad ottenere che l'aggiudicazione nelle gare di appalto sia effettuata in base alla media dei ribassi fatti dai concorrenti. (ORBIS)

AUMENTATA PRODUZIONE ITALIANA DI FERRO-ALI.

Alcune fabbriche di perfosfati hanno ripreso la produzione nell'Italia liberata.
All'approvvigionamento di piriti per tali fabbriche si provvede con la produzione delle miniere toscane liberate nell'autunno scorso e già parzialmente riattivate.
L'esistenza presso tali miniere di notevoli giacenze che i nazisti non hanno potuto interamente asportare, assicurerà la regolarità degli approvvigionamenti per tutto il tempo durante il quale dovrà procedersi alla messa appunto degli impianti minerari. (ORBIS)

IL COSTO DELLA VITA A ROMA, NELLA PRIMA QUINDICINA DI GENNAIO. 2725

La punta annualmente rilevata nei prezzi dei generi alimentari, in occasione delle feste natalizie, non è stata seguita quest'anno dalla consueta flessione, e ciò a causa della difficoltà di reintegrazione delle scorte, delle pessime condizioni atmosferiche che da oltre una settimana ostacolano l'approvvigionamento di verdura ai mercati della Capitale, e della limitatezza delle distribuzioni di generi tesserati.
I prezzi medi del "mercato nero" nella prima quindicina di gennaio, sono stati:
Pane L. 90 al kg. - Pasta L. 180 al kg. - Farina bianca e semolino L. 100 al kg. - Farina di granoturco L. 60 al kg. - Legumi L. 150 in media al kg. - Patate L. 45 al kg. - Burro L. 600 al kg. - Lardo L. 565 al kg. - Olio L. 350 al lt. - Formaggio fresco L. 200 al kg. - Formaggio secco L. 900 al kg. - Salumi L. 850 al kg. - Carne fresca: manzo L. 400, vitella L. 420, maiale L. 460, al kg. - Carne in scatola L. 480 al kg. - Carne e vegetali L. 140 al kg. - Pesce fresco L. 350 al kg. - Uova L. 32 l'una- Zucchero L. 880 al kg. - Miele L. 460 al kg. -

1945

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Tarmellata L. 300 al kg. - Caffè L. 850 al kg.(miscelato con surrogati) - Sale L. 180 al kg. - Carbone di legna L. 18 al kg. - Spirito da ardere L. 100 al lt. - Benzina L. 55 al lt. - Petrolio L. 150 al lt.
I prezzi dei generi di abbigliamento hanno subito un ulteriore notevole aumento, accentuato in particolar modo per le calzature da uomo, per le quali si è aggravata la rarefazione. (ORBIS)

LE POSSIBILITA' DI PRODUZIONE E DI ESPORTAZIONE DELL'INDUSTRIA ITALIANA DELLO ZINCO.

Le notizie diffuse nei giorni scorsi sul programma di esportazioni italiane che accompagnerà le nostre richieste di forniture di primo aiuto, hanno fatto conoscere al pubblico la possibilità per l'Italia di esportare minerali metalliferi e metalli, tra i quali si segnalano il mercurio e lo zinco.
La produzione di minerali di zinco è accentrata nell'Italia liberata, in Sardegna, e quella di zinco-metallo è ripartita tra la Sardegna e la Calabria.
La produzione dell'isola, nei primi anni della guerra si è aggirata sulle 150.000 tn. di minerale e sulle 5.000 tn. di metallo, alle quali sono da aggiungere altre 14.000 tn. di metallo prodotte in Calabria.
Tale capacità produttiva è potenzialmente intatta, e la ripresa del lavoro a ritmo normale è condizionata alla disponibilità di adeguati quantitativi di energia elettrica (40.000.000 di Kwh. annui, oltre quelli necessari per effettuare il prosciugamento delle miniere allagate), di non ingenti quantitativi di materiali non reperibili sul mercato interno, e dei natanti da impiegare per il trasporto del minerale dalla Sardegna alla Calabria. 724
Poichè la situazione degli impianti elettrici della Sardegna e della Calabria è soddisfacente, e poichè i materiali da importare (prevalentemente reattivi per fluttuazione) presentano volume limitato, è da ritenere che la completa riattivazione dell'industria zincifera sarda e calabrese sia possibile in un avvenire non lontano, il che consentirebbe la riassunzione al lavoro di circa 10.000 operai e l'ottenimento di 20.000 tn. annue dipiombo, data la connessione che lega le due produzioni minerarie.
Varie diecine di migliaia di tn. di minerali di piombo e di zinco giacciono attualmente, in attesa di trattamento metallurgico, sui piazzali delle miniere, nei porti e sulle spiagge sarde.
L'esportazione di minerali di zinco, nell'anteguerra, era in media di 75.000 tn. annue: in un futuro prossimo l'esportazione potrà essere notevolmente incrementata ed aver per oggetto il metallo, anzichè il minerale, onde ridurre il volume delle merce da trasportare via mare. (ORBIS)

1946

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QUOTAZIONI DELLE VALUTE ESTERE SUL "MERCATO NERO"

Il "mercato nero" della valuta ha subito un'ulteriore movimento ascensionale, nettamente accentuatosi in questi ultimi giorni, nei quali la sterlina oro è stata trattata fino a Lire 7.350, i cinque dollari oro fino a Lire 7.120, il marengo fino a Lire 5.490, la sterlina carta fino a Lire 890, il dollaro carta fino a L. 330, il franco svizzero fino a Lire 114.

Negli ambienti politici di opposizione si attribuisce tale fenomeno, come pure il movimento verificatosi nelle quotazioni dei titoli di Stato, alle dichiarazioni dell'On. Soleri, in quanto queste avrebbero provocato un senso di sfiducia.

Non è da escludersi, però, che nel mercato delle valute estere di contrabbando ci si trovi di fronte ad una manovra di speculazione, preparata da alcune settimane, la quale sfrutti oggi a proprio vantaggio la perplessità ingenerata nel pubblico dalle dichiarazioni predette e dalle polemiche che ne sono derivate.

(ORBIS)

LEGGI, DECRETI, COMUNICATI E PROVVEDIMENTI IN MATERIA ECONOMICA.

(Rassegna settimanale)

IMPOSTA DI R.M. E IMPOSTA ORDINARIA SUL PATRIMONIO

Il decreto legislativo luogotenenziale N°399 del 4/12/44 disciplina l'iscrizione provvisoria dell'imposta di R.M. e dell'imposta ordinaria sul patrimonio, nei confronti di Società, Enti, Ditte industriali e commerciali, e di tutti i contribuenti per i quali non sia possibile procedere ad accertamenti definitivi a causa della non avvenuta liberazione di tutto il territorio nazionale (Gazz.Uff. 4/1/45,N°2).

2723

IMPOSTA SULL'ENTRATA

Il pagamento dell'Imposta sull'entrata, afferente il commercio dei prodotti ortofrutticoli e della pesca, dovrà effettuarsi, secondo le disposizioni del Decreto ministeriale 18/12/1944, mediante aliquota una tantum da corrispondersi all'atto della immissione al consumo. Il medesimo decreto contiene norme per il pagamento dell'imposta sull'entrata relativa alla gestione di pubblici esercizi, all'artigianato ambulante, alle prestazioni al dettaglio, al trasporto di persone, all'esercizio di professioni, e disposizioni particolari per le mense militari, aziendali e di fabbrica, per le cucine economiche e per le assicurazioni del bestiame (Gazz.Uff.4/1/45).

COLTIVAZIONE DEL TABACCO

Sono state disposte, con apposito Decreto legislativo, alcune modifiche alle norme che regolano i rapporti tra l'Amministrazione dei Monopoli di Stato, i concessionari ed i coltivatori di tabacco, nei casi di concessioni speciali e di concessioni per esportazione. (Gazz. Uff. 9/1/45).

1947

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BANCA D' ITALIA.

Norme di carattere transitorio regolerannno, ai sensi del Decreto legislativo 2/1/45 N° 1, la nomina ed i poteri del Governatore, del Direttore Generale e del Vice Direttore Generale della Banca d'Italia. Di particolare rilievo l'esclusione dai poteri del Governatore, di quelli inerenti alla presidenza dell'Istituto mobiliare italiano, del Consorzio di credito per le opere pubbliche, e dell'Istituto di credito per le imprese di pubblica utilità. In occasione della nomina del sen. Einaudi a Governatore della Banca d'Italia, è stata sospesa l'incompatibilità tra tale carica e quella di membro del parlamento. (Gazz.Uff. 5/1/45 N° 4).

ALTO COMMISSARIATO DELL' ALIMENTAZIONE.

Con i Decreti legislativi luogotenenziali 13/12/44 N° 410 e 20/12/44 N° 411, è stato istituito e sono stati determinati le attribuzioni dell'Alto Commissariato dell' Alimentazione, organo che dovrà provvedere alla disciplina degli approvvigionamenti, della distribuzione e del consumo dei prodotti nazionali e di importazione necessari per l'alimentazione delle forze armate e della popolazione civile (Gazz. Uff. 11/1/45, N° 5).

ASSEMBLEE DI SOCIETA' PER AZIONI.

Per le sottoelencate Società per azioni sono state convocate le rispettive assemblee alle date a fianco indicate:

S.A.Industria Cloaria- Esturi	27/1/45 -ore	10
S.A. Vini Italiani Tipici Esportazione -Roma	20/1/45 - "	11
S.A. Romana Alimentari Torrefazione -Roma	20/1/45 - "	11
S.A. Industrie Chimiche Dott. Scarpitti-Roma	20/1/45 - "	15
S.A.C.C.I.E.L. - Roma	19/1/45 - "	10
S.A. Rinascimento - Roma	20/1/45 - "	10
Consorzio Produttori Vend.Laterizi-Firenze	26/1/45 - "	15
"A.P.A.I." - Roma	24/1/45 - "	15,30
S.A. Cellulosa Cloro Soda - Napoli	29/1/45 - "	10
S.A. Immobiliare Miglioramenti Agricoli-Roma	22/1/45 - "	10
"S.A.I.E.E.S." - Roma	22/1/45 - "	10
S.A. Giuseppe Castrolonardo e F.gli- Bari	10/2/45 - "	10
Soc. pel risanamento di Napoli - Napoli	4/2/45 - "	10
Soc. Italiana Potassa - Roma	25/1/45 - "	11
S.A. Albergo Quirinale - Roma	30/1/45 - "	10
S.A. Fondiaria Romana Abitaz.moderne- Roma	30/1/45 - "	10
S.A. " ALBEA" - Roma	27/1/45 - "	15

Convocazioni di Soc. cooperative:

Coop. "Borgata Agricola Tor Cervara" - Roma	20/1/45 - "	11
Coop. "L'Italmare" - Roma	25/1/45 - "	10
Consorzio Cooperative di consumo La Fratellanza	25/1/45 "	16
Coop. Parva Domus Tomentana - Roma	27/1/45 - "	17

(Gazz. Uff. 3 e 5/1/45- N° 1 e 2)

2722

1948

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162 bis 16 Gennaio 1945 18,— 7

I PROBLEMI ECONOMICI NELLA STAMPA ITALIANA

QUESTIONI MONETARIE.

Le critiche mosse alla politica monetaria del Governo Bonomi dai giornali di opposizione, sono state ribattute nel 'Risorgimento liberale" del 12 c.m. da Giuseppe Ugo Papi, il quale esaminando il suggerimento avanzato da una parte della stampa, di differenziare la circolazione dell' Italia liberata da quella del Nord Italia, prospetta le difficoltà pratiche connesse con la stampigliatura dei biglietti in corso o con la sostituzione degli stessi. Dopo aver rilevato che non è dimostrata l'esistenza al Nord di una inflazione più accentuata, il Papi si domanda se convenga riversare le conseguenze della guerra su talune regioni per diferderne altre e se sia agevole fissare un cambio uniforme nelle varie regioni e per tutti i rapporti. Dubbi altrettanto marcati sono affacciati dal Papi sull'opportunità di deflazioni forzose e sull'opportunità di limitare l'assorbimento del risparmio da parte dello Stato. Nel concludere il suo articolo il Papi, affermata l'opportunità dei dibattiti in corso, pone in luce la complessità del problema finanziario e monetario e la circostanza che il coordinamento dei fattori dai quali può scaturire ogni soluzione comporta la conoscenza da un lato della presumibile entità dei ricavi ottenibili da imposte, tasse e prestiti e, dall'altro, dell'entità delle spese.

Nino Gaeta, nell' "Avanti !" del 13 c.m. insiste sulla necessità di affrontare con urgenza il risanamento dell'inflazione e afferma che l'errore base del Governo risiede nel voler considerare la situazione monetaria e finanziaria anche in funzione dell'Italia ancora occupata, il chè comporta l'influenzamento e addirittura l'indiretta determinazione della politica di guerra da parte del nemico.

Il "Popolo" del 13 c.m. dedica un breve corsivo alla Conferenza di Bretton Woods, riportando alcuni giudizi della rivista inglese " Fortnightly " sull'atteggiamento della politica finanziaria americana.

Il settimanale "Cosmopolita" del 13 c.m. contiene un raffronto dovuto a G.N. Di Simone tra la situazione monetaria della Germania nel 1923 e l'attuale situazione italiana. Il De Simone, prese le mosse da quanto scrisse Bresciani Turroni sulle vicende del Marco tedesco, rileva che la presenza in Italia di un potere occupante non consentirebbe al Governo quella voluta debolezza allora manifestatasi in Germania nella trattazione del problema monetario, così come non consentirebbe lo svilupparsi di una eventuale influenza favoreggiatrice della svalutazione da parte di coalizioni industriali ed agricole ad essa interessate, eventualità che l'articolista non ritiene possa verificarsi in Italia, sia per diversa struttura della nostra economia rispetto a quella tedesca, sia per le diverse ripercussioni avute dalla guerra 1914-18 sulla vita economica dei popoli.

Esaminate le disparità che si notano nelle possibilità di influire sulla situazione mediante provvedimenti fiscali e nei fenomeni concernenti la velocità di circolazione, il De Simone

1949

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lode la decisione del Governo di sospendere ogni ulteriore emis= sione di carta moneta, infondendo così nel pubblico quella fidu= cia, la cui assenza determinò il crollo monetario tedesco.

PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE.

Lucio Labriola, ne "Il Tempo" del 12 c.m. manifesta l'avviso che una politica economica pianificata sia controindicata a risolve= re i problemi della ricostruzione italiana, presentando questa esigenza diverse da quelle che hanno fatto ravvisare, sia in Rus= sia e sia nelle Nazioni fasciste, che nel mondo capitalista, l'op= portunità di ricorrere all'impostazione di "piani" economici, e cioè la riorganizzazione della nazione per la guerra nei primi due casi, e la necessità di trovare un rimedio alle crisi di sovraproduzione, nel terzo caso.
Mario Zagari, nell' "Avanti !" del 12 c.m.,rileva che nell'arti= colo di Riccardi, da noi recensito Venerdì scorso, è implicito un avvicinamento alle tesi socialiste sulle funzioni dell'I.R.I. nei confronti della ricostruzione industriale del Paese.
Lo Zagari ravvisa, però, l'esistenza di alcuni ostacoli all'adem= pimento di tale funzione da parte dell' I.R.I. e precisamente la non ancora avvenuta epurazione del personale, la tendenza a decen= trare le funzioni dell'Istituto in enti di natura simile a quelle della Finmare e della Finsider, e la tendenza allo smobilizzo di alcune partecipazioni dell' I.R.I. ad attività che verrebbero restituite all'iniziativa privata.
Un articolo di Umberto Macratti nella "Voce Repubblicana" del 12 c.m. , traccia un vasto piano per il trasferimento ai Comuni del cèmpito di provvedere al risarcimento dei danni subìti dalla proprietà edilizia e alla ricostruzione delle case distrutte o danneggiate dalla guerra, attraverso operazioni che comporterebbero drastiche misure di carattere finanziario.
La "Voce Repubblicana" del 16 c.m. riporta un'intervista con un esperto in materia, relativa all'opportunità di affrontare i pro= blemi dell'industria elettrica attraverso la statizzazione di questa. La questione, esaminata con particolare riguardo alle esi= genze della ricostruzione, e posta in relazione alla disciplina giuridica vigente, e le conclusioni alle quali l'intervistato per= viene, comportano l'estensione dell'istituto delle concessione go= vernative (ora applicato solo alla costruzione degli impianti e= lettrici)alla costruzione delle linee elettriche e all'esercizio sia degli impianti che delle linee; è prevista del pari l'introduzio= ne del principio del rispetto nella disciplina delle concessioni, un rafforzamento del sistema in atto per il controllo dei prezzi e la vigilanza sulla distribuzione, nonchè il decentramento delle funzioni spettanti all'amministrazione.
In definitiva viene auspicata l'estensione del sistema della sta= tizzazione indiretta, già instaurato dalla Legge Bonomi del 1918, attraverso il quale è stato possibile attuare lo sviluppo dell'in= dustria elettrica, valendosi del grande apporto recato dall'ini= ziative privata.

2720

1950

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162 bis 16[illegible]/45 10,-- D

QUESTIONI AGRARIE.

Tullio Caraffa esamina, in "Ricostruzione" del 12 c.m., un aspetto dell'applicazione della legge sull'assegnazione delle terre incolte alle cooperative contadine, per affermare la necessità di scongiurare il pericolo che uno spirito di dissipatrice anarchia possa venir consentito alle cooperative stesse, permettendo, nei casi in cui sia possibile la conduzione unificata, la suddivisione dei fondi appropriati in appezzamenti individuali la cui coltivazione sia lasciata all'arbitrio dell'assegnatario.
Prendendo le mosse da quanto ha scritto giorni or sono il Commissario della Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari su "L'Unità", Danilo Rossi Doria traccia ne "L'Italia libera" del 14 c.m. un quadro dei provvedimenti necessari per attuare la democratizzazione dei Consorzi Agrari e cioè: riduzione dei compiti attualmente spettanti ai Consorzi stessi, autonomia dei singoli Consorzi, ripristino della libera assemblee dei consorziati e della libera elezione delle cariche.

QUESTIONI FISCALI.

Francesco Guzzardi nota in "Ricostruzione" del 14 c.m. che il Decreto legge 19.10.44 n.364 comporta, fra l'altro, un trattamento di sfavore nei confronti dei titolari di redditi fissi e particolarmente degli impiegati, per quanto concerne la disciplina dell'imposta complementare, ed auspica la revisione della disciplina medesima da parte del Ministro delle Finanze, nel senso di introdurre il sistema della tassazione obbligatoria dei redditi fissi di lavoro mediante rivalsa con aliquota semi-proporzionale ad ampia base.

2719

TRASPORTI.

"L'Osservatore romano" (14 c.m. n°10) ha pubblicato un vasto piano di organizzazione europea dei trasporti, dovuto al gruppo di studiosi che si occupa dei problemi della ricostruzione economica, dei cui lavori abbiamo ripetutamente dato notizia nel nostro bollettino.
Il piano, ricordati i precedenti forniti dalle Convenzioni di Berna per i trasporti terrestri, di Bruxelles e dell'Aja per i trasporti marittimi, e di Varsavia per i trasporti aerei, e le difficoltà frapposte dai nazionalismi economici ad un riordinamento della materia, auspica che sull'esempio di quanto avviene negli S.U., l'ordinamento amministrativo dei trasporti interstatali sia assunto da una Compagnia Europea, pur restando di competenza di ciascun Stato la disciplina tecnica di quella parte del servizio che si svolge sul proprio territorio, oltreche la totale regolamentazione dei trasporti che si svolgono interamente nell'ambito del territorio stesso.
Per i trasporti ferroviari il piano prevede l'adozione di una tariffa differenziale internazionale e di un indirizzo tecnico unitario nella fabbricazione del materiale circolante,

1951

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nello scartamento e nel sistema di trazione.

Per i trasporti marittimi è considerata l'opportunità di addivenire ad una unificazione delle tariffe e delle clausole del contratto di trasporto ed è dato rilievo alla necessità di un maggiore coordinamento con il traffico ferroviario; è giudicata del pari necessaria l'internazionalizzazione delle acque interne navigabili.

Anche gli autotrasporti internazionali dovrebbero rientrare nella competenza della Comunità Europea, che dovrebbe esercire direttamente linee e servizi interstatali. Nonostante le difficoltà connesse con la non ancora avvenuta definizione del quesito sulla internazionalità dei cieli, l'applicazione dei principi generali del piano è ritenuta possibile da gli autori di questo, anche nei confronti della navigazione aerea.

Il "Quotidiano", del 12 c...., manifesta in un breve corsivo, il suo appoggio alla proposta avanzata dall'Associazione Nazionale dell'industria dei trasporti automobilistici per la convocazione di una commissione di esperti, incaricata di formulare pratiche proposte per il funzionamento dell'E.N.A.C. su basi che possano consentire al tanto discusso organismo di svolgere un'attività più consona alle attuali esigenze del paese di quanto non sia dato prevedere allo stato attuale dei fatti.

L'iniziativa dell'Associazione predetta è favorevolmente commentata anche da l'"Italia Libera" del 12 c.m. e dall'"Italia Nuova" del 14 c.m.

FACCIAMO IL LAVORO

L'editoriale del "Corriere di Roma" del 12 c...., a firma Alfredo Jacchia, è dedicato al prossimo congresso della Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, convocato per il 20 p.v. del quale è rilevata l'importanza ai fini del contributo che la classe lavoratrice è chiamata a dare per la liberazione e la ricostruzione del paese.

L'"Osservatore Romano" del 13 c.m. riporta i tratti salienti della lettera pastorale che il Vescovo delle Canarie ha dedicato ai problemi della disoccupazione e dei salari, nella quale, partendo dall'insegnamento offerto dalla Chiesa attraverso la parola dei Pontefici Leone XIII, Pio XI e Pio XII, vengono affermati:
I°) Il dovere delle classi ricche di dar lavoro sufficiente e ben retribuito alle altre classi sociali; 2°) il dovere delle imprese di non privare di ben remunerato lavoro i propri dipendenti per il diminuito rendimento delle imprese stesse; 3°) il dovere di non sottrarre il lavoro agli uomini per assumere a condizioni meno onerose mano d'opera femminile; 4°) il dovere di non imporre senza una vera necessità il lavoro festivo; 5°) il dovere di non sottrarre grandi capitali alla produzione in periodi di diffusa disoccupazione.

La lettera pastorale esamina poi il problema dei salari, ponendo il quesito se, dato il costo della vita, il livello attuale dei salari possa essere giudicato sufficiente, se lo Stato

regoli convenientemente l'andamento dei prezzi e se un eventuale aumento dei salari sia ostacolato da una reale impossibilità incontrata dai padroni, oppure dal loro malvolere.

"L'Unità" del 14 c.m. traccia un quadro desolante delle condizioni salariali alle quali sarebbero soggetti gli zolfatari dell'Irpinia, e delle anti-igieniche condizioni di vita affrontate dagli stessi. Una energica azione è annunciata al riguardo da parte della locale Camera del Lavoro, nonostante il tentativo dei padroni di farli passare agli occhi delle autorità come degli istigatori e dei sobillatori.

Il comunicato della C.G.I.L. relativo all'intervento di una rappresentanza dei lavoratori nel Consiglio di Amministrazione della Società Terni, con funzioni consultive, è commentato da "Il Popolo" del 13 c.m., come un fatto nuovo destinato ad incidere negli ulteriori rapporti tra lavoratori e imprenditori ed a ripercuotersi con benefiche conseguenze sia nel campo sociale che' in quello della ricostruzione, anche perchè si prevede un perfezionamento dell'accordo testè raggiunto, non appena sarà possibile la costituzione del nuovo Consiglio di Amministrazione della Terni.

(CREIS)

2717

1952
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

Major Iohr P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A -a C .
Via Veneto (Pal.ex Corporazioni)
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1953

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

1954

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

ORBIS

VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N. 159 | Data 16 gennaio 1945 | Ora 9,30 | Pag. 1

PRIMO LANCIO
(Mattino)

I PROBLEMI DELLA RICOSTRUZIONE EDILIZIA = ALCUNE DICHIARAZIONI ALLA AGENZIA "ORBIS" DELL'ING. VITTORIO BONELLI, DIRETTORE DELL'UFFICIO TECNICO GENERALE DELL'ISTITUTO CASE POPOLARI.

Roma - L'Agenzia "Orbis" ha iniziato un'inchiesta sui più interessanti problemi concernenti la ricostruzione edilizia. Ecco il testo dell'intervista avuta con l'Ing. Vittorio Bonelli, Direttore dell'Ufficio Tecnico Generale dell'Istituto Case popolari.

- Con quali materiali si potrebbero allestire le nuove case ?

- In parte col materiale di ricupero ottenuto dalle demolizioni, in parte coi materiali da approvvigionare sul posto. Qualora si arrivasse ad una larga produzione di cemento, ed ove fosse possibile la sistemazione dei trasporti, è ovvio che i materiali più adatti per la ricostruzione sarebbero il cemento ed il ferro.

- Come deve essere il piano regolatore delle città distrutte ?

- Dovrà essere un piano regolatore stabilito secondo i moderni criteri di urbanistica. Può verificarsi che un centro urbano quasi interamente distrutto venga ricostruito in un'altra zona, meglio ubicata dal punto di vista della giacitura e dei traffici.

- Sono preferibili i grandi caseggiati o le palazzine ?

- Questo quesito è argomento di appassionate discussioni tecniche da vari decenni. Il tipo di città orizzontale è da preferire al tipo intensivo. Col primo tipo si ha il vantaggio di evitare gli agglomerati umani, di permettere una maggiore insolazione delle case, di dotare gli appartamenti di una piccola area destinata a giardino, orto, ecc. Però contro questi vantaggi sta il fattore economico, in quanto le costruzioni estensive richiedono larghe zone di area fabbricabili, per le quali occorre spingersi molto alla periferia della città. In conseguenza, bisogna portare a distanza tutti i servizi: trasporti, illuminazione, acqua, fognature. Il tipo intensivo, invece, consente il concentramento dei servizi, richiede un minore impiego di area e quindi non rende indispensabile la spinta verso le zone periferiche. In definitiva, tali elementi si traducono in un miglior risultato economico.

- Qual'è il tipo di appartamento preferibile per una famiglia media operaia ?

- Se si considera una famiglia operaia composta di cinque persone, il taglio medio dell'alloggio per essa dovrebbe essere di quattro vani, oltre i servizi, e più precisamente tre camere da letto, una da pranzo e soggiorno, oltre la cucina ed il bagno.

...../

SPECIAL FOR FORCIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

1955

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

- Deve farsi distinzione tra case operaie e impiegatizie, riguardo all'ubicazione ?

- Sarebbe opportuno creare dei centri urbani di abitazione per operai in prossimità delle industrie nelle quali essi vengono oc = cupati. Esempi del genere sono frequenti nei grandi centri urbani, in cui sono sorte le varie borgate operaie in vicinanza degli stabilimen= ti industriali. Ciò premesso, cade la domanda dell'ubicazione, giacchè la residenza degli operai dovrebbe essere nelle immediate vicinanze degli stabilimenti i quali sono sempre in zone periferiche.

(ORFIS)

DUE MOSTRE DI PITTURA INAUGURATE PROSSIMAMENTE A ROMA.

Roma - Alla Galleria della Margherita si aprirà il 20 p.v. un'esposi= zione intitolata: "Mostra delle opere di Leonor Fini e dei suoi ami= ci surrealisti".

Tra gli amici di questa nota pittrice, vanno citati il Le= pri, il Clerici, il Felsberodsff.

L'interesse della Mostra, oltre che dal valore intrinseco delle opere, è creato dal fatto che gli artisti esporranno, a fianco delle loro produzioni, anche quadri antichi, oggetti vari e stampe, esibiti al pubblico come appoggio e riferimento alle teorie e ai diritti degli espositori.

Intanto, anche alla Galleria del Secolo (dove sono esposti ora quadri di De Pisis, Morandi, Carrà e Tosi), si sta preparando una originale Mostra dei cosidetti "Pittori della domenica".

Si tratta di opere di artisti spontanei, sul tipo del Bombois, o del celebre doganiere Rousseau, la cui ingenuità e l'innato primitivismo hanno tanto interessato la critica ed il gusto del pub= blico più scaltrito e colto.

Alla Mostra del "Secolo" si faranno notare, fra l'altro, Ormoore Metilli, artista e calzolaio in Perugia, e Paci che si annun= cia come un Carrà "ante litteram".

(ORBIS) 2715

A PROPOSITO DI UN PREMIO SPECIALE DISTRIBUITO AGLI IMPIEGATI DEI MI= NISTERI DEL TESORO, DELLE FINANZE E DELLA CORTE DEI CONTI.

Roma - Ha provocato alle discussioni la notizia che è stato distri= buito un premio speciale agli impiegati e funzionari dei Ministeri delle Finanze, del Tesoro e della Corte dei Conti, con esclusione di tutti gli altri impiegati e funzionari dei Ministeri ed Enti statali.

Tali premi speciali interni sono denominati " premio della ricostruzione" per gli appartenenti alla Corte dei Conti e "premio dei beni nemici" agli appartenenti ai Ministeri del Tesoro e delle Finanze.

Si tratta di una elargizione scalare che va da un minimo di Lire 1.000 per il grado XIII (archivista) ad un massimo di lire 15.000 per il grado III.

Il provvedimento è stato vivamente criticato negli ambienti

...../

1956

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

impiegatizi di Roma per una duplice ragione: I°) perchè concerne solo tre branche nella burocrazia centrale; 2°) perchè, in realtà, favorisce solo i gradi elevati. Infatti, la ripartizione dei premi in questione (che come si è detto vanno da un minimo di Lire 1.000 ad un massimo di lire 15.000) è avvenuta previa detrazione del premio di Lire 2.000 concesso in precedenza dal Consiglio dei Ministri a tutti gli statali. Di conseguenza, hanno beneficiato, anche nelle tre amministrazioni favorite, solo dal grado nono in giù, in quanto, avendo il grado nono avuta l'assegnazione di lire 2.500, detratte le 2.000 del premio natalizio generale, ne ha incassate effettivamente 500.

Inoltre, non viene compreso chiaramente il significato della dizione "premio dei beni nemici", così come, sempre negli ambienti impiegatizi, si chiede perchè al "premio della ricostruzione" non debbano concorrere, solidalmente, tutte le branche dell'Amministrazione dello Stato.

Intanto, siamo informati che la Federazione nazionale dei dipendenti statali e parastatali, ha inviato un esposto ufficiale al Ministro del Tesoro ed alla Confederazione generale del Lavoro, chiedendo:

I°) La estensione del premio interno concesso al personale dei Ministeri del Tesoro e delle Finanze, e della Corte dei Conti, al personale di tutti gli altri Ministeri ed uffici statali di Roma;

2°) La ripartizione di detto premio in misura tale che tutte le categorie possano goderne realmente, evitando che per alcuni, più bisognosi, si risolva in una cifra irrisoria.

(ORRIS)

?714

CONSEGUENZE DEL SEQUESTRO DEL SUPPLEMENTO DEL GIORNALE "ITALIA LIBERA" PER LA NOTIZIA SULLA MORTE DEL RE.

Roma - Il sequestro del supplemento settimanale del quotidiano del Partito d'Azione "Italia Libera", in seguito alla pubblicazione, in forma subitativa, della notizia della morte del Re, avvenuta come conseguenza di una discussione in seno agli ambienti politici e governativi circa la questione dell'atteggiamento da assumere in caso di vacanza del trono. La questione appare infatti molto più complessa di quanto non sembri, giacchè occorre esaminare la situazione in rapporto ai un duplice aspetto, e cioè circa la successione al trono e circa la posizione che il Luogotenente assumerebbe.

Infatti, il caso della vacanza del trono potrebbe provocare una crisi costituzionale, con le conseguenze imprevedibili.

Sembra pertanto che la questione, indubbiamente del più alto interesse, dovrà essere considerata negli ambienti responsabili,

(ORRIS)

...../

1957

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

159 16 gennaio 1945 9,30 4

NORME DEL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA CIRCA LA CONCESSIONE DI ESONERI.
Roma - Il Ministero della Guerra ha diramato in questi giorni nuo=
ve norme, a carattere restrittivo, circa la concessione di esoneri
a :

- Operai specializzati impiegati presso industrie private;
- Funzionari o impiegati dello Stato e di Enti locali di dirit=
to pubblico o parastatali;
- Tecnici, agenti agricoli o fattori.

Tali restrizioni mirano a ricuperare tutti quei cittadini i
quali, dispensati dal servizio militare per un titolo che è oggi supe=
rato o comunque non più aderente alla nuova situazione creatasi nel
Paese all'atto dell'armistizio, debbono, per un criterio di giustizia
e di equità, dare il loro apporto ed il loro contributo alla lotta
nella quale l'intera Nazione è impegnata.

(ORRIS)

2713

1958

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

RASSEGNA STAMPA
(16 gennaio 1945 - Mattino)

I QUOTIDIANI DEL MATTINO DELLA CAPITALE SI POLARIZZANO OGGI SUL RICHIAMO PER MOBILITAZIONE DI UN CERTO NUMERO DI CLASSI SOTTO LE ARMI, SULLA SITUAZIONE INTERNA E SULLE ELEZIONI AMMINISTRATIVE.

L'AVANTI scrive che all'appello alle armi il partito socialista ha fatto eco richiamando il governo e gli Alleati ai loro urgenti doveri, affinchè l'appello si trasformi in azione, in fatto di guerra guerreggiata. Precisando le condizioni che renderanno sempre più efficace l'intervento del Paese nella guerra, la direzione ha tratto dalla recente crisi ministeriale l'occasione per ribadire la posizione del Partito nei confronti del patto d'unità d'azione e della cosidetta politica di centro. L'unità d'azione, continua il giornale, è uno degli elementi essenziali e permanenti della politica di classe del partito socialista. E' chiaro quindi che il Partito non può aderire ad una politica tendente verso la formazione di un blocco di centro che si risolverebbe in un indebolimento del patto d'unità e d'azione. Il partito intende invece praticare, in pieno accordo con i compagni comunisti, una politica intesa ad unire intorno alla classe lavoratrice tutte le forze democratiche, respingendo la cosidetta politica di centro.

2712

L'ITALIA LIBERA scrive che c'è una sola politica giusta in Europa: liberare e unire le varie nazionalità. Distruggere il pericolo tedesco, annegando la Germania nella comunità europea, non straniandola e tenendola incatenata. Non rimettersi per la triste via degli interessi nazionali, meschinamente considerati a breve scadenza. Far servire il furore e l'indignazione contro la tirannia al suo vero scopo: la libertà di tutti, e non a creare nuovi rancori, a gettare il seme di nuove tirannie.

L'UNITA' scrive che ai giovani che si arruolano e che vengono richiamati alle armi, la Nazione deve garantire mezzi sufficienti per battersi, protezione e assistenza per le loro famiglie, cure e protezione per limitare le tragiche conseguenze della guerra. Chi si batte, continua il giornale, deve avere la forza necessaria per battersi, e deve avere il sacrosanto diritto di ricevere la solidarietà della Nazione, per tutte le minorazioni che dovesse eventualmente subire nel corso del combattimento. Chi ha coscienza di italiano ha accettato entusiasticamente questa parola d'ordine: Tutto per la guerra ! Bisogna convincersi che questa parola d'ordine ne implica necessariamente un'altra: Tutto per i combattenti !

L'ITALIA NUOVA scrive che la guerra italiana ha un duplice aspetto: uno nei riguardi degli Alleati, ed uno nei riguardi del Paese. Per l'Italia, significa: abolizione delle clausole dell'armistizio, integrità del territorio nazionale, alleanza sul piano generale della

...../

guerra mondiale. Gli italiani, continua il giornale, sono oggi molto perplessi per l'inazione del governo e per le contraddizioni di uomini politici responsabili stranieri. Spetta quindi agli Alleati di rendersi esatto conto della situazione d'animo degli italiani, senza prevenzioni o pregiudizi e senza sfiducia. Gli italiani hanno dato prova del massimo buon senso. Sta agli alleati evitare che si verifichino fatti come quelli di Grecia. La guerra presenta molti imprevisti e si fa lunga: è interesse degli Alleati mostrare verso l'Italia buona volontà e comprensione. Quanto al governo, conclude il giornale, incombe su lui l'obbligo di interpretare con fermezza questi sentimenti e questi diritti sacrosanti del popolo italiano, di attuarli e di difenderli.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, nel suo articolo di fondo intitolato: "Il Fascismo è morto", scrive di essere convinto che un minimo di disciplina nazionale da parte dei partiti e un minimo di miglioramento nelle condizioni economiche, metterà a tacere tutti i malumori. Non è il caso, continua il giornale, di parlare di pericolo fascista o neo-fascista. Nessuna sorpresa che in ore così tragiche, con una eredità tanto gravosa, in masse popolari disavvezze alla libera politica, si critichi e si mormori anche ingiustamente.

IL POPOLO scrive che bisogna parlare con brutale franchezza. 2711
Gli Alleati fanno la loro guerra, conseguiranno la vittoria con o senza il nostro aiuto. E' da stolti mercanteggiare il nostro concorso alla causa comune: essi non ne hanno bisogno, e agli effetti meramente politici, di una Italia che fosse rimasta inerte, e quindi priva di voce, sarebbe assai più agevole, al tavolo della pace, fissare unilateralmente il destino. Gli scopi finali a cui tende la guerra sono chiari. C'è l'Italia superiore da liberare, i partigiani da aiutare, i martiri da vendicare e il nostro suolo da redimere dall'onta e dall'oppressione. Dobbiamo sapere imporre a noi medesimi, continua il giornale, la necessaria disciplina; dobbiamo comprendere che chi chiama alle armi non è il governo, ma il governo in quanto rappresenta la Patria. L'ora decisiva si avvicina, meno rapida forse di quanto ossassimo sperare alcuni mesi orsono, troppo tarda per il nostro desiderio, ma inesorabilmente certa e sicura. Quale che possa essere l'Italia di domani, essa bollerà d'infamia e rigetterà da sè quei figli che in questo grande momento non avranno risposto alla chiamata.

Il TEMPO, nel suo articolo di fondo intitolato "La guerra", scrive che non si deve credere che il volto del Nord sia soltanto quello di piazza in protesta di officine [illegible]

1959
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758016

verifichino fatti come quelli di Grecia. La guerra presenta molti imprevisti e si fa lunga: è interessa degli Alleati mostrare verso l'Italia buona volontà e comprensione. Quanto al governo, conclude il giornale, incombe su lui l'obbligo di interpretare con fermezza questi sentimenti e questi diritti sacrosanti del popolo italiano, di attuarli e di difenderli.

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Il TEMPO, nel suo articolo di fondo intitolato "La guerra", scrive che non si deve credere che il volto del Nord sia soltanto quello di piazze in protesta, di officine pullulanti e di balconi fioriti. E' anche un altro, continua il giornale: quello di una turba misera di profughi politici che si trascinano di ignominia in ignominia, di fuga in fuga, di gente che nel terrore saprà attingere estreme difese. Bisogna evitare che questo terrore li renda folli e danneggi i nostri fratelli del Nord, e che la loro difesa sia estrema. A questo si deve ispirare l'intelligenza e il cuore dei partiti del Sud.

1960
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

Major Lionel FIELDEN
A.C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via V. Veneto
Roma

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1961

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

ORBIS
ORGANIZZAZIONE BOLLETTINI INFORMAZIONI STAMPA
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N.	Data	Ora	Pag.
161	16 Gennaio 1945	15.30	1

TERZO LANCIO

pomeriggio

I GENERALI PENTIMALLI E DEL TETTO SONO DECADUTI DAL GRADO? L'ALTA CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA E' COMPETENTE A DICHIARARE ANCHE LA DECADENZA DAL GRADO?

Roma - Una elegante e sottile questione giuridica è stata prospet=tata in seguito alla sentenza emessa dall'Alta Corte di giustizia nei confronti dei Generali Pentimalli e Del Tetto. Infatti, secon=do l'autorevole parere di eminenti giuristi, tanto l'uno quanto l'altro, pur essendo stati condannati a 20 anni di reclusione, mantengono il grado di Generali dell'Esercito, e potrebbero vesti=re l'uniforme in carcere, se ciò fosse permesso.

Finchè non si raduna il Consiglio di Disciplina che esamini il loro caso, e finchè questo Consiglio di Disciplina non li dichiara decaduti dal grado, essi restano Generali, e fino a questo momento non si ha notizia che una procedura di tal genere sia stata segui=ta ed un qualche deliberato in tal senso sia stato preso.

Tale questione è sorta per il fatto che il processo si è svolto dinanzi all'Alta Corte di giustizia e non dinanzi ad un Tribunale militare, che, nella specie sarebbe stato competente anche a giu=dicare sulla decadenza dal grado. L'Alta Corte, al contrario, sem=bra non abbia questa facoltà, ed infatti tale specifica competen=za non è contemplata nel suo atto costitutivo, pur trattandosi, come ha detto lo stesso Presidente, di un organo giuridico costi=tuito con un provvedimento speciale.

Torna quindi, attraverso questa nuova situazione, all'esame l'eccezione sollevata a suo tempo dai difensori circa l'incompeten=za dell'Alta Corte di Giustizia. 2710

(ORBIS)

LA SITUAZIONE MINERARIA IN SICILIA. LENTA PROGRESSIVA RIPRESA. L'OPERA DEGLI ALLEATI PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE MINERARIA SICILIANA.
(Dal nostro Corrispondente)

Palermo - Tra le regioni d'Italia produttrici di minerali, un po=sto non trascurabile spetta alla Sicilia, la quale concorre prin=cipalmente con lo zolfo, il salgemma, le rocce asfaltiche, la po=mice e la pietra da gesso.

Lo zolfo, la pomice e la pietra da gesso erano prodotte,

1962
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

I GENERALI PENTIMALLI E DEL TETTO SONO DECADUTI DAL GRADO? L'ALTA CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA E' COMPETENTE A DICHIARARE ANCHE LA DECADENZA DAL GRADO?

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Torna quindi, attraverso questa nuova situazione, all'esame l'eccezione sollevata a suo tempo dai difensori circa l'incompetenza dell'Alta Corte di Giustizia. 2710

(ORBIS)

LA SITUAZIONE MINERARIA IN SICILIA. LENTA PROGRESSIVA RIPRESA. L'OPERA DEGLI ALLEATI PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE MINERARIA SICILIANA.

(Dal nostro Corrispondente)

Palermo - Tra le regioni d'Italia produttrici di minerali, un posto non trascurabile spetta alla Sicilia, la quale concorre principalmente con lo zolfo, il salgemma, le rocce asfaltiche, la pomice e la pietra da gesso.

Lo zolfo, la pomice e la pietra da gesso erano prodotte, fino allo scoppio dell'attuale conflitto, in quantità eccedenti il fabbisogno nazionale, e pertanto alimentavano una discreta corrente di esportazione. Lo zolfo, di ottima qualità, insieme a quello prodotto in altre regioni d'Italia, veniva inviato in quasi tutti i Paesi europei, mentre la pomice e la pietra da gesso varcavano gli Oceani, raggiungendo persino il lontano Giappone.

RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1963

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

1964

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

Il salgemma era, invece, completamente assorbito dalle necessità nazionali, mentre l'asfalto veniva trasformato in olii e utilizzato per la bitumazione stradale (quest'ultimo prodotto sarà nell'immediato domani di grandissima importanza per la riparazione e la riattivazione delle nostre strade, in gran parte fortemente danneggiate dagli eventi bellici).

Prima dell'attuale conflagrazione, la produzione mineraria siciliana fu la seguente (i sotto riportati dati si riferiscono al 1939, che deve considerarsi l'ultimo anno di produzione normale):

Zolfo fuso	torn.	228.008
Salgemma	"	186.839
Rocce asfaltiche	"	154.009
Pomice	"	89.572
Pietra da gesso	"	107.400

Dal 1940 in poi, la produzione siciliana andò, purtroppo, continuamente scemando, fino a giungere a livelli bassissimi. Non si dispone per tutti e cinque i prodotti su indicati di dati completi e aggiornati. Possiamo soltanto dire che lo zolfo fuso scese da 228.008 torn. dal 1939 a 9.296 torn. nel primo semestre del 1944. Per altri minerali, non si incorre in avventate inesattezze se si afferma che anch'essi hanno subito una grave discesa.

La causa principale del tracollo è facilmente intuibile. La guerra è stata combattuta in Sicilia, provocando danni enormi. Ma oltre alle operazioni militari, vi sono state altre cause, quali la deficienza di energia elettrica, la mancanza di legname, di materiali vari e di esplosivi e le difficoltà di trasporto che nel 1941-42 avevano fortemente ridotto la produzione delle miniere siciliane. Ogni attività fu poi paralizzata dopo lo sbarco degli Alleati e solo nel dicembre 1943 ebbe inizio una lenta ripresa per qualche minerale, quale lo zolfo fuso, derivato però dal trattamento degli stocks esistenti e non da nuovo minerale estratto.

La situazione attuale è, fortunatamente, migliore. 2709

Tutte le miniere di zolfo, tranne due (quelle di Trottacalda e di Floristella) sono state riattivate, quantunque funzionino a regime ridotto per i danni subiti, per la mancanza di energia elettrica che ha provocato l'allagamento dei livelli più bassi dei sotterranei, per la distruzione delle attrezzature e la perdita di gran parte delle installazioni in esse esistenti.

Le miniere di salgemma, che danno una resa media normale di circa 7.000 tonnellate al mese, potrebbero produrre molto di più se il regime fascista avesse provveduto, in tempi normali, a sostituire l'attuale attrezzatura molto rudimentale con impianti razionali e redditizi. Se, infatti, quelle miniere fossero meglio dotate, esse potrebbero probabilmente raddoppiare la loro produzione, con evidente vantaggio per tutta l'economia nazionale.

Anche le miniere e gli stabilimenti di asfalto hanno subito notevoli danni per cause belliche e ad opera dei tedeschi. Ora, le tre più importanti imprese asfaltifere di Ragusa: la S.A. Asfalti

...../

1965

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Fitumi Combustibili e derivati (A.P.C.P.); "The United Limmer and Vorwohle Rodz Asphalte" e "The Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co" (queste ultime di pertinenza inglese, già sottoposte a sequestro ed a liquidazione dal governo fascista), hanno ripreso l'attività sotto un'unica direzione tecnica.

Il problema di una ripresa lavorativa, se non proprio normale almeno più attiva, è strettamente connesso alla possibilità di fornire tutte le miniere siciliane di materiali ed attrezzi vari, assolutamente necessari per rimetterle in totale o parziale efficienza.

Invero, il Comando Alleato, tramite l'allora A.C.C., si è interessato immediatamente, sopratutto della produzione di zolfo siciliano, ed ha già da tempo provveduto, mediante requisizioni in America, ad ordinare i materiali occorrenti per la ripresa delle miniere, i quali comprendono olii, esplosivi, detonatori, micce, furi d'acciaio, lampade, tubi di ventilazione, cinghie di cuoio, attrezzi da minatore, metalli e minerali vari. Oltre a questi prodotti, che si ritengono sufficienti per una marcia di sei mesi, risulta che sono state disposte requisizioni in Italia di carbone e di legname da miniera.

(ORBIS)

S.E. OSBORNE RICEVUTO DAL PONTEFICE.

Città del Vaticano - Il Ministro di Gran Bretagna presso la S. Sede, S.E. Osborne, è stato ricevuto dal Pontefice, cui ha presentato il nuovo addetto Maggiore Harry James Dominic Utley.

(ORBIS)

UDIENZE PONTIFICIE

Città del Vaticano - Sua Santità ha ricevuto in udienza privata il Cardinale Tedeschi, Datario; Mgr. Spada, Cancelliere dei Brevi Apostolici; il sig. Bernard Wall; il Capitano di fregata Conte Benedetto Ponza di S. Martino; il conte G. Vico Borromeo di Adda; il tenente Attilio Boldoni; il Sen. Giuseppe Moretti e P. Bernard Hanna.

(ORBIS)

UNA INCHIESTA DELLA AGENZIA "ORBIS" SULLA DISOCCUPAZIONE IN ROMA-MISURE PER COMBATTERE LA DISOCCUPAZIONE

Roma - L'Agenzia "Orbis" ha condotto una inchiesta relativa ai dati sulla disoccupazione a Roma e sulle misure attivate per combatterla.

Secondo i dati raccolti dall'Ufficio provinciale del lavoro, alla fine di dicembre i lavoratori disoccupati in Roma ammontavano a 37.924 uomini e 13.570 donne. Le categorie maggiormente colpite sono quella impiegatizia(5316 uomini e 2707 donne), quella dei marinai (4376), quella degli autisti(4314) e quella dei meccanici aggiustatori (3818).

Nel mese di dicembre l'Ufficio provinciale ha avviati al lavoro 1166 uomini e 47 donne.

Intanto sono stati promossi corsi di perfezionamento e di formazione professionale.

... .:/

Le aziende elettriche, radioelettriche e telefoniche si sono impegnate di assumere i migliori classificati nei corsi. Per quanto riguarda il corso di formazione e perfezionamento per segretari di cooperative, è quasi certo che i frequentatori saranno impiegati integralmente, dato lo sviluppo continuo del movimento cooperativistico. In sostanza, si sta predisponendo quanto di meglio è possibile per la ripresa.

(ORPIS)

LA SITUAZIONE NELLA TOSCANA.

Roma - La Commissione Alleata per la regione toscana ed il Governo militare della V. Armata informano che vengono fatti tutti gli sforzi per ripristinare le condizioni normali di vita in Toscana e nelle zone dell'Italia liberata, fin nelle immediate retrovie del fronte.

La situazione in Toscana in dicembre ha mostrato un generale miglioramento; si è distribuito zucchero e olio d'oliva e la produzione della legna e del carbone ha segnato un aumento.

La situazione dei lavoratori è anch'essa migliorata in seguito all'aumento dei salari e delle assicurazioni sociali, e, malgrado il cattivo tempo abbia ostacolato i lavori sugli impianti dell'energia elettrica e i lavori di arginamento delle inondazioni, il complesso dei lavori pubblici è aumentato costantemente. Sono in corso riparazioni per rimettere in efficienza due linee di trasmissione di energia elettrica portanti 180.000 Volts.

I casi di grave criminalità sono diminuiti, sono stati arrestati i componenti di una banda di falsari. La salute pubblica è in complesso buona, il ritorno dei profughi nelle provincie di Pisa, di Livorno e di Arezzo è ormai completato.

Le comunicazioni ferroviarie con Pisa sono state ristabilite e quelle telefoniche ripristinate nei tre capoluoghi di provincia.

Sono state distribuite sigarette e fiammiferi, mentre i depositi di stoffa di Prato vengono usati per la manifattura di uniformi per i patrioti. E' stata riattivata la fabbricazione artigiana di scarpe.

Numerosi piccoli impianti di produzione di energia elettrica sono stati riattivati per sopperire alle necessità locali. La Croce Rossa americana ha distribuito articoli di vestiario, mentre le organizzazioni italiane hanno distribuito soccorsi in medicinali. Oltre 5.500 persone sono state avviate verso altre località.

Le banche hanno continuato a funzionare soddisfacentemente. Tutti i comuni della provincia di Firenze, Pisa

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(ORBIS)

LA SITUAZIONE NELLA TOSCANA.

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Le banche hanno continuato a funzionare soddisfacentemente. Tutti i comuni della provincia di Firenze, Pistoia e Lucca hanno compilato il loro bilancio sottoponendone i preventivi di spese per l'approvazione ai funzionari alleati.

A Firenze e Pescia sono stati organizzati centri di ricevimento dove i Patrioti che giungono attraverso le linee nemiche vengono accolti da un ufficiale della loro organizzazione.

(ORBIS)

1967
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ORBIS

Major John P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A -a C -
Via Veneto (Pal.ex Corporazioni)
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AC DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1968
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1969

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ORBIS

ORGANIZZAZIONE BOLLETTINI INFORMAZIONI STAMPA
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N. 156 | Data 15 gennaio 1945 | Ore 18,30 | Pag.

QUARTO LANCIO
(pomeriggio)

LA LOTTA CONTRO LA PROSTITUZIONE.
Roma - La Direzione Generale della Pubblica Sicurezza ha dato in questi giorni precise e draconiane disposizioni ai Questori per una rapida e sollecita azione diretta ad eliminare la prostituzione che ha raggiunto delle fasi critiche sopratutto nelle grandi citta.

Sono state perciò ricostituite apposite squadre di agenti in ogni Commissariato di polizia, dette del "buon costume", le quali debbono appunto agire in difesa della moralita e della dignita. Il lavoro di rastrellamento a Roma si è gia iniziato nei ritrovi pubblici, nelle sale da ballo, negli alberghi e per le strade.

Si calcola che in media, solo a Roma vengano fermate giornalmente dalle 250 alle 300 ragazze maggiorenni e dalle 100 alle 150 minorenni.

Le squadre, suddivise per rioni, agiscono sopratutto di notte. Queste ragazze di facili costumi vengono trattenute finchè non siano state visitate, e, dopo tale visita, se maggiorenni, "schedate", quindi, allontanate da Roma con il "foglio di via" se originarie di qualche paese o città che si trovi nell'Italia liberata. Quando si tratta di minorenni, appena eseguito il "fermo" si avvertono subito le famiglie, e se, dopo il primo ammonimento le ragazze ricadono, vengono avviate in speciali collegi di rieducazione.

Il rastrellamento è particolarmente utile anche perchè molte di queste disgraziate ragazze sono addirittura fuggite dalle loro famiglie ed hanno abbandonato il loro lavoro per darsi a questa forma di facile ma orribile guadagno. Molte sono le denunzie fatte dai familiari presso le varie Questure, per rintracciare le loro figliuole trascinate nel gorgo di queste insane avventure. Un fenomeno curioso, inoltre, provoca la prostituzione in quanto si riflette direttamente sulla rarefazione e spesso la scomparsa delle domestiche. Molte di queste ragazze hanno infatti abbandonato sui due piedi le famiglie presso le quali lavoravano, per seguire le loro facili avventure con militari avviati al Nord in zona di operazioni. E' segnalato infatti che molte citta della Toscana rigurgitano di "domestiche" fuggite da Napoli e da Roma per seguire i loro amori occasionali.

(ORBIS)

ROATTA, AMMALATO, LASCIERA' PROBABILMENTE REGINA COELI PER ESSERE TRASFERITO ALL'OSPEDALE MILITARE. SARA' RINVIATO IL PROCESSO ?
Roma - Siamo informati che il generale Mario Roatta è affetto da una insufficienza miocardica, per la quale ha chiesto di essere trasferito in una Clinica od in un Ospedale. La domanda del generale Roatta

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1970

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è stata trasmessa all'Alto Commissariato per la punizione dei delitti fascisti, dal quale si attende una decisione. Sembra che se la risposta sarà affermativa, il generale Mario Roatta sarà trasferito all'Ospedale Militare di Roma. Intanto, in seguito a questo nuovo fattore, corre voce che il processo dovrà essere rimandato e non potrà più tenersi il 22 p.v., come già annunciato. Tuttavia, la voce di questo rinvio non è affatto confermata.

(ORBIS)

EDIZIONE SICILIANA

LA SICILIA E'TORNATA PERFETTAMENTE CALMA = I MAGGIORI ISTIGATORI DEI MOVIMENTI DI PIAZZA RASTRELLATI.

(Dal nostro Corrispondente)

Palermo - La situazione in tutta la Sicilia è tornata calma e le autorità attuano senza sforzo il più pieno controllo. E' continuato il rastrellamento dei maggiori responsabili dello ultime sommosse e sono state sequestrate armi e munizioni.

L'affluire dei rinforzi ha fatto sfumare, nei maggiorifo focolai della rivolta, ogni velleità di resistenza, ed a Comiso, dove i più facinorosi pensavano di fare qualche azione dimostrativa, la popolazione ha accolto con viva simpatia le truppe che hanno ristabilito l'ordine pubblico.

(ORBIS)

UN DELITTO PER MOTIVI D'ONORE IN PROVINCIA DI SIRACUSA.

(dal nostro corrispondente)

Palermo - Un delitto che ha vivamente impressionato l'opinione pubblica è stato consumato due giorni orsono a Palazzolo, in provincia di Siracusa. Sulla pubblica via, infatti, veniva ucciso a colpi di scure un giovane diciassettenne, a nome Orazio Di Pasquale. Dopo assidue ricerche, gli autori del delitto sono stati identificati e tratti in arresto. Si tratta di due minorenni: Miraglia Salvatore di anni 20, e sua sorella Margherita di anni 18. Interrogati, è risultato che quest'ultima fu l'istigatrice del fratello a compiere il delitto, in quanto ella aveva accusato il giovane ucciso di averla sedotta e di non volere tener fede ai suoi impegni d'onore.

(ORBIS) 2705

UN PROSPETTO STATISTICO SUGLI SCAMBI DELLA SARDEGNA CON L'ITALIA.

Roma - La radio fascista repubblicana ha diffuso una falsa notizia, secondo la quale alcuni contingenti di derrate alimentari sarebbero partiti dalla Sardegna con destinazione in Gran Bretagna. Questa notizia è così evidentemente destituita di fondamento che non conviene neppure smentirla.

Una riprova del contrario si ha nel prospetto statistico ufficiale pubblicato in questi giorni, che contiene i dati economici relativi agli scambi commerciali della Sardegna con la Sicilia ed

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1971

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

il cortinente peninsulare italiano.

Da tale prospetto si rileva una intensificazione del movimento di esportazione di generi alimentari verso l'Italia, la qual cosa servirà ad alleviare le difficoltà di rifornimento, sopratutto gravi in molte zone per i rigori invernali e per la ~~crescente~~ lentezza nella ripresa delle attività agricole ed industriali del Paese, provocata dalle enormi distruzioni e dalle vandaliche razzie dei nazi-fascisti in ritirata.

(ORBIS)

IL CASO DEL CONSOLE GENERALE DELLA MILIZIA LEMAITRE, EX PRESIDENTE DI SEZIONE DEL TRIBUNALE SPECIALE.

Roma - Da vario tempo esiste un mandato di cattura contro il Console Generale della Milizia Lemaître, Presidente di Sezione del Tribunale Speciale. Il mandato di cattura non ha potuto però aver corso perchè il Lemaître trovasi rifugiato in una sede extra-territoriale, dalla quale, tuttavia, esce qualche volta per recarsi a passeggio nelle strade di Roma.

(ORBIS)

MONOLOGHI DI PAOLA BORBONI.

Roma - La nota attrice Paola Borboni sta preparando uno spettacolo eccezionale, composto di almeno quattro atti unici, scelti fra i seguenti pezzi:

"Dopo colazione" di O' Neill;
"La fattura" di Tescrito;
"Violante e i Giudici" di Herczeg;
"La Lauda della Madonna" di Jacopone da Todi;
"La Voce umana" di Jean Cocteau;
ed un pezzo ancora imprecisato di Pirandello.

Si tratta di tutti monologhi, e la Borboni mostra, nell'organizzare questo spettacolo, buona fiducia nelle proprie doti recitative.

(ORBIS)

DUE CONCERTI DI NOTEVOLE INTERESSE.

Roma - Quest'oggi, nell'Aula Magna del Collegio Nazareno, sotto la direzione di Zecchi, ha avuto luogo il concerto inaugurale della stagione dell'Accademia Filarmonica Romana. Erano in programma Bach, Mozart, Brahms e Rossini.

Anche all'Accademia di Santa Cecilia si è svolta una manifestazione musicale di grande interesse culturale ed artistico.

Si tratta del primo dei "Concerti spirituali" per la diffusione della musica sacra.

E' stata eseguita la "Lauda dell'Annunciazione e della Natività di Cristo", musicata per strumenti, coro femminile e solisti da Costantino Costantini.

Ha diretto l'autore. La trama è stata tratta da una interessante rappresentazione medioevale.

(ORBIS)

2704/

1972

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IL MAESTRO CASELLA HA MUSICATO UNA MESSA SOLENNE PER LA PACE.
Roma - Il Maestro Casella ha terminato in questi giorni una "Missa solemnis pro pace" per soprano, baritono, coro a quattro voci, organo e pianoforte.

(ORBIS)

UGO OJETTI HA PRESENTATO A MUSSOLINI UNA ANTOLOGIA DEI "FEDELISSIMI".
Roma - E' giunta notizia da Venezia che Ugo Ojetti ha, in occasione del Capodanno, presentato a Mussolini una specie di antologia dei "fedelissimi", contenente brani e squarci di poesia epico-esaltativa firmati da tutti i pochi rappresentanti delle lettere trasferitisi al Nord. Ojetti ha avuto molte penare per convincere gli artisti traditori a collaborare, e molti ai sono decisamente rifiutati. Tra le firme si notano quelle di Soffici, di Paola Ojetti, di Giovanni Comisso e di qualche altro. L'antologia, secondo il progetto di Ojetti, doveva essere illustrata da Soffici e De Pisis. Solo il primo ha però accettato l'incarico, mentre il secondo si è rifiutato, sembra per un attacco di scabbia alle mani.

(ORBIS)

(Nota di Servizio)

UNA MITIGAZIONE ALL'INTRANSIGENZA DEL PARTITO D'AZIONE NELL'ITALIA MERIDIONALE ?
(dal nostro corrispondente)
Napoli - Siamo informati che nell'Italia meridionale e precisamente nelle Puglie e nella Calabria, esistono attualmente in seno ai comitati regionali del Partito d'Azione delle correnti tendenzialmente di destra e che cioè spingono l'orientamento del partito verso il centro e verso i gruppi più moderati. Tali correnti intenderebbero riallacciarsi al partito liberale che, nell'Italia meridionale, gode anche numericamente di molto prestigio.

A Bari, dove esiste un forte nucleo del partito d'azione, siffatta tendenza moderata sarebbe capeggiata dal prof. Tommaso Fiore, nota figura di antifascista, vecchio liberale, attualmente Provveditore agli studi. Il Fiore, che ha molta influenza in Puglia, attraverso articoli pubblicati sul giornale "Il Nuovo Risorgimento", svolge attiva propaganda per una intesa tra il Partito d'Azione ed i liberali.

(ORBIS)

LA MORTE DI MONSIGNOR MARCO GIOVANNI DELLA PIETRA, ARCIVESCOVO DI ANCONA.
Citta del Vaticano - E' giunta notizia della morte di Monsignor Marco Giovanni Della Pietra, dei frati minori. Arcivescovo di Ancona. Era nato a Rovigno d'Istria nel 1862 ed era stato eletto Arcivescovo nel marzo del 1940.

(ORBIS) 2703

RASSEGNA DELLA STAMPA
(15 gennaio 1945 - pomeriggio)

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA scrive, tra l'altro, nel suo articolo di fondo, che anche gli antifascisti della Venezia Giulia esprimono i loro "desiderata" per i fini di guerra dell'Italia."Noi abbiamo sabotato, in tutte le forme, questa guerra criminosa. In tutte le forme, nessuna esclusa, fino a prendere le armi contro i fascisti italiani. Ma perchè cosa ? Non certo per spezzettare l'Italia, non certo per dividere l'Europa in zone d'influenza. All'"ideale" della conquista barbara, abbiamo opposto l'ideale umano della pace; e a quello dell'Impero abbiamo opposto l'ideale della Federazione europea, anzi della Federazione delle genti. Bisogna dare ai giovani, continua il giornale, la sensazione che combattono per un'Italia più morale e più ricca dell'Italia di ieri. Bisogna riformare l'esercito. Bisogna avere assicurazioni per i nostri giusti confini; e promuovere fra i popoli, morto il nazionalismo e l'imperialismo, i movimenti federativi."

RICOSTRUZIONE scrive che necessità vuole che la conclusione di questa guerra porti ad una riconciliazione definitiva tra l'Italia e la Francia. Possiamo comprendere e spiegarci il rancore diffuso al di là delle Alpi contro di noi; ma la politica, sotto ogni realistica e sana deve, nell'interesse di tutti, dimenticare i rancori. Il problema tunisino, continua il giornale, deve trovare una soluzione. Gli italiani di Tunisi possono, in un ritorno agli amichevoli e stretti rapporti fra Italia e Francia, accettare senza difficoltà di acquistare la cittadinanza francese, ottenendo la piena parità di diritti e di doveri nel Paese dove essi vivono e lavorano. L'acquisto della cittadinanza francese potrebbe benissimo conciliarsi con il mantenimento della doppia cittadinanza, concedendo agli italiani l'immediato acquisto di quella d'origine allorchè essi rientrassero in Patria per ristabilirvisi definitivamente. Il problema di Tunisi potrebbe, così, essere risolto, pur mantenendo alla colonia italiana la facoltà piena di creare le scuole e le istituzioni che ricordassero la sua origine e mantenessero viva la tradizione della Patria lasciata.

(ORBIS)

2702

1973
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LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA scrive, tra l'altro, non [illegible]
fondo, che anche gli antifascisti della Venezia Giulia esprimono i loro "desiderata" per i fini di guerra dell'Italia."Noi abbiamo sabotato, in tutte le forme, questa guerra criminosa. In tutte le forme, nessuna esclusa, fino a prendere le armi contro i fascisti italiani. Ma perchè cosa ? Non certo per spezzettare l'Italia, non certo per dividere l'Europa in zone d'influenza. All'"ideale" della conquista barbara, abbiamo opposto l'ideale umano della pace; e a quello dell'Impero abbiamo opposto l'ideale della Federazione europea, anzi della Federazione delle genti. Bisogna dare ai giovani, continua il giornale, la sensazione che combattono per un'Italia più morale e più pulita dell'Italia di ieri. Bisogna riformare l'esercito. Bisogna avere assicurazioni per i nostri giusti confini; e promuovere fra i popoli, morto il nazionalismo e l'imperialismo, i movimenti federativi."

RICOSTRUZIONE scrive che necessità vuole che la conclusione di questa guerra porti ad una riconciliazione definitiva tra l'Italia e la Francia. Possiamo comprendere e spiegarci il rancore diffuso al di là delle Alpi contro di noi; ma la politica estera realistica e sana deve, nell'interesse di tutti, dimenticare i rancori. Il problema tunisino, continua il giornale, deve trovare una soluzione. Gli italiani di Tunisi possono, in un ritorno agli amichevoli e stretti rapporti fra Italia e Francia, accettare senza difficoltà di acquistare la cittadinanza francese, ottenendo la piena parità di diritti e di doveri nel Paese dove essi vivono e lavorano. L'acquisto della cittadinanza francese potrebbe benissimo conciliarsi con il mantenimento della doppia cittadinanza, concedendo agli italiani l'immediato acquisto di quella d'origine allorchè essi rientrassero in Patria per ristabilirvisi definitivamente. Il problema di Tunisi potrebbe, così, essere risolto, pur mantenendo alla colonia italiana la facoltà piena di creare le scuole e le istituzioni che ricordassero la sua origine e mantenessero viva la tradizione della Patria lasciata.

(ORBIS)

2782

1974
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ORBIS

Major Iohr P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A -u C
Via Veneto (Pal.ex Corporazioni)
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1975

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

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290
N. 157 15 Settembre 1945 Ore 16.30 Pag. 1

TELEFONICO
(pomeridiano)

L'INSEDIAMENTO DEL SENATORE PROF. LUIGI EINAUDI QUALE GOVERNATORE DELLA BANCA D'ITALIA.

Roma - Questa mattina alle ore 11 si è svolta nel salone della Banca d'Italia la cerimonia dell'insediamento del sen. Prof. Luigi Einaudi quale Governatore Generale, e del prof. Niccolò Introna quale Direttore Generale della Banca d'Italia.

Erano presenti per il Governo: il Primo Ministro Bonomi, S.E. Marcello Soleri Ministro del Tesoro, S.E. Fausto Gullo Ministro della Agricoltura; S.E. Rosselli Ministro delle Finanze, S.E. Gronchi Ministro del Lavoro Industria e Commercio, S.E. Scoccia Ruini Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici, S.E. Franco Libonati Sottosegretario per la Stampa gli Spettacoli e il Turismo, S.E. Spataro Sottosegretario alla Presidenza del Consiglio, S.E. Ingrassi Presidente della Corte dei Conti, S.E. Felice Stampani Vice Alto Commissario per il sequestro dei beni fascisti, S.E. Lante Veroni Sottosegretario alla Giustizia. Era presente inoltre, in rappresentanza degli alleati, l'Ammiraglio Stone, con numerosi ufficiali della Commissione alleata.

Tutti i maggiori esponenti del mondo finanziario erano pure presenti e, fra gli altri, Lancini, Triglia, il gen. Garibaldi del Consiglio Direttivo della Banca d'Italia, il Comm. Joe Nathan, capo servizio ai danni di guerra, l'avv. Ducrocio Romidiano, Commissario al Poligrafico dello Stato e l'avv. Rossini, Capo dell'Ufficio Stampa della Presidenza del Consiglio.

Il Ministro del Tesoro Marcello Soleri ha pronunciato un discorso nel quale ha messo in luce la figura del nuovo Governatore Generale e Direttore Generale.

Egli ha detto che Luigi Einaudi è maestro di dottrine economiche, circondato dal maggior prestigio scientifico internazionale, che ama però di attingere le sue dottrine alle fonti feconde della realtà, della vita e dell'esperienza, e di controllarle al vaglio della storia economica e dell'osservazione più acuta ed assidua dei fatti. E' anche uomo di formissimo carattere, quale occorre nell'ufficio che egli assume: e che ha sofferto, per non piegarsi, di allontanarsi prima dalla scuola, milizia e tendiere della sua vita, e poi anche dalla patria, esule in terra amica.

Niccolò Introna, invece, ha detto il Ministro, rappresenta trent'anni di operosa e feconda collaborazione all'Istituto di Emissione, nel quale ha vissuto le maggiori vicende, cooperando a scrivere

2701

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
1976

GENERALE DELLA BANCA D'ITALIA

Roma - Questa mattina alle ore 11 si è svolta nel salone
d'Italia la cerimonia dell'insediamento del sen. prof. Luigi Einaudi
quale Governatore Generale, e del prof. Niccolò Introna quale Diret-
tore Generale della Banca d'Italia.

Erano presenti per il Governo il primo Ministro Bonomi, S.E.
Marcello Soleri Ministro del Tesoro, S.E. Fausto Gullo Ministro della
Agricoltura, S.E. Rosati Ministro delle Finanze, S.E. Grandi Mini-
stro del Lavoro Industria e Commercio, S.E. Mauccio Taini Ministro
dei Lavori Pubblici, S.E. Bruno Libonati Sottosegretario per la
Stampa e Spettacoli e il Turismo, S.E. Spataro Sottosegretario al-
la Presidenza del Consiglio, S.E. Ingrassi Presidente della Corte dei
Conti, S.E. Felice Stampani Vice Alto Commissario per il sequestro
dei beni fascisti, S.E. Dante Veroni Sottosegretario alla Giustizia.
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servizio ai danni di guerra, l'avv. Ducrdio Lomiglino, Commissario
al Poligrafico dello Stato e l'avv. Rossini, Capo dell'Ufficio Stampa
della Presidenza del Consiglio.

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la storia economica e della osservazione più acuta ed assidua dei fat-
ti. E' anche uno di quegli uomini che hanno sofferto, per non piegarsi, di allontanarsi
che ora assume; [illegible] prima della morte, nell'esilio e nell'oscurità della sua vita, poi anche
della patria, esule in terra amica.

Niccolò Introna, invece, ha detto il Ministro, rappresenta
trent'anni di operosa - feconda collaborazione all'Istituto di Emis-
sione, nel quale ha vissuto le maggiori vicende, scoprendo e scrivendo
[illegible], [illegible] di Gonzalo Stringher, luminose pagine e seguendo i tre
governatori fondatori degli [illegible] programmi tracciati nei loro dal grande
Governatore in quei termini: osservanza degli statuti e delle leggi
che regolano la Banca; coordinazione degli interessi dell'Istituto

.....

2701

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

1977

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

1978

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

con quelli dell'economia nazionale; autonomia della sua azione ispirata sempre a deferente collaborazione con chi regge lo Stato. Intorno a questo il continuatore di una tradizione che non gli ha consentito in tempi in cui tante viltà sono state premiate e tanto fiorisce ostilità, le meritate lodi.

Il Ministro ha detto inoltre che l'Istituto di emissione inizia oggi una nuova fase della sua storia, soprattutto in rapporto all'avvento di più radicali rinnovamenti e più essenziali risanamenti dell'economia mondiale. Non spetta a me accennare, ha detto il Ministro, alle grandi linee direttive e programmatiche di ciò che potrà essere fatto, tuttavia oggi più che mai deve prevalere lo spirito di collaborazione e di senso di autonomia, soprattutto per organizzare una concorde azione diretta a sorreggere efficacemente la nostra moneta, a costituire riserve, garanzie, strumenti di potere d'acquisto, cioè, affrontare il problema centrale dell'economia italiana, per il quale la situazione della circolazione, del credito pubblico, dei bilanci, pur non consentendo facili ottimismi, non giustificano cupi e disperati pessimismi.

Augurando l'azione concorde del Tesoro e della Banca d'Italia, diretta a sostituire ad una economia artificiosa, fondata sull'auto-sufficienza e sui chiusi confini doganali, quella del "laissez-faire", il graduale ritorno alla libertà degli scambi di tutti i prodotti, sulla base di una solidarietà economica internazionale, diretta a favorire il ripristino delle attività produttive, a porre fine alle cause dei conflitti, ad escludere, attraverso i nuovi istituti di collaborazione internazionale già organizzati a Bretton Woods, il ricorso alla economia devastatrice della guerra.

Solo in tal modo potrà rinascere nel mondo quella fiducia senza la quale i tessuti economici, commerciali e monetari oggi profondamente lacerati non potranno mai rinsaldarsi.

L'Italia, che ha sempre rappresentato un elemento di ordine e di lavoro nell'assetto economico internazionale, vuole ritornare ad esserlo con fiducia nella comprensione dei Governi alleati, nei cui rappresentanti qui presenti ha di poter salutare osservatori benevoli, che accompagnano con simpatia i suoi sforzi per risorgere, nella vita democratica, la sua via nel mondo.

27 9

L'Italia sente che lo spettacolo tragico della sua rovina nella guerra vastissima e sempre più profonda, ed il suo contributo alla guerra che spera di poter intraprendere, valgono a ritemprarle energie, a disciplinare previsioni e a sostenerla nel compimento, sia pure con i più duri sforzi, della sua rinascita economica.

Il Ministro ha concluso dicendo che l'Italia ha una risorsa fondamentale, che essa ed il Governo e gli amici siamo sicuri ricerca: quella del suo lavoro per creare nel mondo. La Banca d'Italia, coi suoi nuovi orientamenti, vuole essere un elemento attivo della nuova politica di collaborazione economica internazionale, cui tanti lassi profondamente avvilenti della guerra vi richiamano alla sola luce di domani.

...../

1979

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

Quindi, il senatore Luigi Einaudi ha pronunziato il seguente discorso:

"Il Presidente del Consiglio ha voluto fare alla Banca l'onore grande di assistere alla cerimonia di insediamento di noi, chiamati dal governo a dirigere il nostro glorioso massimo Istituto bancario. Siano rivolte a lui le mie vive azioni di grazie per l'intervento, e per le alte incoraggianti parole da lui dette in un momento grave per il Paese martoriato, ai cui destini egli tanto degnamente presiede.

"Marcello Soleri, amico nelle ore buone e in quelle cattive, soldato nella grande guerra passata e nella silenziosa battaglia odierna per la salvezza del tesoro e della moneta, ha voluto rivolgermi parole troppo cortesi in questa occasione del mio ingresso al governo della Banca d'Italia. I miei ricordi della banca risalgono ai primi anni del secolo, quando, appena entrato nell'insegnamento, ebbi, venendo alla ricerca di documenti e di dati monetari, occasione di salire quante scale e taluno mi disse che un signore, sorridente nella non alta persona, il quale le discendeva, era il capo illustre del maggiore tra i nostri Istituti di emissione. Quando poscia le frequentai, purtroppo raramente, nelle sere in cui si radunavano nelle sue stanze private studiosi convenuti da ogni parte d'Italia, Bonaldo Stringher mi apparve nella sua piena figura di restauratore dell'Istituto, che nei lontani giorni del Risorgimento, quando ai suoi inizi ancora portava il titolo di Banco di Torino, aveva avuto il vanto di annoverare fra i suoi fondatori Camillo di Cavour; restauratore, perchè uomo di scienza, concreta anche la virtù della prudenza pratica e del maneggio degli uomini.

"Tra i suoi collaboratori non veggo, ahimè!, Pasquale d'Aroma, compagno di lavoro ed amico non dimenticato; ma resta Niccolò Introna, fedelissimo tra i fidi al primo Governatore della Banca. A lui, che testè meritò l'alto elogio del Ministro del Tesoro, mando anch'io un saluto cordiale e la testimonianza del fiducioso assegnamento che io faccio sul suo aiuto quotidiano. Restano i funzionari e gli impiegati tutti, educati a buona scuola e colti coll'esempio all'incremento dell'Istituto. I dirigenti e i rappresentanti degli Istituti di credito e di quelli assicurativi dicono, colla loro presenza qui, la volontà di cooperare coll'Istituto di emissione affinchè tutto il risparmio italiano, da essi variamente, a norma dei diversi scopi delle rispettive istituzioni, amministrato, venga rivolto alla salvezza e alla ricostruzione economica e sociale del nostro Paese.

"Il Ministro del Tesoro ha insistito sulla profonda mutazione intervenuta nei rapporti fra il Tesoro dello Stato e la Banca d'Italia. Autonomo sempre, l'Istituto di emissione è divenuto negli anni recenti quasi la longa manus del Tesoro. Il risparmio del Paese, per quella parte che già non affluisce direttamente nel pubblico Erario a mezzo delle casse postali, degli istituti pubblici assicurativi e delle sottoscrizioni ai buoni del Tesoro, viene convogliato, attraverso la Banca, a far fronte alle esigenze del bilancio statale; e le anticipazioni al circolante colmano la differenza.

...../

1980

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

"Non è questo un fatto il quale sia particolare al nostro Paese; è bastevole ricordare l'esempio degli Stati Uniti dove le Banche federali di Riserva, le quali alla fine del 1940 detenevano 2.184 milioni di buoni ed altri titoli del tesoro, gradatamente ne crebbero il possesso, sicchè alla fine del novembre scorso toccava=ne i 16 miliardi e 411 milioni. Accentrata, a causa delle esigenze belliche, la direzione dell'economia nazionale nello Stato, che ne è divenuto il principalissimo approvvigionatore e cliente, era inevitabile che gli investimenti bancari mutassero natura e che, in luogo del portafoglio privato fosse preso dal portafoglio pubblico.

"La collaborazione tra il Tesoro e l'Istituto di emissione deve continuare, ed avere una mira suprema: contenere nei limiti più rigorosi il ricorso alla più dura e sperequata maniera di imposta, che è l'emissione a getto continuo dei biglietti. Nel tempo che seguì all'altra grande guerra l'inondazione cartacea, la quale, impoverì e talora distrusse il medio ceto e creò improvvisate, ingiuste fortune, fu causa precipua del disordine morale e mentale che poi ebbe effetti politici e sociali profondamente perturbatori. Fenomeni ed effetti similianti si delineano nel tempo presente. Tesoro e Banca hanno, in questa parte d'Italia, tenacemente resistito alle forze che conducevano all'inflazione; e se non mancherà l'incoraggiamento generoso delle Nazioni Unite, del quale ci è arra la presenza in questa sala dei rappresentanti illustri della Commissione alleata, Tesoro e Banca sono convinti di poter superare il punto critico monetario dal quale siamo per ventura lontani. Non esistono mezzi taumaturgici i quali possano operare il miracolo del risanamento monetario. Unico mezzo noto ed efficace, pur nel contrasto necessario delle idee, la vicendevole sopportazione in compromessi chiari, precisi ed osservati, i quali consentano la attuazione di un comune programma di azione. Se lo Stato, dopo avere delimitato in campo preciso della sua diretta gestione economica, e l'ambito del suo controllo per il restante campo lasciato alla iniziativa privata, se lo Stato incoraggierà la rinascita della fiducia, della speranza di godere i frutti del proprio lavoro, del proprio risparmio, della propria intrapresa, il contribuente sopporterà, mormorando, come è suo uso, nell'assolvere il dovere tributario, le imposte le quali lo dovranno colpire; pure per tutti i duramine nei gradi più alti delle fortune, ed il contribuente seguiterà ciò nonostante a risparmiare, a depositare le sue giacenze monetarie nelle banche ed a sottoscrivere dei prestiti pubblici. Sono certo e ritengo di potere dare questa assicurazione a nome di tutti i rappresentanti del sistema bancario italiano, accorsi così numerosi in questa sala, sono certo che durante gli anni venturi, i quali saranno per tutti di lavoro e di sacrificio, non mancherà mai l'aiuto del credito a chi sappia meritarlo. Tutto sarà dato, senza limitazioni aprioristiche, per la ricostruzione feconda dell'economia nazionale; nulla per la clemosina corruttrice. Questa fu in tempi passati la nostra divisa, e tale sarà ancora in avvenire.

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1981

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

"Nell'opera di ricostruzione la Banca d'Italia avrà sicuramente il privilegio della cooperazione degli Istituti di emissione dei Paesi cobelligeranti e neutrali, tra i quali essa, ancora oggi, nonostante il forzato difetto delle sue riserve auree, un non ultimo luogo; ed ai Governatori e dirigenti di quelle banche di emissione invio un cordiale saluto beneaugurante per l'opera comune.

"A quest'opera comune la Banca d'Italia ha in passato dato degno contributo, partecipando alla fondazione ed alla gestione della Banca dei Regolamenti Internazionali di Basilea, e ad essa il nostro Paese darà nuovamente, non appena gli sia consentito, il suo doveroso contributo nelle forme sancite dagli accordi di Bretton Woods. Questi accordi sono davvero una delle maggiori speranze del travagliato mondo d'oggi. Esso non si potrà sollevare dalle rovine presenti e non si potrà garantire contro lo spettro di più spaventose rovine future, se tutti gli Stati non siano pronti a far getto di qualcuna delle gelosamente custodite loro prerogative sovrane. Sovratutto per quanto tocca i rapporti economici e monetari, abbiamo sperimentato quanto fallace fosse l'idolo della indipendenza assoluta, ed abbiamo, noi italiani, a nostre spese imparato quanto numerosi e sottili e infrangibili fossero i legami che ci stringono agli altri Paesi del mondo. Noi non possiamo vivere senza l'aiuto altrui; e, dal canto loro, gli altri Paesi non possono dar nulla noi ove non consentano di ricevere quel che noi possiamo dar loro. A questo che, invece di aiuto, meglio deve dirsi lavoro in comune, il sistema bancario, che fu prima tra le branche dell'umana attività a sorpassare i confini dei singoli Stati, continuerà a dare il suo contributo. Superando quei confini, l'attività nostra non li nega. Anzi li esalta; chè una Nazione non cresce chiudendosi in se stessa e preparandosi ad assalire altrui, bensì progredisce ricevendo e facendo proprio quel che nelle idee, nei metodi, nelle leggi altrui è fecondatore ed assimilabile per noi, ed offrendo agli altri quel che possa anche per caso riuscire di stimolo al bene.

2058

"Mentre ci dichiariamo pronti ad accogliere i principi scritti delle due grandi Carte bancarie e monetarie approvate nelle assisi internazionali d'oltre Atlantico, non saremo forse tacciati d'orgoglio se affermiamo che l'accoglimento di quei principi risponde alle più antiche e gloriose tradizioni italiane.".

Dopo il discorso del sen. Einaudi, che è stato accolto da vivissimi applausi, ha pronunciato brevi parole il prof. Introna, portando a tutte le autorità intervenute il saluto dei funzionari della Banca d'Italia.

(ORBIS)

...../

COSTITUZIONE DI UN COMITATO PROVINCIALE DELLE FORZE COMBATTENTI E DELLA RESISTENZA DI [illegible] DELLA PROVINCIA DI CAMPOBASSO.

Roma - Con l'intervento delle loro Eccellenze Spataro e Battaglia si sono riunite numerose personalità ed autorità ed hanno deciso di promuovere la costituzione di un Comitato provinciale di Campobasso e di coordinare le varie iniziative, già in corso, in favore delle popolazioni dell'Abruzzo, duramente colpite dalla guerra.

Il Comitato è stato costituito per l'opera intelligente iniziata dalla Croce Rossa Italiana, dall'Ente Comunale di Assistenza all'Italia e dal Commissariato per la Ricostruzione per la Raccolta dei Soccorsi italiani alle regioni devastate.

Intanto si annuncia che è stata disposta la distribuzione di quantitativi di caffè alle popolazioni abruzzesi che maggiormente sono state provate dalla guerra.

Si tratta di quantitativi di caffè facenti parte delle 150 tonnellate giunte recentemente dal Brasile.

(ORBIS)

DIECI TONNELLATE DI FARINA LANCIATE DA AEREI ALLEATI SU CASTEL DI SANGRO.

Roma - La Commissione Alleata ha oggi comunicato che, dietro richiesta del colonnello inglese C.B.A. Franch - Commissario Regionale per la regione degli Abruzzi-Marche, le forze aeree alleate del Mediterraneo lasceranno cadere 10 tonnellate di farina su Castel di Sangro, che in seguito ad abbondanti nevicate sulle montagne si è venuta a trovare isolata.

Le condizioni in cui versano i 5.000 abitanti di quella località di montagna vennero portate a conoscenza delle Autorità alleate da due sciatori che riuscirono a raggiungere con molti stenti un villaggio di una valle vicina. La strada di accesso alla cittadina, che si trova a circa 33 Km. da Isernia, sono impraticabili, a causa delle condizioni atmosferiche, anche dai muli. La città non riceve rifornimenti vivori da più di una settimana. 2693

Durante le azioni belliche dell'anno scorso, Castel di Sangro fu un punto di resistenza dei tedeschi che si servirono delle sue rocce scoscese finchè furono cacciati dall'8ª Armata.

(ORBIS)

LA MORTE DEL MINISTRO PLENIPOTENZIARIO DEL VENEZUELA PRESSO LA S. SEDE.

1982 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

di [illegible] e di cui [illegible] la [illegible] in [illegible] delle [illegible] ma l'Abruzzo, da [illegible] dalla [illegible] era.

[illegible] e con l'opera [illegible] ini [illegible] dalla Croce Rossa Italiana, dall'Ente [illegible] e dal Commissariato [illegible] per la Ricerca dei Scomparsi italiani alle [illegible] avvenute.

Intanto si annuncia che è stata disposta la distribuzione di quantitativi di caffè alle popolazioni abruzzesi che maggiormente sono state provate dalla guerra.

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(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

LA MORTE DEL MINISTRO PLENIPOTENZIARIO DEL VENEZUELA PRESSO LA S. SEDE.

Città del Vaticano - E' morto il Ministro plenipotenziario del Venezuela presso la S.Sede, S.E. il Dr. Casas Bricena Giuseppe. Egli era accreditato presso la S.Sede dal 1942.

(ORBIS)

1983

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

1984

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

ORBIS

ORGANIZZAZIONE BOLLETTINI INFORMAZIONI STAMPA
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N.	Data	Ora	Pag.
156	15 gennaio 1945	11,30	1

SECONDO LANCIO (Mattino)

RELAZIONE DELLA RIUNIONE PER IL "CORRIERE DI ROMA".

Roma - Come è stato comunicato, ha avuto luogo al Sottosegretariato per la Stampa, gli Spettacoli e il Turismo, una importante riunione presieduta da S.E. Libonati, cui hanno preso parte i rappresentanti della Federazione nazionale della Stampa e tutti i Direttori dei giornali romani.

Si è discusso del passaggio di alcuni quotidiani editi dal P.N.F. a direttori ed amministratori italiani, la qual cosa rappresenta un passo molto importante verso la completa libertà di stampa, caldeggiata dagli stessi Alleati. Oggetto particolare della riunione è stato quello di decidere se "il Corriere di Roma", giornale di informazioni edito dal P.N.F., che iniziò le sue pubblicazioni alla liberazione della Capitale, debba continuare a pubblicarsi sotto i vecchi amministratori, i Perrone, o se debba passare attraverso una gestione commissariale, tendente ad accertare che i Perrone sono immuni o meno da colpe politiche.

E' stata sottolineata l'opportunità che "il Corriere di Roma" non interrompa le pubblicazioni, anche perchè la continuità dimostra che non esistono fratture nel passaggio dalla competenza alleata a quella italiana, e comprova la sollecitudine con la quale i governi inglese ed americano vengono incontro alla rinascita delle libertà costituzionali democratiche in Italia, soffocate dalla dittatura fascista durante oltre vent'anni.

La soluzione commissariale è invece sostenuta da parte italiana per l'accertamento della inattaccabilità politica dei fratelli Perrone. La storia del giornale "il Messaggero" è stata vivacemente descritta da molti quotidiani, che hanno insistito sulla corresponsabilità degli amministratori.

Intanto, i fratelli Perrone hanno impugnato il provvedimento governativo della nomina di un Commissario a "il Messaggero", al Consiglio di Stato, eccependo che esso è formalmente imperfetto e viziato da eccesso di potere. Essi hanno chiesto l'annullamento. Inoltre, i Perrone hanno fatto pubbliche dichiarazioni circa la loro attività prima e dopo l'8 settembre.

Poichè si tratta di questioni molto delicate, non si è ancora adottata alcuna decisione in merito e si attende per domani la discussione di proposte più concrete richieste dal Governo alla Federazione della Stampa.

(ORBIS)

...../

RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1985

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

ALTRI RACCAPRICCIANTI DOCUMENTI DELLA BARBARIE TEDESCA IN POLONIA = GLI EBREI USATI COME CAVIE PER SPERIMENTARE SPECIALI VACCINI = I FANCIULLI POLACCHI DISSANGUATI PER TRASFUSIONI AI FERITI TEDESCHI E PER LA PREPARAZIONE DI PLASMA SANGUIGNO.

Roma = E' giunto in questi giorni a Roma, dopo una lunga serie di peripezie, un italiano che fu internato dai nazisti in Polonia dopo l'8 settembre, per essersi rifiutato di aderire ai fascisti repubblicani e di combattere coi tedeschi. Egli ha riferito delle terribili sofferenze imposte agli internati italiani, ed ha portato altre orribili testimonianze sulla barbarie tedesca nei confronti della popolazione e degli ebrei polacchi.

Questi, infatti, dopo l'evasione dal campo di concentramento, aiutato dal movimento clandestino di resistenza polacco, sotto vari travestimenti, ha dovuto peregrinare per la Polonia prima di raggiungere l'Ungheria, la Jugoslavia, e quindi l'Italia.

Egli ha dichiarato, tra l'altro, che i tedeschi avevano allestito a Leopoli un grosso centro medico per lo studio del tifo petecchiale, il terribile flagello che ha procurato tante vittime in tutte le zone occupate dai nazisti nel fronte orientale. In tale centro molti sperimentatori tedeschi si erano raccolti per eseguire le loro ricerche e per preparare sieri e vaccini, a scopo profilattico preventivo e curativo. La notizia diventa raccapricciante quando si viene a sapere che gli esperimentatori nazisti si servivano di cittadini polacchi di religione ebraica. Gli ebrei razziati nei ghetti venivano rinchiusi nei sotterranei di questo Centro e trattati come cavie. Spettacolo terribile quello di tali poveri esseri umani sottoposti alle tremende reazioni dei vaccini sperimentali. Molti morivano, molti passavano giornate intere con febbri altissime, e con tutte le molteplici reazioni provocate dalla inoculazione dei vaccini. Molti esemplari di queste sciagurate cavie umane, erano chiusi in speciali celle frigorifere per molte ore, poichè gli esperimentatori dovevano studiare la reazione di certi vaccini a temperature basse, simili a quelle che si riscontravano sul fronte russo. 26.

Ed ancor più raccapriccianti le conferme che i nazisti si servono di fanciulli polacchi per operare le trasfusioni del sangue ai loro feriti gravi e per produrre il plasma sanguigno necessario alle cure di pronto soccorso. Numerose schiere di fanciulli vengono razziati, strappati ai loro genitori, e segregati in colonie speciali per procurare sangue fresco alle belve naziste.

E' confermato inoltre che alcuni ebrei i quali, per sfuggire al carcere ed alle torture, si erano offerti come donatori di sangue per le trasfusioni, sono stati giustiziati, appunto per avere osato di fare una simile proposta definita come "tendente a contaminare la purezza razziale dei teduschi".

(ORPIS) ..../

1986

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

L'EPURAZIONE NELL'ARMA DEI R.CC.

Roma - Su richiesta dell'Alto Commissario Aggiunto per l'Epurazione, sono stati sospesi i seguenti ufficiali e sottufficiali dei RR.CC.:

Tenenti Colonnelli: Ceo Pinna Ricciardo, Linfozzi Santo, Gaetti Carlo, Falsatti Mario, Di Rienzi Umberto, Di Giovanni Attilio, Ruco Costantino.

Maggiori: Lusco Salvatore, Petrella Nicandro, Bonitatibus Silvio, Gierri Lonfort Ottavio, Formica Domenico.

Capitani: Barone Emanuele, Formigoni Giacomo, Scordino Giuseppe, D'Agutilio Giulio, Santocchi Benedetto, Tranfa Gaetano, Ortoan Umberto.

Marescialli: Fiori Giovanni Isaia, Giurgola Carmelo, Perretta Generoso.

(CARIS)

L'AVV. GEN. COMFORTI E IL PROF. D'ALESSIO SOSPESI DALLA LORO FUNZIONI.

Roma - Su richiesta dell'Alto Commissario Aggiunto per l'Epurazione, sono stati sospesi:

Comforti Leopoldo, avvocato Generale della Corte Suprema di Cassazione e il Prof. D'Alessio Francesco, Ordinario della R. Università di Napoli.

(CARIS) 2654

UDIENZA PONTIFICIA

Città del Vaticano - Il Papa ha ricevuto in private udienze: il Cardinale Pizzardo, Prefetto dei Seminari e delle Università agli studi; il Cardinale Marmaggi, Prefetto del Concilio; Mgr. Ligone, Elemosiniere segreto; Mgr. Perugini, Segretario per la lettere latine: il Prigadiere Generale Winslow C. Morse, con il colonnello W. Reese e il maggiore W.C. Burkes; il Padre Gillet, Maestro Generale dei Frati predicatori.

(CARIS)

UN DISCORSO DEL PONTEFICE AL PATRIZIATO ROMANO

Città del Vaticano - Ieri, come abbiamo annunciato, il Papa ha ricevuto in udienza speciale, nell'Aula del Concistoro, il Patriziato e la Nobiltà romana.

Per l'occasione Colonna, Principe Assistente al Soglio, ha presentato a nome dei convenuti gli auguri per il nuovo anno. Il Papa, nel ricambiare gli auguri, ha pronunciato un discorso nel quale, accennando anche alla situazione generale, ha detto che, come dopo tutte le guerre e le grandi calamità vi sono sempre piaghe da sanare e rovine da riparare, così dopo le grandi crisi nazionali vi è tutto un adattamento da effettuare per riconnettere un nesso turbato e danneggiato nell'ordine generale, per farli ricongiungere il

...../

posto che gli spetta, riprendere il cammino verso quel progresso e quel benessere che la sua condizione e la sua storia, i suoi beni materiali e le sue facoltà spirituali gli assegnano. Questa volta, l'opera di restaurazione è incomparabilmente più vasta, delicata e complessa. Non si tratta di reintegrare nella normalità una sola nazione. Il mondo intero, si può dire, è da ricostruire, l'ordine universale è da ristabilire. Questa tranquillità dell'ordine, che è la pace, la sola vera pace, non può rinascere e perdurare che a condizione di far riposare la società umana su Cristo. Ora, tutti ragionevolmente ammettono che la ricostituzione non può essere concepita come un puro e semplice ritorno al passato. Un simile regresso non è possibile. La storia non s'arresta: essa avanza sempre verso il progresso, perciò i dirigenti debbono sapere applicare la loro opera alle contingenze dell'ora.

Tutti, poi, nel proprio campo, debbono cooperare al nuovo riordinamento e ciò questo dovere spetta al patriziato ed alla nobiltà romana che debbono seguire la loro nobile tradizione di Roma, perchè nè l'uno nè l'altra debbono considerarsi come una casta chiusa, ma debbono invece far sentire il loro influsso e collaborare con le altre classi sociali.

Alla fine, il Pontefice ha impartita l'apostolica benedizione.

(ORBIS)

(Nota di Servizio)

UNA SEZIONE INFORMAZIONI PRESSO LA "PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH". 2693

Roma - La Public Relations Branch della Commissione alleata sta per costituire nei suoi uffici una apposita sezione di informazioni, che avrà lo scopo di tenere al corrente i giornalisti stranieri sui principali avvenimenti della vita pubblica e politica italiana.

L'iniziativa servirà a rinsaldare i legami che devono avvicinare le Potenze democratiche all'Italia antifascista.

(ORBIS)

IL CASO DI LUIGI CHIARINI.

Roma - Si dicono che Luigi Chiarini, già Vice Direttore di "Quadrivio", Capo Divisione dell'ex Ministero della Cultura Popolare, direttore del Centro sperimentale di cinematografia, avrebbe chiesto di riprendere la sua attività con [illegible] alla nuova organizzazione cinematografica italiana, alle dipendenze del Sottosegretariato Stampa, Spettacolo

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

versale è di ristabilire. Questa tranquillità dell'ordine, [illegible]
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come un puro e semplice ritorno al passato. Un simile regresso non è
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ne.

(CRBIS)

(Nota di Servizio) 2693
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L'iniziativa servirà a rinsaldare i legami che devono avvici=
nare la Potenza democratica all'Italia antifascista.

(CRBIS)

IL CASO DI LUIGI CHIARINI.
Roma - Si dicono che Luigi Chiarini, già Vice Direttore di "Cinevid
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Centro sperimentale di cinematografia, avrebbe chiesto di riprendere
le sue attività con [illegible] nella nuova organizzazione cinematografica
italiana, alle dipendenze del Sottosegretariato Stampa, Spettacolo
e Turismo. La richiesta è stata respinta. (CRBIS)

RETTIFICA =
Nella notizia della Udienza pontificia, abbiamo scritto che il Pon=
tefice ha ricevuto il Cardinale Pizzarro. Leggasi bene: Cardinale
Pizzardo.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
1988

ORBIS

Major John P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A -a C .
Via Veneto (Pal.ex Corporazioni)
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1989
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N.	Data	Ore	Pag.
155	15 gennaio 1945	9,30	1

PRIMO LANCIO
(mattino)

DICHIARAZIONI DEL MINISTRO OLANDESE DEGLI ESTERI S.E. VAN KLEFFENS SULLE RIVENDICAZIONI OLANDESI NEI CONFRONTI DI TERRITORI TEDESCHI PER COMPENSARE LE DISTRUZIONI ED I SABOTAGGI DEI NAZISTI IN OLANDA.

Roma - S.E. Van Kleffens ha fatto delle importanti dichiarazioni a Londra, delle quali riportiamo il testo integrale.

"Il movimento di resistenza dell'Olanda ha ricevuto molti rapporti che confermano come anche ultimamente i tedeschi abbiano provocato nuove distruzioni e danni in quella parte dell'Olanda ancora sotto il loro dominio. Una quantità considerevole di tali distruzioni e danni possono attribuirsi non già a ragioni di indole militare, ma solo a brutale malvagità. Nelle presenti circostanze, non è possibile fornire esempi specifici, e per ovvie ragioni non è possibile darne un quadro completo, ma questo potrà farsi più tardi.

In misura inferiore, ma sempre notevole, i tedeschi hanno adottato la stessa tattica prima della loro ritirata nella parte di territorio olandese attualmente libera. Rispetto a tali località si possono portare fin d'ora esempi diretti. Delle fabbriche sono state minate e distrutte e la loro attrezzatura asportata senza alcuna giustificazione di necessità belliche; miniere di carbone sono state danneggiate per grandi estensioni e bombardamenti con siluri volanti hanno infierito, provocando ulteriori danni.

2692

Una forma particolare di sabotaggio e distruzione è rappresentata dalle inondazioni con acqua salata in ampie regioni coltivate, tenuto presente che l'inondazione poteva farsi con acqua dolce. Altri luoghi sono stati sommersi facendo straripare i fiumi, mentre non era affatto necessario. Non c'è bisogno di rilevare che il problema della ricostruzione, nel caso dell'Olanda, è divenuto in tal modo assai più difficile. Si può affermare senza esagerazione che, in seguito a quanto hanno fatto ultimamente i tedeschi, il potere di ricupero dell'Olanda, data la densità della popolazione, si è gravemente indebolito, sia dal punto di vista agricolo che da quello industriale e commerciale.

La sistematica spoliazione perpetrata dalle truppe occupanti, assieme alle taglie di ogni genere applicate in spregio alla convenzione del 1907 e a tutte le leggi e costumi internazionali, hanno raggiunto ora proporzioni enormi. E' impossibile pensare, considerando anche i legittimi reclami di altre Nazioni contro la Germania, che questa possa riparare, col trasferimento, in un periodo ragionevole, di attività economiche da una parte all'altra della frontiera, i gravi

1990
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Londra, delle quali riportiamo [illegible] ha ricevuto

"Il movimento di resistenza dell'Olanda ha ricevuto

porti che confermano come anche ultimamente i tedeschi abbiano provo=
cato nuove distruzioni e danni in quella parte dell'Olanda ancora
sotto il loro dominio. Una quantità considerevole di tali distruzio=
ni e danni possono attribuirsi non già a ragioni di indole militare,
ma solo a brutale malvagità. Nelle presenti circostanze, non è possi=
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attività economiche da una parte all'altra della frontiera, i gravi
danni inflitti agli olandesi. L'esperienza dell'ultima guerra ha dimo=
strato tutte le difficoltà che si oppongono a tale trasferimento.

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2852

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS TRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

1991
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

1992

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

Ora, considerando che è di interesse generale che la Germania non debba stabilire il principio che l'aggressore non paga, è possibile che il popolo olandese possa arrivare, malgrado la sua innata ripugnanza per tutte le forme di conquista armata, alla conclusione che una conveniente parte di territorio prussiano sia, ceduta all'Olanda (dopo aver presa la disposizione per l'adeguamento in territorio tedesco degli abitanti prussiani), o passata sotto il dominio e nell'orbita economica degli olandesi in qualche altra maniera, su base provvisoria o permanente.

Non può essere compito dell'attuale Gabinetto olandese impegnare il Paese, che momentaneamente non può venire consultato, per una politica definitiva sopra una decisione tanto importante, che non è di immediata contingenza. Ma il governo olandese considera suo dovere riservarsi il diritto di far presente la sua opinione ed i suoi reclami dopo la liberazione del territorio nazionale e di portare l'una e gli altri a conoscenza dei governi delle Nazioni Unite e dell'opinione pubblica mondiale. Ciò facendo,il governo olandese non ~~manchera~~ per ~~pro~~ sui colori e sulle sofferenze inflitte al suo popolo dai rappresentanti del popolo germanico. Il dolore causato dal vendicativo stravolgimento della vita nazionale dell'Olanda, dalla deportazione in massa dei giovani, dalla fame, dalla carestia, dalle esecuzioni che hanno causato la morte di migliaia di buoni cittadini, questo dolore provocato dai nazisti può gridare giustizia, ma non potrà mai trovare una contropartita adeguata nei valori materiali. "

Qualche giorno dopo la presente dichiarazione, il Ministro britannico degli affari esteri Eden ha dichiarato in Parlamento che l'Inghilterra darà tutto il suo appoggio ad ogni ragionevole richiesta olandese.

(ORBIS) 2691

LA SIGNORA EMILIA SIRACUSA-CABRINI ESPONE ALL'AGENZIA "ORBIS" IL SUO PENSIERO SUL PROBLEMA DEL VOTO ALLE DONNE.

Roma - L'Agenzia "ORBIS" ha continuato la sua inchiesta sul voto alle donne e sui problemi femminili, ed ha intervistata la Sig.ra Emilia Siracusa-Cabrini della Democrazia del Lavoro, facente parte del Comitato Centrale dell'Unione Donne Italiane, la quale ha fatto le seguenti dichiarazioni:

"Come membro del Comitato centrale dell'U.D.I. per il suffragio, mi sembra inutile dichiarare che sono favorevole al voto alle donne. Infatti ritengo che questo sia un diritto, dato che oggi la donna, godendo di parità di doveri economici e sociali, deve avere anche una parità di diritti politici. Il voto è interdetto solo ai delinquenti, ai minorati ed ai minorenni: non vedo davvero che la donna possa essere compresa in queste categorie. La donna, oggi che siamo avviati verso un'economia di lavoro, deve avere il modo di difendere i propri interessi e di mettersi sullo stesso piano dell'uomo. Io credo che l'educazione politica della donna sia essenziale anche per la vita familiare, poichè la donna deve essere in grado di educare in maniera veramente seria e completa i propri figliuoli, e condividere

...../

1993

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

pienamente la vita del proprio marito, anche nel campo intellettuale. Ritengo che la donna italiana, malgrado le obiezioni che molti uomini fanno al riguardo, sia matura per partecipare alla vita politica del Paese, e, secondo me, vi sono molte donne che non sfigurerebbero nemmeno in un Parlamento. E' necessario mettere la donna in condizione di poter essere indipendente sotto ogni punto di vista, perchè le esigenze odierne di vita sono tali da costringere la maggioranza delle donne a guadagnarsi da vivere al pari di qualunque uomo.

Per quel che riguarda il divorzio, io, pur essendo favorevole ad esso, ritengo che non sia giusto mettere questa questione vicino a quella del voto, dato che si tratta di una discussione prettamente giuridica, avente carattere tutt'altro che essenziale ed urgente.

Personalmente, ritengo che la prima e più urgente questione da risolvere è quella del voto, che sarebbe utile ottenere subito."

(ORBIS)

MUSSOLINI PER COMPIARE LA REPUBBLICA DI SALO' AUMENTA IL NUMERO DEI MINISTERI O ED CAMBIA IL NOME.
Roma - La radio repubblichina ha comunicato ierserà che l'ex duce, con un suo decreto, ha soppresso il Ministero dell'Economia corporativa. Ad esso vengono sostituiti ben due nuovi Ministeri: il Ministero del Lavoro ed il Ministero della produzione industriale. Tale decreto consta di nove articoli e stabilisce anche che il Ministero dell'agricoltura e foreste muti la sua denominazione in quella di Ministero della produzione agricola.
Inoltre, è stato fondato un nuovo Sottosegretariato, detto "dei Prezzi", il cui compito specifico è quello di combattere la borsa nera.

(ORBIS) 2690

CONTRABBANDO IN GRANDE STILE = OLIO SCORTATO DA FALSI PARACADUTISTI = I CARABINIERI INTERVENGONO.
(dal nostro Corrispondente)
Napoli - Viene segnalato che ad un treno di profughi proveniente da Gioia Tauro e diretto a Napoli, veniva attaccato, nel momento in cui entrava nello scalo di Paola, un carro merci scortato da numerosi militari in uniforme di paracadutisti italiani, armati di tutto punto. Questa scorta così numerosa e turbolenta, circa sessanta individui, per un carro bagagli, suscitò i sospetti del tenente dei Carabinieri Bartolone, il quale volle veder chiaro nella faccenda e fece una perquisizione sul carro ferroviario. Tale carro era zeppo di olio. Non appena il tenente Bartoloni, ormai edotto, si presentò con una pattuglia di carabinieri per procedere al sequestro, fu accolto da un nutrito lancio di bombe a mano. Ne nacque un conflitto nel quale restavano feriti il tenente e tre sconosciuti. Intanto, in quel trambusto, il treno si rimetteva in movimento portando via anche il

...../

1994

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

carico di ella e la scorta.

Intanto, nel tratto da Napoli a Salerno è stato disposto un servizio di vigilanza per sequestrare il contrabbando e per arrestare la falsa scorta.

(ORBIS)

STRANA GENEROSITA' DI BANDITI = CHIEDONO 20.000 LIRE E SI ACCONTENTANO DI 1.450 LIRE E DUE BOTTIGLIE DI VIN SANTO, RILASCIANDO UNA RICEVUTA.

AR. (Dal nostro Corrispondente)

Firenze - E' segnalato in provincia di Arezzo, nel paese di Anghiari, uno strano fatto. Due individui, uno in abito civile ed uno con un saio da frate, si sono presentati a certo Checcucci Pietro, nella fattoria detta "Speranza", intimandogli la consegna di lire 20.000. Il Checcucci rispondeva di non avere la somma a disposizione. I due individui, allora, scendevano a più miti consigli perchè si accontentavano del liquido in possesso della vittima, pari a lire 1.450, oltre a due bottiglie di Vin Santo. Prima di partire, rimproverano al colono della scorrettezza rilasciando al Checcucci una ricevuta per lire 5.000, comprensiva forse anche degli interessi sul capitale esatto.

(ORBIS)

MISTERIOSO DELITTO SULLA VIA VECCHIA PISANA = TRE CADAVERI CRIVELLATI DA COLPI D'ARMA DA FUOCO.

(Dal nostro Corrispondente)

Firenze - Sulla Via Vecchia pisana, in località Cantarrilli, presso Lastra a Signa, in provincia di Firenze, sono stati rinvenuti i cadaveri del macellaio Rolli Amedeo, dell'operaio Mazzoni Nello e del viaggiatore di commercio Paolucci Carlo. I tre cadaveri erano ai margini della strada, crivellati di colpi d'arma da fuoco.

Le autorità stanno eseguendo attive indagini per trovare gli autori del delitto.

(ORBIS) 2889

LA COSTITUZIONE DI UN CENTRO PER LA FORMAZIONE DI MANO D'OPERA AGRICOLA SPECIALIZZATA.

Roma - Il 18 corr., sotto gli auspici del Ministero dell'Agricoltura e Foreste, si costituirà in Roma un"Centro di formazione di mano d'opera agricola specializzata". Tale centro, sulla base di un vecchio decreto legge pubblicato quasi alla fine dell'altra guerra, avrà per scopo l'incremento di corsi professionali in tutte le provincie, per la formazione di coloni esperti specializzati nelle diverse operazioni agricole: potatura, innesto, mungitura, etc.

Roma sarà sede del Centro, cui faranno capo i docenti. Ad un anno dalla data di istituzione di ogni centro provinciale agricolo, saranno indette speciali gare libere a tutti coloro che vorranno cimentarsi in una qualunque specializzazione, per ottenere il relativo diploma.

(ORBIS)

...../

L'ASSEMBLEA NAZIONALE DEGLI AGRICOLTORI.
Roma - Si è riunita ieri l'Assemblea dei delegati delle associazioni provinciali degli agricoltori, aderenti alla Confederazione Italiana degli Agricoltori. Erano rappresentate trentatrè provincie dell'Italia liberata.

Ha letto la sua relazione il Segretario Generale Avv. Alberto Donini, relazione nella quale veniva illustrata la difesa della mezzadria, della compartecipazione, della piccola proprietà coltivatrice, oltre che dei problemi generali che interessano la ripresa dell'agricoltura.

L'avv. Donini ha dichiarato pure che l'organizzazione nazionale degli agricoltori si allineerà colle altre branche produttive del Paese e con i lavoratori, per combattere il carovita e per ripristinare un sistema economico esente da inutili barriature e da opprimenti pastoie.

L'assemblea si è poi riunita per procedere ad alcune modificazioni statutarie, tra le quali il mutamento del nome da "Federazione Italiana degli agricoltori" in quello di "Confederazione Italiana degli Agricoltori".

Nel pomeriggio di ieri, sono state discusse importanti relazioni sui danni di guerra, i contratti agrari, la politica dei prezzi, la politica dei conferimenti e dei vincoli delle derrate agricole. Sono stati approvati alcuni ordini del giorno.

(ORBIS) 2688

(Nota di Servizio)
RETTIFICA
Roma - Nella nota di servizio del 2° Lancio del giorno 11 corr., riguardante la Messa funebre in suffragio di Galeazzo Ciano, siamo incorsi in un errore citando fra i presenti la marchesa Theodoli, la quale, invece, non era fra gli intervenuti.

(ORBIS)

L'AMMONTARE DI ALCUNE PAGHE DI ARTISTI LIRICI
Roma - Ci dicono che il tenore Beniamino Gigli, dopo la chiarificazione della sua posizione, riprenderà la sua attività artistica al San Carlo di Napoli, dove è stato scritturato per Lire 35.000 a recita. La soprano Maria Caniglia è stata scritturata al Teatro Reale dell'Opera per 40 recite, ci dicono a lire 25.000 per sera, mentre il tenore Lauro Gigli prenderà lire 30.000 per sera.

1995 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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(ORBIS)

2688

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(ORBIS)

1996
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ORBIS

FORMAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A.

Major Lionel FIELDEN
A.C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via V. Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1997
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1998

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ORBIS

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N. Data Ore Pag.

153 January 13 1945 16.30 1

THIRD ISSUE

"ORBIS" AGENCY's ENQUIRY ON SOCIALISATION. STATEMENTS BY H.E. ENRICO PARESCE.

Rome - "ORBIS" Agency has begun an enquiry on the various constructions placed on the word socialisation. H.E. Enrico Paresce, Undersecretary for Welfare and Labour, made the following statement to "ORBIS".

"The problem of socialisation is, so to speak, the post-war problem, both in Italy and elsewhere.

Even where individualism is really traditional, socialisation is keenly felt. This is borne out by the utterances of parties and prominent men who may one day be the rulers of their countries.

We must however make a clear distinction between two quite different concepts. Otherwise confusion arises, and results in unwarranted prejudice against the idea of socialisation. The latter is one thing, Statisation, or State-management, is another. The latter in fact is merely one method of socialisation. While socialisation means making the advantages accruing from the management of a concern accessible to the entire social body, Statisation means handing over the whole thing to the State, through the medium of a bureaucratic set-up. Italy's experience during the past twenty years has led many people to infer that Statisation is the only way to enforce any sort of socialisation. This is a mistake. The social objective can be achieved, i.e., a business concern's profits rendered collectively accessible, without Statisation.

To do this however, one requires democratic training, the self-governing mentality. I am convinced that those countries which have achieved, or will succeed in achieving, a high degree of democracy, will be best fitted to carry out socialisation, because they will do so without undergoing the inevitable trials of too much red-tape.

Public spirit - which is tantamount to social spirit - will smooth the way towards socialism. Citizens accustomed to handle their own affairs will avoid bureaucratic straight-waistcoats which engender discouragement among all those who feel themselves qualified to hold their own in the business world.

Thus, and thus alone, willthe present deadlock between State and society be overcome in the not far distant future.

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RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

1999

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THIRD ISSUE

Tomorrow's State will not be the bureaucratic State, or at least, not in the usually accepted meaning of the word. It will be a form of State quickened by democratic principles, which attach very great importance to business enterprise.

I therefore consider that workmen should be given a larger share in the management of a business concern; they should be afforded an opportunity for responsible discussions of economic and labour problems.

All this of course does not mean that there are no socialisation problems which must be settled urgently.

There are economic commodities which must be accessible to all; there are privileges and monopolies which are a constant menace to any really democratic regime, and must therefore be crushed. Take aqueducts, for instance; they cannot be privately-owned or managed; there are other highly-developed industries which can no longer be said to represent private interests; their objectives have already been, so to speak, automatically socialised, while their profits continue to be privately pocketed. This cannot go on indefinitely. I regard this type of industry in much the same way as one does author's rights or industrial patents; they can be private property only for a certain lapse of time. The originators of the idea from which they accrue may claim remuneration for their activity, intelligence, and organising capacity; but there comes a moment when they - and their heirs - must return to the social body a thing which belongs to it as much as it belonged to them.

Private enterprise has its appointed and undisputable task to fulfil. This is proved clearly enough in times of emergency such as these. When the social set-up does not function properly, it is the individual - self-seeking or otherwise - who comes forward to cater for general requirements. Our economic resumption cannot therefore dismiss private enterprise, now or later. Even in a highly socialised society, private enterprise will be called upon to investigate and initiate, and also to organise. Once the requirement it caters for becomes general and socially necessary, then the social interest will step in and socialise the concern.

Thus individualism and socialism will always go hand in hand, but the ultimate victory will always go to social interest".

(ORBIS)

2686

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2000

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ORBIS

VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

THIRD ISSUE

PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI RECEIVES AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER KIRK.

Rome - This morning at 12, H.E. Ivanoe Bonomi received the United States Ambassador Alexander Kirk. The cordial talk lasted ten minutes.

This morning H.E. Bonomi also received On. Rocconi, of the High Court of Justice, On. Micheli, Vice-President of the Chamber, On. Colonnetti, President of the National Research Institute. (ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audience to: Cardinal Rossi, Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation; Cardinal Tisserant, Secretary of the Congregation for the Oriental Church; Padre Mauro dell'Immacolata; Prof. Emilio Ranatosco. The Pope also received Major General R.C. Lewis, Cardinal Kiplinger, Col. Holbrook, Col. Stronmen, Lt. Col. F.E.C. Lewis Ra, Lt. Col. Charles Smallwood, Major Dr. Henry J.Carney, Capt. E/ Brown E.A.M.C., Avvocato Francesco Silvestri, Prof. Palmieri, Dott. Gardini. (ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - Tomorrow morning the Pope will grant special audience in the Consistorial Hall to the Roman Patricians and Nobility, who will present New Year's greetings. The address will be given by Prince Marcantonio Colonna, and the Pope will reply with a speech. (ORBIS)

2685

POPE SPEAKS TO MARIAN CONGREGATIONS.

Vatican City - On Sunday 21st instant, the Pope will receive the Marian Congregations in Rome, and will deliver an important speech. (ORBIS)

HOW MANY CALORIES DOES A MAN NEED DAILY ? FROM WHAT FOOD DOES HE GET THEM ? HOW MUCH BLACK MARKET OUTLAY IS REQUIRED TO SECURE THESE CALORIES ?

Rome 4 "ORBIS" Agency has made investigations to ascertain how much an average man should spend daily to secure a scientific sufficiency of food. ./.

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

THIRD ISSUE

An average man expending normal muscular energy needs 3000 calories a day. His normal ration should be as follows:

- 118 grams protein	(447 calories)
- 56 " fats	(521 ")
- 500 " carbon hydrates	(2050 ")

The average man's standard food ration in one day should therefore be

- 300 grams bread
- 400 " pasta
- 250 " beef
- 30 " oil and butter
- 50 " sugar

The balance of proteins, fats and carbon hydrates required to come up to the standard ration is covered by vegetables, fruit, wine and seasoning.

Leaving aside the food distributed with the ration card, we may say that were the average man to cover his entire requirements in the black market, his daily expenditure would be:

- 100 grams bread	Lit. 10.=
- 350 " pasta	" 70.=
- 250 " meat	" 125.=
- 30 " oil and butter	" 25.=
- 50 " sugar	" 50.=

2884

Furthermore:

½ litre wine	Lit. 40.=
½ kilo fruit	" 25.=
½ kilo vegetables	" 20.=

For two ordinary meals, therefore, exclusive of breakfast, the average man should now spend 365 lire daily.

(ORBIS)

2001

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(?RBIS)

2002

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2003

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

(1) Major Jhon P. DRAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
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2004
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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SECOND ISSUE

STATEMENTS TO ORBIS ON SICILIAN SEPARATION BY ASCIUTTO

The ORBIS Agency has interviewed Dr. Giuseppe Asciutto, of the Sicilian anti-separation and unitary movement..
- What is your opinion on the present Sicilian situation?
- The Sicilian situation is really serious and it is necessary that the Govt. intervene immediately with all its means.
- What are the causes which have determined this situation?
- The main cause is the war that has brought on hunger, misery and unemployment. On one hand the real-estate owners are afraid of bolshevism and favour separatism; on the other hand many fascists are trying to strengthen the peoples miscontent for their own dirty interests.
- Is it possible that Sicily separates herself from the Fatherland? Is the Sicilian movement very strong?
- I do not believe that Sicily will leave the Fatherland because the bonds that tie her are very strong. The separationist movement is not very strong but is will surely grow if the present conditions keep up.
-What do the Sicilians charge the Govt. with?
- The Sicilians believe that the Govt shows too little interest for their Island. I must honestly state that the recent measures are insufficient to face the situation.
- What other measure are necessary to solve the Sicilian domestic problems and its reconstruction?
-Sicilians need bread and work. The Island needs generous laws that defend its autonomy.
- What is the political trend of most Sicilians?
-The majority is antiseparatist. As for the form of Govt, they do not hide their mistrust for the monarchy.
-How do the Sicilians intend increasing their contribution to the war against the nazi-fascists? 3683
- Sicilians are both anti-nazi and anti-fascists but before fighting they want to know what advantages the Allies will give to the Italian people for the heroic contribution against the common enemy. (ORBIS)

ARTICLE 8 OF JULY 27 1944 LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE ELECTIONS

Sicilian anti-separation and [illegible]
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ARTICLE 8 OF JULY 27 1944 LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE ELECTIONS
Rome-

Article 8 of the July 27 1944 law modified in the last Council of the Secretaries of State interests public opinion for the important repercussions that it will have in the next administrative elections. Fascist officials and fascist collabo-

2005
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

2006

RATORS "
rators will be denied the right to vote and to be elected. Besides more serious sanctions will be taken against them if necessary. The difficulty is in constituting right away the provincial Commissions for the application of these sanctions. H.E. Mario Berlinguer, High Purge Commissioner, had to insist 4 months before the Secretary for Justice appointed the magistrates who in turn chose two popular judges to complete the commissions. According to the new decree the President of the Council appoints the magistrates. It is hoped that he will confirm the exixting ones otherwise things will be slowed up seriously. In the meantime one will specify the fascists to be excluded from electoral rights. There will certainly be the members of the Direction of the Party, ex-secretaires and undersecreteries, Federals, Inspectors, heads of Syndacates and Confederations, political secretaries and mayors of towns with over a certain population. One is studying these measures and they will then be sent to police stations and maybe even to special Commissions of Liberation Committees. (ORBIS)

ROATTA TRIAL -DEATH SENTENCE ONLY FOR ANFUSO
Rome- As Mario Berlinguer refused the post of P.P. the post is vacant and the Roatta trial is cause of great chatter. Filippo Anfuso charged of collaboration should have a death sentence and all the others 30 years at the most as the death sentence was abolished two months ago from the Penal Code by Tupini's law decree. As for Roatta he is now charged with having headed the Italian military information Service from 1934 to 1938. For his behaviour in Yougoslavia and not having defended Rome he will be judged later. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS 2652
MOVIE GAINS
Rome- Having heard that the Govt intended devolving part of the gains of movie owners to help those who participate in film production the movie owners have asked to be allowed to show only [illegible] that consent greater gains. In Italian film pro-

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

RATORS 7

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SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

MOVIE GAINS

2692

Rome- Having heard that the Govt intended devolving part of the gains of movie owners to help those who participate in film production the movie owners have asked to be allowed to show only american films that consent greater gains. In Italian film producing circles it is hoped that the measure will be repelled in the interests of all the people that work in the national film producing field. (ORBIS)

2007
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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 13 1945 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

The other side (A.Aroldi)
IL TEMPO-independent

Under the sign of democracy
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Sicilian and British traditions (U.Calosso)
AVANTI - socialist

It's not too late
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

Work problems (E.Selvaggi)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Press liberty
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

WAR

Why does Hitler's Germany resist?
UNITA + communist

2681

2008
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MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 13 1945 DAILY MORNING PAPERS

POLITICS

The other side (A.Aroldi)
IL TEMPO-independent

Under the sign of democracy
ITALIA LIBERA -action

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Why does Hitler's Germany resist?
UNITA + communist

2691

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
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2009
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ORBIS
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N. 151 Date JAN 13 19-5 0.30 Page 2

PRESS REVIEW

The papers to-day still stress on the formation of a National Army labor and democratic problems, on the domestic situation and press liberty.

The M.L.P.O states that the forming of a National Army is not only a technical-military problem but also a psycological and moral one. In liberated Italy, states the paper, there is not only a moral-psycological revitalising problem of the individuals; there is also a technical organizing administrative and government one: it is the problem of the technically organized and prepared war. We understand ideologies but one must remember just the same that Italy to-day has two wars on one to fight: the national and the civil one and the battles must be set at a certain distance from each other because no Country has ever fought the two wars at the same time without risking total ruin. So to-days civil war depends on the other one.

Considering the appeal otf the national Liberation Committee, the ITALIA LIBERA states that berely the patriot formations come in contact with the Allied Armies the first thing they ask is to be allowed to continue their struggle in the most difficult and dangerous places. This hasn't yet bee granted to them if not in the slightest measure and the Liberation Committee intelligently stated that this attitude has determined a great depression of spirits which offers no resistance to reactionary forces. The Allies must understand that nottifying the liberation enthusiasm means weakening everywhere the democratic front. And there is nothing so dangerous, states the paper than dividing the solidal front of the Allied countries that fight for the same goal.

2680

The AVANTI's leading article deals with the Sicilian 1848 and British tradition. Who knows G.B. knows that british democracy has intact fundamental forces and peace would be impossible without them. The socialists look at British work, states the paper, which is the greatest social party in Europe as we would look at the cornerstone of reconstruction. But British democracy is an imponderable that cannot be expressed by one party. It has its roots in the hearts of British men and women on a base much

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
2010

and press liberty.

The M.L.P.O states that the forming of a "ational Army is not only a technical-military problem but also a psycological and moral one. In liberated Italy, states the paper, there is not only a moral-psycological revitalizing problem of the individuals; there is also a technical organizing administrative and government one: it is the problem of the technically organized and prepared war. We understand ideologies but one must remember just the same that Italy to-day has two wars in one to fight: the national and the civil one and the battles must be set at a certain distance from each other because no Country has ever fought the two wars at the same time without risking total ruin. So to-days civil war depends on the other one.

Considering the appeal otf the national Liberation Committees, the ITALIA LIBERA states that berely the patriot formations come in contact with the Allied Armies he first thing they ask is to be allowed to continue their struggle in the most difficult and dangerous places. This hasn't yet bee granted to them if not in the slightest measure and the Liberation Committee intelligently stated that this attitude has determined a great depression of spirits which offers no resistance to reactionary forces. The Allies must understand that notifying the liberation enthusiasm means weakening everywhere the democratic front. And there is nothing so dangerous, states the paper than dividing the solidal front of the Allied countries that fight for the same goal.

The AVANTI's leading article deals with the Sicilian 1648 and British tradition. Who knows G.B. knows that british democracy has intact fundamental forces and peace would be impossible without them. The socialists look at British work, states the paper, which is the greatest social party in Europe as we would look at the cornerstone of reconstruction. But British democracy is an imponderable that cannot be expressed by one party. It has its roots in the hearts of British men and women on a base much larger than that of the parties. The commemoration of the Sicilian 1648 considers the british democratic constitution as an example to follow.

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

2011
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Speaking of the constitution of an army the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE states that it should be formed only of volunteers. And the words used for volunteers are not like the ones for recruits. The Allies could help us give some positive indication to those that are called on to fight. It depends on the Allies, just like it did last June, whether a national army may or may not be formed around the first groups of"soldiers that are fighting".

Dealing with the unsolved labor problems, the ITALIA NUOVA states that italian industrialists are ready to face the sacrifices and the eventual losses of initiative in reconstructing so that they may work but that they cannot find the capitals nor the workmen. This situation threatens to get more serious on account of the lack of faith of the investors owing to the uncertain political situation. So, according to the paper, one must favour free initiatives, free transportation and free commerce as they only can break down high prices and rarefaction of materials and goods; and one must help whosoever wants to build up initiatives useful to the Country and encourage the workman to go back to his honest but modest daily work so that life may go back to normal.

2679

Wondering whether press liberty exists the POPOLO states that some papers have denied it conside ing two things: preventive military censorship and the inevitable c ntron and rationing of raw materials All this limits press liberty but it does not exclude it.Then the paper states that one cannot offer a paper as an arm to groups of capitalists that are amongst the most responsible for the "ation's ruin. Liberty must be defended against those who abused it.

The UNITA dedicates its editorial to Germany's attack to get a surrender at discression. Hitler wants to blackmail the Allies,or one of them, by trying to convince them that the war will last still a long time and thus get less resistance; convince them that Germany will last to the last bullet and that even after victory it will

2012 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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2013 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 250

(1) Major LIONEL FIELD
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

2014
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N. 151 Data JAN 13 1945 Ore 0930 Pag. 1

FIRST ISSUE

ITALIAN VETERANS - INTERVIEW WITH GASPAROTTO, PRESIDENT.

Rome- Here is the statement made to the ORBIS by Hon.Luigi Gasperotto, president of the Italian Veteran's Association.

"I would like to strengthen and discipline the organization according to the times we are living in. It must become a peace army and a guarantee of social order and of workers' rights. The Veterans must feel themselves above all difference of opinions, sons of the same mother unanimous in defending the Nation's moral values. If the news I have received are right The Association will tend to giving aid to all soldiers that come back from the front and there will be no need to form other Ministries or burocracies. The soldiers have suffered for a long time and need not only moral but also material comfort and to be helped finding a job.It is a vital Italian problem and I asm sure that the Govt will face the situation and study a program for it.

We asked Hon. Gasparotto his opinion on the Sicilian situation. "I believe that separation is due to the Island's great sufferings, he stated,as she is passing a period of terrible discomfort. It is not possible to conceive Italy wothout Sicily nor Sicily without Italy. The Nation must not wait one minute more in helping these generous Sicilians. I believe that the Sicilian question may be solved through the local autonomies andsby decentrating the administrations. (ORBIS)

MARIO PIGLI FREED

Rome-Mario Pigli, squadrista, ex prefect of Gattaro, Federal Fascist secretary of Harrar, (Abissinia) Ferrara and Pistoia was arrested Jan 5th by the Rome political office police under the charge of having contributed to keeping fascism at power. He has now been freed. Yet the High Commissioner has begun proceedings against him for fascist crimes. (ORBIS)

2678

MOCKERY AND THEFT AGAINST FASCISTS

Viterbo (from our correspondent)

The Foschi brothers with Amilcare Urbani and Melgrado Fiorentini played a joke on some Fascists. They left Civitavecchia and went

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046
2015

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2016
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Sperandei,ex-fascist [illegible], real estate owner and stated that they were police coming to arrest him. They made him give them 20,000 lire. When they went to Antonio Grandolini and Giuseppe Liberati, ex-fascists, threatening them and telling them to await their punishment. Before leaving for Civitavecchia they gave 2,000 lire to the communist section of Lieda for aid to the poor families The Captain of the Carabinieri seized the sum and telephoned to the Civitavecchia station to arrest the thieves. (ORBIS)

CITY POLICE OFFICE ATTACKED

Naples,(from our correspondent)
Some men who had attacked a police office have been arrested. It was a band of 5 highwaymen who were probably disturbed by the police so they ended by attacking the police office after having broken in the windows. They began shooting wildly in the courtyard, probably to scare the police, and killed a poor man that was near by. They went away and were later arrested. Two of the boys were 23 one was 26, the other two men who had been already in jail. (ORBIS)

TWO PROBABLE MINISTERS

Rome- It is believed that Giovanni Lazzotti, liberal, will be appointed Vice Commissioner for dishonest gains and that Salvatore Italia will be appointed Vice Commissioner for the punishment of fascist crimes. (ORBIS)

2677

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

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 250

1) Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
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R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

2018
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

2019

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

ORBIS

VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N. | Data | Ora | Pag.

Jan. 12 1945 PRESS REVIEW afternoon

IL QUOTIDIANO discusses liberty of education. The State must stimulate, complete, and supply deficiencies. It must not take education upon itself, for this is not its task. There must be complete rehabilitation in scholastic life. There must be vast and organic planning, but this should be carried out in concert with the Catholic schooling elements, which can also play their part in the country's reconstruction. In this connection, says the paper, there should be neither distrust nor jealousy.

RICOSTRUZIONE speaking on the subject of justice, states that under the Fascist regime, the State, with its threatening and hostile attitude towards its citizens, was constantly interfering in the administration of justice. So long as the citizen is not certain that the State is not threatening his liberty unless there be well-grounded suspicion of guilt; so long as laws are not aimed at interests constituted prior to their issue, one cannot say there is justice.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA reprints an article by Gaetano Salvemini published in the American periodical "Foreign Affairs", which deals with Italian frontiers. The paper goes on to speak of the Sicilian occurrences, and writes that were the island to detach itself from Italy, it would fall an easy prey to foreign imperialism. There must be whole-hearted teamwork, so that Italy may be a home where Sicilians, Tuscans, Umbrians, and Venetians are equally welcome, in the respect of their regional features and the fruitful collaboration of local activities. If we can secure this, concludes the paper, we shall render the country a better service than that rendered by foolish and bloody persecutions.

2676

(ORBIS)

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

FOURTH ISSUE

ECONOMIC SUPPLEMENT

RECTIFYING NEWS ITEM RELEASED BY AN ECONOMIC NEWS-SHEET CONCERNING THE BREDA COMPANY.

Rome - An economic news-sheet dated January 11 reported that the Breda Company had resumed work at its Torre Gaia plant, which employed 2000 workmen. The news had previously been reported by a Rome daily.

We have made enquiries, and are in a position to state that the report is inaccurate. The number of workmen employed is far below the figure given, as the work on hand is, for obvious reasons, far short of the normal. Efforts are being made, with the assistance of the Allied authorities, to increase activity, especially in view of a greater Italian contribution to the war effort.

The obstacles in the way of all-out resumption are of course the lack of raw materials, and the demolition carried out by the Germans on leaving Rome.

Rehabilitation is however slow but sure, and the outlook is cheerful, as the Allied authorities have promised full support and are showing keen interest in all activity connected with reinstatement of Italian production and labour.

(ORBIS)

STOCK EXCHANGE MAY BE OPENED IN PALERMO.

It is persistently rumoured in Rome Stock Exchange circles that an Exchange will shortly be opened in Palermo. The scheme would be a noteworthy contribution to the promotion of Sicily's economic and financial reconstruction, and would be justified by the present obstacles in the way of communications.

The scheme would however have mainly a moral significance for the time being, as Sicilian trade is practically at a standstill, and there are few outstanding financial interests in the island.

(ORBIS)

TIMBER INDUSTRY RECONSTRUCTION.

2675

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour is now drawing up a scheme aiming at intensification of timber output, whereby one million sq.metres of timber should be turned out by about 3000 industrial concerns in liberated Italy.

The scheme hinge on the supply of machinery

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

2020

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Details of the scheme hinge on the supply of machinery and necessary material, and the transportation and distribution of timber.

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FOURTH ISSUE

As the problem is of vital interest to reconstruction in general, it is hoped that decisions will be speedily reached. (ORBIS)

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL MEETING.

The General Industrial Confederation has called a meeting of its Executive for the 18th instant, to discuss economic, syndical and organisation problems of outstanding importance. The meeting will also be attended by experts who are not members of the Executive . (ORBIS)

RESUMPTION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM.

The Committee for the resumption of economic relations between Italy and Belgium has begun its sessions, under the presidency of H.E. the Ambassador Vannutelli Rey. Important financial and industrial groups in liberated Italy have signified their adhesion. (ORBIS)

CAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY BE MANUFACTURED IN LIBERATED ITALY ? AN ENQUIRY BY "ORBIS".

The vast demand for agricultural utensils and machinery in liberated Italy is a matter of grave concern for the authorities. There can be no reconstruction without proper equipment. Moreover, the country's all-round requirements are so colossal, that only a portion of agricultural requirements can be imported from the United Nations.

ORBIS has conducted enquiries with a view to ascertain how far such equipment can be manufactured in liberated Italy. 2674

The outcome of the enquiry is somewhat gloomy. Under present circumstances, maximum production of machinery (ploughs, harrows, presses, crushers, etc.) is estimated at 120 to 150 units monthly, and about a dozen threshing and reaping machines.

There are, it is true, various schemes afoot in this connection, which might perhaps put a different complexion on future prospects. They are however mainly profit-making under- [illegible] little reliance as regards the quality and

2022 declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Another handicap is the problem of how to keep production running, in view of the lack of raw materials.

Efforts are under way however, and it is reasonably hoped that production figures mentioned above will be attained, and that about 1500 skilled workmen will consequently be reinstated in their jobs. (ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN ITALIAN PRESS
(Weekly Review)

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

Controversy aroused by H.E. Soleri's statements before the Cabinet has continued throughout the week, and has been given a new fillip by Soleri's broadcast.

L'ITALIA NUOVA accuses the Minister of dodging the issue in regard to acknowledgement or otherwise of debts incurred by the so-called Fascist Republican Government, as also in regard to negotiations now proceeding with the Allies in connection with Am-lire, and, lastly, in regard to the problem of devaluating the lira.

Replies to these accusations, in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE and a further retort by ITALIA NUOVA have shed new light on the scope and bearing of these three problems.

Inflation has been discussed at some length by AVANTI, which suggests that, following the French example, a loan be floated to absorb a portion of the paper circulation.

In L'ECONOMISTA Epicarmio Corbino points out that the transition from a wartime to a peacetime world economy will be more gradual and therefore smoother than in 1918. He then states that the protraction of the war in the East will delay general currency stabilisation, and he expresses the hope that this delay may not be too long-drawn-out, especially in Europe, which will not be unduly affected by the Japanese war. In this connection, Corbino attaches great importance to the Bretton Woods agreements concerning an international currency fund. He concludes by stressing the need for Italy to be allowed access to this fund, and he discusses the means for such access (payment of a certain quantity of gold, and the fixing of a ratio between the Lira and the gold dollar).

The banker Scaretti, back from North America where he was sent by the Italian Red Cross, has granted an interesting interview to IL TEMPO, in which he emphasises the United States' financial effort towards victory.

IL POPOLO has an article by Salvatore Scoca setting forth [illegible] reform as favoured by Christian

2673

2024 declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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IL POPOLO has an article by Salvatore Scoca setting forth the main features of taxation reform as favoured by Christian Democrats.

An article by "Il Lombardo" in L'OPINIONE comments favourably on the appointment of Luigi Einaudi as Governor of the

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2673

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

Bank of Italy, and discusses the problems which the new Governor will be called upon to solve.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

After careful consideration of the urgent features of economic rehabilitation, Antonio Garbelli in RICOSTRUZIONE indicates certain pre-requisites, such as supplies of cement, processing of iron, cessation of Allied requisitioning of transport, de-requisitioning of requisitioned vehicles, granting of loans on landed property to be covered by special share-certificates.

Discussing the same problem in AVANTI, Henri Molinari states his conviction that industrial reconstruction should, in the opening stages at least, devote its attention to sugar, hemp, silk, lead, zinc, mercury, aluminium, sulphur, pyrites and derivatives. Output from these sources will promote the resumption of international trade, and the proceeds accruing therefrom can be used for the acquisition of equipment and capital goods.

Workers' achievements in the Foggia Paper-mills, where war-damaged plant has been partly repaired, and the less successful efforts of the workers in Piombino ironworks, are described by AVANTI, while Guido Melinelli in L'UNITA supplies interesting data on the percentages of destruction suffered by the country's industrial plant, and makes suggestions in regard to its reconstruction.

The resumption of the building trade is discussed by Gustavo Colonnetti in IL POPOLO, and by Vittorio Nagar in L'ECONOMISTA from the legal and economic viewpoint.

The latter periodical also contains articles by Guido Carli and "Il Lombardo" on the financing of reconstruction, as it affects the general policy of credit institutions, and from the angle of world economy and finance. 2672

A close investigation of the various problems connected with reconstruction is made by Francesco Coppola D'Anna in REALTA'.

The latter, and also L'ECONOMISTA give an interesting bird's-eye-views of the food and paper industries, by Emilio Ricci and Carlo Brisi respectively.

The part to be played by I.R.I. in possible State control

2026
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

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The part to be played by I.R.I. in possible State control of certain financial and industrial sectors is discussed by Leopoldo Piccardi in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE.

2027
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778506

2028

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

FOURTH ISSUE

TRANSPORT.

Following on the heels of an almost unanimous press campaign, LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA voices violent criticism of the newly-instituted E.N.A.C. (Transport organisation).

S. Aiello in L'UNITA discusses the possibility of intensifying maritime transport and outlines a scheme for re-organisation in this connection.

LABOUR PROBLEMS.

In CORRIERE DI ROMA, Giuseppe Togni describes the organisation, activity and tasks of the Labour Offices.

The functions of Factory Commissions are discussed by Giulio Sansonetti in IL POPOLO. He points out that the Factory Commission is not merely an instrument to safeguard the interests of the workers it represents; it is first and foremost the medium through which labour takes its share of responsibility in production.

2671

FOREIGN TRADE.

An article by Erasmo in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE expresses concern over the re-appearance in Socialist programmes of the leanings towards protection policies and the setting up of "closed economies".

Bruno Alessandrini in L'ECONOMISTA analyses the symptoms which point to growing free trade concepts in world economy. He infers that customs duties after the war will be mainly dictated by internal taxation requirements. He posits the expediency of a general unification of customs tariffs - as had once been suggested at the League of Nations - even if the tariffs are to represent less important factors than hitherto.

(ORBIS)

2029

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

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N	Data	Ora	Pag.
149	January 12 1945	16.30	1

THIRD ISSUE

OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL WORKERS' WELFARE ASSOCIATION

Rome - As previously reported, the "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro" has been suppressed and its place taken by the National Workers' Welfare Association (Ente Nazionale Assistenza Lavoratori).

It is now learnt that the primary objectives of the new organisation are facilities for the purchase and distribution of food and clothing. The Ente's chiefs are understood to be exerting pressure on the Italian Government with a view to securing certain privileges - if not outright monopolies - which would apparently weaken the position of many other similar bodies such as workers' messes, employees' canteens, consumers' co-operatives, and so forth.

The E.N.A.L.'s scheme is in fact said to have caused divergencies in the Government; one section is favourable to a single State-aided organisation which should be in charge of food and clothing supplies to workers; the other side maintains the expediency of keeping to the present set-up, with its various organisations, to which E.N.A.L. could be added, thus avoiding the risks inherent in a cumbersome and unwieldy bureaucratic administration.

(ORBIS) 2620

NEW REVELATIONS ON FASCIST "FREE PRESS" - GOLF-COURSES A BOON - HUSH-HUSH POLICY ON BALBO AND HIS FELLOW-TRAVELLERS - DOWN WITH TROUSERED WOMEN.

Rome - The following are some characteristically Fascist excerpts from instructions issued to the press by the Ministry of Popular Culture, and throw an interesting side-light on the regime's propaganda.

The following directive was issued on April 25 1941: "Some papers have started a campaign against golf-courses calling for their replacement by war-allotments (kitchen-gardens). There are only 22 golf-courses in Italy, and they form part of the country's tourist amenities. The campaign should therefore be dropped".

(This call to order was very probably due to action on the part of the new Fascist aristocracy, which made a point of lunching at golf-clubs whenever possible. The golf Club near Rome made a name for itself, as the favourite resort of Ciano, Alfieri,

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RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
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Pavolini, and other Fascist "bosses" who used to lunch there daily. It was evidently felt in these circles that the shafts of the newspaper campaign were coming too near home).

May 1st: "Always use 'state of war' instead of the barbarous phrase 'state of emergency'".

(Mussolini piqued himself on phraseology, even in military circulars, and it will be recalled that he once, after quoting, in fact misquoting, a Greek philosopher, smugly added: "Excuse my erudition").

A note of tragedy creeps in to the next excerpt. After the disastrous developments in Ethiopia and Libya, Mussolini begins to realise the decisive importance of a possible entry into the war of the United States, but he wants to convince himself there will be no such entry. The directive is dated May 12 1941:

"Avoid illusions as to American intervention. At the same time, there is no point in forecasting it as certain and imminent. Register facts and continue to polemise - giving names - against principal war-mongers and Jewish and plutocratic circles, without personalising against Roosevelt (this defeats its own ends in United States)".

Mussolini's deceitfulness is evidenced in the following excerpt, dated May 31 1941: 669

"Official Gazette will shortly publish decrees giving citations of gold medals awarded to Italo Balbo and companions. Newspapers are to make no mention of either".

The next passage shows how international agreements on the treatment of war prisoners were violated. Dated June 5 1941:

"Do not publish photos - even if released by Luce - of war prisoners used for transporting ammunition".

In the meanwhile Fascist propaganda was dinning autarchy and substitutes into the country's ears. It made great play with bicycles, and gave it to be understood that they could replace railways and even tanks. The following directive was issued on June 14 1941:

"Stress communiqué on facilities for promotion of bicycle travelling. Comments must dwell on the beneficient results accruing therefrom. If photos are published, there are to be none showing trousered women".

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

2669

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THIRD ISSUE

SOLDIERS THWART ATTEMPTED FUEL BURGLARY.
(from our correspondent)

Florence - 5 individuals attempted to make off with large quantities of petrol from a dump at Olmo Fiesole (Florence province). The soldiers on guard, noticing suspicious movements, opened fire, after giving the usual intimation. The thieves had already loaded the drums onto a car, and were attempting to get away; 2 were killed, their names are Osvaldo Giusti aged 20, and Alberto Risi aged 24; one of the others was captured, the other two absconded. (ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audience to: Cardinal Salotti, Prefect of the Congregation of Rites; Mons. Jullien, doyen of the Holy Rota; Mother Mary Amedee Atchinson, Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Child in Rome; Fr. Cristoforo De Bonneville, S.J. (ORBIS)

SICILIAN ANTI-SEPARATIST MOVEMENT - SPEECH BY ON. GASPAROTTO 2668
GENERAL COMMISSIONER OF SERVICE MEN's ASSOCIATION.

Rome - Under the auspices of the National Committee of the Sicilian anti-separatist movement, On. Avv. Luigi Gasparotto, General Commissioner for Service Men's Association, commemorated the anniversary of the Palermo Revolution which took place on January 12 1848. The Prefect, Their Excellencies Cevoletto and Faresce, On. Viola and other personages were present.

On. Gasparotto recalled that the Palermo revolution was the spark which kindled the Italian Risorgimento and the entire European liberal movement. He went on to show that Italy and Sicily are linked by generations of united struggle for a common ideal, and can never be torn asunder.

The Nation's unity is the basis of its freedom and independence, said On. Gasparotto, and we all look forward to the day when Italy can contribute its own national army to the liberation of the fatherland. (ORBIS)

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ORDER

(I) Major John P. D'Agata
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
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SECOND ISSUE

SANTACHIARO CASE DISCUSSED IN FIRST ITALIAN BRAIN TRUST
MICHAEL STUART, NATHALIE MURRAY, MARIO ANNUNZIO INTERVIEWED.

Rome- Yesterday, for the first time in Italy there was that free conversation that Americans call brain trust. President Roosevelt was the first to use this expression after the famous Wall Street crash when he stated that he was going to surround himself with a brain trust.
At yesterdays brain trust MR. Michael Stuart of the British Embassy in Rome, Nathalie Murray newspaper-woman of the N.B.C., Capt. Albert De Pechtiare of the Havas, Mario Annunzio, director of the Risorgimento Liberale, and Ruggero Orlando were present. During the meeting the ORBIS representative asked two questions: "What do you think of press liberty?" and Michael Stuart answered laconically:"news is sacred, comment is free - this is the english motto".Nathalie Murray stated that:"In USA press liberty is without limits: the proof is the recent Drew Pearson, columnist, scandal. The papers that published the news were not seized nor warned". Here is the second question: "What do you think of the recent Santachiaro affair where this paper had to put off its publications because it reproduced Mussolini's speech?" Mrs Murray said that in the States the paper would not have been punished. Annunzio stated after having thought it over:" I myself was surprised when the Santachiaro was obliged to stop its publications". At the end of the meeting some one mentioned the seizing of the paper "Justice and Liberty" because it had published the news of the death of King Victor Emanuel III and asks Mrs. Murray if an american paper would have been seized for publishing such news? She answered:"An american paper would not have published it", amongst the myrth of all those present. (ORBIS) 2667

UNDERSECRETARY AT PRESIDENCY RECEIVES NEW WAR UNDERSECRETARY
Rome- H.E.Spataro, undersecretary at the Presidency of the Council of the Secretariat of State has received General Chatrian new war undersecretary. It is very probable that the two men discussed Italy's participation to the war against nazis and fascists and the intensification of Italian units on the front lines.
It is also believed that the military political and moral importance of having new Italian divisions made up of volunteers go to the front lines was also discussed. (ORBIS)

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[illegible] PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 12 1945 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

Faith (P.Nenni)
AVANTI + socialist

Mystics of plans (L.Labriola)
IL POPOLO - independent

Bureaucracy
UNITA + communist

The army and its heads (Gen. A Azzi)
ITALIA LIBERA - action

Higher
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

Vicious circles (G.Donella)
IL POPOLO - christian democratic

WAR

How will Germany fall? (Hermann Rauschning)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE + liberal

FINANCE

Suggestions (G.U.Papi)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

2006

2037

PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's morning papers deal to-day more with Italy's domestic and international policy; economic and financial reconstruction.

In its article bearing the headline"mutual faith " the Avanti states that the real political problem is creating mutual faith and strengthening it daily through collaboration. A Congress that would gather in Rome all the representatives of all the national liberation Committees, combatent and partisan forces would get this result. One talks a lot of democracy yet interrogating the liberation Committees is a democratic thing.There is no reactionary campaign that can deny the fact that the Liberation Committees are the live strength of the Nation and that they represent the Nation's rebirth. Some Committees of the provinces where there has been no war of of provinces where the war passed on quickly may have degenerated in little electoral groups; an deplorable moderate influences may hav quieted the antifascist struggle. But wherever they d. struggled and fought and plotted the only legitimate authority is the Liberation Committees. The old monarcho-fascist form of Govt. lives by force of inertia and inspires no faith to the people nor courage.

Speaking of plans the REPO states that an econo y based on plans will hinder a natural development of economy.To whoever talks of reconstruction we saw that first we must have the necessary liberty to move around anf for everybody to do the kind of work he likes. There is no capital problem: the capital will go wherever it is needed; there is no raw material problem: when the war is over the raw materials will come from whrever they are; there is no monetary problem: when a money is not "healthy" and one leaves it alone it gets well by itself. If reconstruction takes place, and it seems that it will, concludes the paper, it must be for everybody's interests. Plans will not quicken it but hinder it.

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The UNITA deals with Burocracy. 7 months after the liberation of Rome and over 15 after the liberation of Naples it is considered quite an event when a fascist federal is arrested. There is no use in the present situation of looking for accompliceships that allow fascism to last and reorganize itself.

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One isnotstruggling against fascism and one isnotfinding the men responsible of this strange situation. The danger has become se serious that it is necessary to face the matter immediately; There is nothing to subvert or to upset. There is only to hand over a few hundred important posts to honest men, to tried antifascists. An atmosphere of strong antifascist hate must be created so that the "ation may get to be renewed.

The ITALIA LIBERA published an article by Ben Azzi on the Army and its heads and mentions the reasons why the military leaders have lost the people's faith. It is logical to think that not all military leaders have committed the same faults, stated the General, and it seems just as logical to state that the sum of the mistaked committed by all of them brought our army to its downfall.It is likewise absurd to pretend that these men, responsible ofsuch ruins, keep their posts and participate to the Nation's reconstruction and have also the faith of the people. They must be immediately and radically substituted.

The ITALIA NOUVA comments the order of the day voted by the Italian democratic party.One of the main points of it is that all parties collaboratin on a same plan and independently from the appeal that the Govt will make to the Allies, establish the preceding acts to create the bases fro the constitution os a great national army. A union of "ational concord, continues the paper is the best means with which each party can show the vitality it possesses for the "ation's reconstruction.

2664

The POPOLO states that Italy's new political experience is faced with gigantic difficulties, Yet its patience is tried out daily and in an esthenuating manner. At Rome one chatters, the Govt. is passive, the parties squabble and quarrel, fascism survives, the purge goes out of its tracks, reconstruction is paralized, the "llies do not understand us and the youth does not want to fight. From the economical point of view the sufferings of a destroyed home, a lost or dispersed family, a compromised position act as depressing forces that cloud the ideal reasons of living. Politically, the younger generation asks itself "Thy fight?" Is not our destiny already decided because of the mistakes of our "ation's leaders? In moments of intellectual and moral sameness the answer would be easy and intuitive: We are fighting to free millions from servitude of nazifascists.What wor-

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2664

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

(1) Major John P. LAGACOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
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FIRST ISSUE

REASONS OF TRAIN DEFICIENCY
Rome-The Transportation Dept. informed the Trade & Industry and Labor Dept that passenger and freight trains could not circulate because batteries and oil lanterns are lacking. It is necessary that the railroad Administration get great quantities of rape cotton stuff and linseed oil to make batteries so she may face the situation.
(ORBIS)

ITALIAN INDUSTRY ITS FINANCIATION AND TROUBLES
Rome-
Only a third of the Italian factories are in Liberated Italy according to a report just presented to the Trade, Industry and Labor Dept.The other two thirds are in German and Fascist hands.
The factories in literated territory cannot work because they they have been destroyed or partially destroyed by bombs, because the Germans took away the machinery, because of the lack of electricity and raw materials. The factories that have managed to begin a certain bit of work are the ones connected with agriculture (canning, distilleries,) but sugar factories are at a standstill. The most industrial region of the literated zone is Tuscany with factories at Florence, Prato, Pistoia, Pontedera, Apuania, Livorno etc., for tanning, medicines, working metals, marble, kerosene refineries and aeronautic production. Many of these factories connot work because of the war and are used as storehouses and barracks. It is necessary that these factories be at least 100 Km; from the front before they can begin working like the ones in southern Italy and Sicily.
If work is begun again hurriedly it may become dangerous, like it was for the SMI, Italian Metal Society,at Lucca that had managed to save quite a bit of machinery from the Germans when they retreated. It is ferred that when the Germans reoccupied the zone for a short while it destroyed the factory.

...industries and are backed by the State-

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Banks are now financing industries and are backed by the State. A first sum of 2,000,000,000 has been allotted and the banks' availability of money makes one believe that this sum will be doubled . In fact last year banks felt the

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the effect of private hoarding, now instead there is an enormous amount of cur ency circulating hich is the result of the money movement for war necessities.
as a consequence of this the banks are utilizing the currency issued by the Allied Authorities to pay services, supplies, etc.,and the Italian Govt., being based on the present fiscal system that it has not been able to modify has a very small amount of circulating currency. Yet it cannot meet the needs of the industries for technical monetary reasons and also because there are no machines to print the money with.
It is believed that the monetary policy will go side by side with the importation of products and raw materials from the USA as promised. Another basic point of the Italian Govt's industrial policy is that italian industrial economy will keep on being controlled until things begin to settle down. Most surely the ICE, Institute for Foreign Commerce will open up again to control importation and exportations. And all the organisms for the distribution of industrial products will open up too and there will be the inevitable conflicts between industry, commerce and comsumption. Yet this situation is only transitory and there is no need to worry that we will not get to a liberally based economy. (ORBIS)

SICILIAN EDITION

RAGUSA QUIET -DEMONSTRATION AT SORACUSA- FIRES SICILIAN ROCCUITS IN TRAINING CAMPS
Palermo - (from our correspondent)
In Ragusa and province all is again quiet. Gen Brisotto entered Vittoria Wednesday with his column meeting no resistance and was heartily greeted by the population. Some troublemakers tried to get hold of the ammunition and arms deposit but it boiled down to a couple of rifle shots. The soldiers at the storehouse had no trouble. After a short stop Gen. Brisotto's column went from Vittoria to Comiso, 8 km. away; another column at the orders of Gen Rocco is going to Comiso from Ragusa, 41 km. away. The two columns were to meet yesterday. 2662
Comiso is a town of 32,000 inhabitants and il lies at 246 meters above sea level. The last groups of the revolt have gathered

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SICILIAN EDITION

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A few last flares of revolt were had at Scilacce where 500 people, mostly women, demonstrated? The fascists are doing their best to create trouble and some fifth column sentences were written on walls.but had no effect on the civilian population.
The first contingents of Sicilian recruits have left the island and over 1500 of them have already reached mobilitation centres for military training. (ORBIS)

service note -------UNDER SECRETARY SPATARO AT AQUILA

Aquila (from our correspondent)
Giuseppe Spataro, under-secretary of the Presidency has arrived at Aquila(not an official representative of the Govt.) It seems that he has been sent by the christian democratic party of whose directive committee he is a member, to prepare christian democrat administrative elections in Abruzzo. He was born there and knows many people. His visit gives value to the voice that elections will give the Italians real representatives at a real Parliament.
(ORBIS)

CELEBRATION OF 1848 SICILIAN RIOTS- GASPAROTTO's SPEECH -
MESSAGES TO SICILIANS
Rome.his morning at the Quirino theatre Hon Gasparotto will hold a make a speech to celebrate the 1848 Sicilian riots. He will give more information on the matter in following bulletins.
H.E. Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, President of the Chamber and the President of the Council sent messages to the Sicilians.
"To remember one of the most glorious dates of our National Risorgimento is just and wise. It is just and wise. It is just because it will remind to forgetful people on this and on the other side of the border that Italy cannot be judged by 20 years of shame and servitude but from her glorious past and her unending faith in liberty. It is wise because it shows to troubled and lost Italians the perpetual vitality of a sentiment of unity that made Italy, after many centuries of division and discord one of the greatest European Nations. 2051
I am glad that our friend Gasparotto, who fought in the last World War, voluntary exile of Fascist Italy and who came back to liberated Italy remembered to-day that the Sicilian 1848 riots preceded the "5 days of Milan" just as if he wished to prudict that 12 years later with the miracle of the Mille, the Nation

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CELEBRATION OF 1848 SICILIAN RIOTS- CASPAROTTO's SPEECH - MESSAGES BY SICILIANS
Rome-his morning at the Quirino theatre Hon Casparotto will hold make a speech to celebrate the 1848 Sicilian riots. He will give more information on the matter in following bulletins.
H.E. Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, President of the Chamber and the President of the Council sent messages to the Sicilians.
"To remember one of the most glorious dates of our National Risorgimento is just and wise. It is just and wise. It is just because it will remind to forgetful people on this and on the other side of the border that Italy cannot be judged by 20 years of shame and servitude but from her glorious past and her unending faith in liberty. It is wise because it shown to troubled and lost Italians the perpetual vitality of a sentiment of unity that made Italy, after many centuries of division and discord one of the greatest European Nations. 2061
I am glad that our friend Casparotto, who fought in the last World War, voluntary, while of Fascist Italy and who came back to liberated Italy remembered to-day that the Sicilian 1848 riots preceded the "5 days of Milan" just as if he wished to predict that 12 years later with the miracle of the Mille, the Nation was to get her unity.

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It is good that the people remember these things. To-day more than yesterday, to-day more than to-morrow, it is in this precise moment that the future of our country is being decided. Either Italy has - as it is proved by the heroism of her patriots in Northern Italy and the silent abnegation of her Army - the energy to stand up and fight and then even if she is now defeated she can stand beside her victorious allies and say a higher word for herself and the world; or Italy will let herself go to desperation and discord and teach her childre to disobey the orders of the Country and then she will know all humiliations. I feel sure that our past will warn and strengthen us. A people lives of its history because its history is its spiritual fortune and because every nation is made up of dead and living. To-days Sicily cannot but continue the 1848 Sicily and to-morrow's Italy cann t but have the soul and the ideals of her Risorgimento"

Ivanoe Bonomi

"The Jan 12 1848 revolution is well known for its bold heroism of sending the Govt. a challenge with the date on it and because is was the first of that year that was later called the revolution year. It is well known above all for the unsurpassed courage and the determination of the people, nearly disarmed, to face regular troops for two weeks and win them. Yet the Italian aspect of it all is less known to some people and also the effects that it had. Above all this htere os the superb praise of Giuseppe Mazzini in the outstanding address to the Sicilians: "You have done more in a few days for Italy, our common Fatherland than all of us with two years of uprisings".

This date finds us in the bitter hardships of the tragic hours of 1848 while from sicilian soil desolating news tell us of an economic prostration and a spiritual disconcertment due to war devastations and suffering. Your warm eloquence, friend Gasparotto, will comfort us and it will revoke the days of the last war when you wrote your "Soldier's Diary"; and to-day through the glorious sacrifice of your son you appear to us as a suffering father that feels all the suffering and all the pride of the Country for its children that have fallen for her."

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando

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(ORRIS)

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Vittorio Emanuele Orlando

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 4:327 - 42290

N. Data Ora Pag.

Jan. 11 1945 PRESS REVIEW Mittern n

Subjects discussed by the Mittern n daily is deal with the Christian dem cratic c ncept f the State, v te f r w men, and the Sicilian occurrences.

L'OSSERV.TORE ROM.NO in its leader entitled "Belief in Dem cracy" writes that G d must nec ssarily be ackn wledged by the individual c nscience, by the pe ple and by the State. Ab ve the State and the individual, there must be G d's law, equally binding on all; m rality t must be sacred f r all; the State may claim invi lable rights nly in c ndition that it ackn wledges undisputable duties; it must ackn wledge its limitati ns, self-discipline and resp nsibility. The State is the trustee f r the citizens' wishes and auth rity. Between the two parties t the c ntract there must be s me guarantee, s me surety, a supreme m derat r, otherwise Dem cracy will give way bef re a new tyranny which may arise in devi us ways and take vari us names.

RICOSTRUZIONE discusses the land pr blem. F r a c untry like Italy, anarchy in farming systems w uld spell irreparable disaster. A landowner wh misuses his rights vis-à-vis the requirements f the c mmunity is justly liable t legal sanctions which c mpel him t hand over the management f his land t peasants' c -operatives. Similarly, c ntinues the paper, justice and c mmunity interests require that there should be n danger f a wasteful and anarchic outl k being allowed t inspire peasants' associati ns t which insufficiently cultivated land has been assigned. Land grants must be s regulated as t permit f c ps being pr perly regulated and s cially useful. There can be but one s lution t the pr blem: class collab rati n, by means f pr fit-sharing systems between those who c ntribute equipment, technical skill and financial resources, and those wh c ntribute their lab ur.

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IL QUOTIDIANO n the subject f v tes f r w men admits there can be n denial f w men's riginal equality with men, their share in c mmon pr blems and preventive resp nsibility as regards p litical acti n. The questi n is whether w men are n w fit t exercise this duty. Whether they are or n t, they can exercise

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Christian democratic concept of the State, votes for women, and the Sicilian occurrences.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO in its leader entitled "Belief in Democracy" writes that God must once more be acknowledged by the individual conscience, by the people and by the State. Above the State and the individual, there must be God's law, equally binding on all; morality too must be sacred for all; the State may claim inviolable rights only on condition that it acknowledges undisputable duties; it must acknowledge its limitations, self-discipline and responsibility. The State is the trustee for the citizens' wishes and authority. Between the two parties to the contract there must be some guarantee, some surety, a supreme moderator, otherwise Democracy will give way before a new tyranny which may arise in devious ways and take various names.

RICOSTRUZIONE discusses the land problem. For a country like Italy, anarchy in farming systems would spell irreparable disaster. A landowner who misuses his rights vis-à-vis the requirements of the community is justly liable to legal sanctions which compel him to hand over the management of his land to peasants' co-operatives. Similarly, continues the paper, justice and community interests require that there should be no danger of a wasteful and anarchic outlook being allowed to inspire peasants' associations to which insuffuciently cultivated land has been assigned. Land grants must be so regulated as to permit of crops being properly regulated and socially useful. There can be but one solution to the problem: class collaboration, by means of profit-sharing systems between those who contribute equipment, technical skill and financial resources, and those who contribute their labour.

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IL QUOTIDIANO on the subject of votes for women admits there can be no denial of women's original equality with men, their share in common problems and preventive responsibility as regards political action. The question is whether women are now fit to exercise this duty. Whether they are or not, they can exercise it; if they are fit to do so, they will exercise it properly; if they are not, they will learn. The danger is that women should duplicate men's votes, i.e. that wives should fall in with

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their husbands' views, and sisters with their brothers', in which case they would merely be adding some noughts to the voting returns. We, concludes the paper, expect women to vote as women; otherwise politics will continue to remain in the hands of the other half; in fact, it will be a question of half-politics.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA, under the title "A dead weight" notes that the importance of the growing separatist movement in Sicily should not be under-rated. A provisional antifascist Government would have drawn a clear dividing-line between yesterday's Italy which treated Sicily like a colony, and Italy of today, completely renovated and capable of striking out new paths at home and in its international relations. So long as the monarchy remains, we can hardly maintain that everything in Italy has changed, that minorities will be respected, and liberty has triumphed for ever over tyranny.

(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

SICILIAN EDITION

LEADER OF SICILIAN SEPARATIST MOVEMENT GIVES "ORBIS" HIS VIEWS ON DECEMBER EPISODES AND SICILIAN PARTICIPATION IN WAR AGAINST NAZIFASCISTS - FINOCCHIARO APRILE EXPLAINS HIS OPPOSITION TO BONOMI GOVERNMENT

(from our correspondent)

Palermo - We have interviewed Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile, head of the Sicilian independence movement, who supplied the following answers to "ORBIS" agency.

- What is your version of the episodes which occurred in Catania and the rest of Sicily from December 14 onwards ?

- When the outbreaks occurred in Catania on December 14 and 15 I was just back from Siracusa, where I had held a meeting. I witnessed many of the distressing incidents, which made a deep impression on the population. Together with my friends of the Communal Committee, we did our best to calm the rioters, but it was no easy task. We immediately held an enquiry, and published the outcome in a proclamation to the townsfolk. I myself drew up this proclamation, which stated that there had been provocation on the part of the troops. It was from the military headquarters that a bomb was thrown which injured some people and killed the student Spampinato. Witnesses all agreed that Fascist elements were responsible for organising and egging on the crowd. These elements have lately resumed activity, encouraged by the fact that National Liberation Committee authorities have not carried out satisfactory epuration, have allowed Fascists to retain important posts and even to be appointed to new ones. In the proclamation moreover, I maintained that the National Liberation Committee - anxious perhaps to cloak the responsibility of some of its members - had wantonly pursued its usual policy of laying the blame at the doors of the Independent Sicily movement. It took the National Liberation Committee several hours to agree on the communique, which was subsequently distributed and posted up in the Prefecture. The Independence movement has unremittingly appealed for order; it has nothing to gain by disorder, for it has Catania townsfolk with it. The decisions of the National Committee are now awaited. I may add that the Allied authorities dismissed all allegations as to the responsibility of my movement, and declared that Fascist elements were responsible. There is however the

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responsibility attaching to some of the Government-recognised parties, especially Socialists and Communists.

– What is your movement's viewpoint in regard to the war now being waged on Italian territory, and to Italian participation therein ?

– I consider that the war should be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, and that every possible assistance should be given the Allies. I have always maintained that the definite crushing of the Nazifascists must be the ultimate goal of all who believe in the ideals of liberty and democracy. The more ferociously the enemy resists, the more determined must our counter-action be. The quicker he is overwhelmed, the sooner will Europe and the world be able to turn to reconstruction. Set-backs in the conduct of the war may have caused a rekindling of hope in certain quarters, and allowed Mussolini to raise his voice again. The respite however is due merely to technical issues, and will be short-lived. The new offensive, in which we must all participate with every ounce of effort, will sweep away the last hopes of nazifascism. The latter will disappear for ever, and we shall enter upon a new era of civilisation and progress. This is what every follower of the Independent Sicily movement is looking forward to.

– What are your views on military conscription in Sicily, and the participation of Sicilian troops in the war ?

– We are opposed to compulsory military conscription, and the independence movement is out to abolish it. If the peace conference decides that the European Confederation alone must have its army and the new Sicilian State is called upon to supply its contingent, we shall arrange for volunteer corps; we shall do likewise if we are to have our own armed forces; we hope however that this may not be so. Sicily has no military tradition, but every time the call has come, Sicilians have never had a moment's hesitation. Their gallantry is on record: remember the "Picciottii" in 1860, the Sicilian batteries at Abba Carima, the 10.000 awards for valour and the 60.000 fallen in the 1915-1918 war. There has been a certain amount of opposition in Sicily following on the calling up of some classes; such opposition is however due to psychological and political factors whose significance should not be overlooked. Our youths are not lacking in bravery and stout-heartedness. It is confidence in the Italian government that is lacking.

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The government is viewed with disfavour by Sicilians who consider that a number of inept parties and groups have seized power, and are now grinding their own axes, with utter disregard for the interests of the country. The Italian army cadres are also looked at askance in Sicily. In the course of this war, the Generals have evaded combat, fled, and betrayed. In other wars there were Generals who aroused universal admiration; we Sicilians treasure the memory of Aquilio, a hero if ever there was one. In this war we have had comic-opera generals who have blossomed in the Fascist hothouse, place-hunters who only distinguished themselves by their sycophantism to the regime, and their ridiculous lip-service to Mussolini. From such as these, nothing but defeat and dishonour could be expected. The Bonomi Government has not got rid of these people, and Sicilian youths are not prepared to place themselves under their orders. There must be a clean sweep of these nauseating, three gaudily-decked Fascist bullies who, with Mussolini, are answerable for Italy's ruin. Anti-unionist youths have also evinced their intention of not serving under the banners of the Savoy monarchy.

But Sicilian youths are more than eager to fight by the side of Allied troops, and would gladly answer the call to serve under Sicilian officers, with the red and yellow standard of new Sicily. I have thus been able to submit to the United Nations a scheme for the formation of Sicilian infantry battalions totalling 150,000 men; the National Committee will be proud if this offer is accepted as a pledge of Sicilian friendship and solidarity towards the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

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(ORIS)

SITUATION RETURNING TO NORMAL IN SICILY - AUTHORITIES IN CONTROL
(from our correspondent)

Palermo - The situation is returning to normal throughout the island. The authorities have regained complete control. Rioting has ceased in the larger towns, and there are only desultory incidents in the outlying districts. Trifling clashes are reported from Vittoria, Giarratana and Ragusa.

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The police have disarmed unruly elements. The bulk of the population approves and encourages the vigorous measures taken by Italian authorities with a view to restoring order throughout the island and dealing effectively with elements which are certain to unmask.

(ORBIS)

MAN WHO MURDERED HIS WIFE ESCAPES FROM PRISON - RETURNS TO SCENE OF CRIME AND IS RECAPTURED.

Enna - After killing his wife through reasons of jealousy, Costantino Di Bionzo da Nola was arrested, but succeeded in escaping. Remorse may have led him to return to the scene of his crime, where he was recognised by neighbours, who reported the matter to the Carabinieri.

Though aware of the fact that he was being looked for, the murderer persisted in staying on the spot. After a violent struggle, in the course of which he was injured, he was finally overcome and arrested. He was found to be in possession of two livers and hand-grenades.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

(I) Major Jhon P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
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STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AC DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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THIRD ISSUE

RECONSTRUCTION BEGINS IN VITERBO PROVINCE - ENTIRE NEW QUARTERS TO BE BUILT ON DEVASTATED SITES - REPLANTING OF OLIVE GROVES

(from our correspondent)

Viterbo - The clearance of war-caused rubble and débris in the districts of Porta Romana, Porta Fiorentina and the two railway stations, has now been finished. Vignola's beautiful XVI century fountain in Piazza della Rocca, which had been damaged by bombs, is now being repaired. A large building to contain cheap dwellings is being erected in front of the Bank of Italy, and many houses are in course of reconstruction on the outskirts of the town. According to the new town-planning scheme, Via Principessa Margherita, which suffered particularly badly, is to become a broad, tree-planted avenue. Clerks' and workmen's dwellings are to be erected in the Pulicara area, which is to become a sort of garden-city, whose gushing springs and luxuriant vegetation will make it an up-to-date example of rational urban planning.

Through the assistance of the Allies and the Government authorities communications have been repaired, and minor damage to buildings and works of art are also being attended to.

As regards agriculture, young olive-trees have been distributed to farmers, to assist them in re-planting the olive-groves destroyed by the Germans. The latter used olive-branches to camouflage their tanks, while the trunks went for burning, and the building of trenches, dug-outs, and so on. The damage thus caused is tremendous, for it takes many years for an olive-tree to become fruitful. Havoc has likewise been caused to woods, and fruit-trees, many of which were cut up and sent to Germany as timber. Farmers have also been given grants as compensation for war damages. The same policy has been followed with house-owners, in order to speed up re-building. 2653

Transport has been re-established, and all provincial places now have regular services with Viterbo. A motor service plies between Rome and Viterbo.

(ORBIS)

LATEST BLACK MARKET QUOTATIONS FOR STERLING DOLLARS AND GOLD "LARENGO".

Rome - The following are the latest sterling, dollar and gold "marengo" quotations on the currency black market, as on the

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the evening of January 10. There is a strong tendency to rise.

Gold sterling	Lit. 6.850.=
Marengo or 20-franc piece	" 5.680.=
Gold dollar	" 1.265.=

(ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audience to: Mons. Costantini, Secretary of Propaganda Fido; Mons. Ottaviani, Assessor of the Holy Office, General Marchese Achille Bavot. (ORBIS)

DENIAL OF RUMOURS ON HEALTH OF FORMER APOSTOLIC NUNZIO VALERI

Rome - According to a broadcast from North Italy, Mons. Valeri, former Apostolic Nunzio in Paris, was run over by a car, while riding his horse. The facts of the matter are as follows. The Prelate was being driven, by car, to his home in Umbria. The car collided with another, and was slightly damaged. Mons. Valeri returned to Rome, his health being quite satisfactory, in fact he has celebrated mass daily ever since. (ORBIS)

PREMIER RECEIVES NEW NAPLES PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

Rome - Premier Ivanoe Bonomi this morning received the new Provincial Council of Naples, at the Viminale. The Council was accompanied by Vice-Premier Giuliano Rodinò and Education Minister Arangio Ruiz. The Provincial Council submitted local problems to the Premier's consideration. (ORBIS) 2652

WILL FEDERICO SCARPATO, CUNNING AND ABJECT NAZIFASCIST SPY, BE JUDGED BY HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE ?

Rome - Preliminary proceedings have now been concluded in connection with the trial against Federico Scarpato, erstwhile ship's waiter, who acted as interpreter for German Police command at Via Tasso during the nazifascist period.

Scarpato has been defined as the most dangerous and active of German informers. He was in fact personally instrumental in bringing about many arrests. He now pleads poverty, but he will have to answer for about 80 persons who were doing ./.

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patriotic work on behalf of the National Liberation Committee and acting as liaison with the Allied Command.

Among his victims were Filippo Rocchi, Paolo Petrucci, Salomone Drucker and Alberto Marchesi, who were killed at the Fosse Ardeatine, while Italo Grimaldi and Antonio Feurra were shot in Rome on December 31 1943. The Carabinieri NCO Ioppi (who was tortured in Via Tasso) was made to experience Soarpato's brutality, while a number of persons whom he informed against were deported to Germany.

Federico Scarpato appears to have exceeded even the Questore Caruso in ferocity and objectness. The High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes will therefore, after perusal of ~~fixes~~ proceedings filed with the Military and Ordinary tribunals, decide which of the two Courts is to try the case.

It is reliably stated however that the case will be tried before the High Court of Justice, owing to the importance of the charges, and the keen speculation among families of the victims.

(ORRIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 280

I) Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N. 144 Date JAN 11 1944 1130 1 Pag.

SECOND ISSUE

SECRETARY OF INSTRUCTION TALKS OF REFORM

Rome-Yesterday Arengio Ruiz, Secretary of education, talked over the radio. He stated that though it is necessary to make a complete reform of the school programs imposed by fascism this is not the time of total changes. Naturally one must take away some things thought up by the brain of the dumbest and most stuck up fascist Secretary of State, and avoid that there be only one type of high school. It is necessary that the glorious Italian ginnasio-liceo be reorganized and one can simplify the programs of the gentile reform; one can look over the books but as for the rest one must intensify preparatory studies so that one will not have to wait too long to organizes school that can face its high duty when the war is over. Above all one must change school habits because the school is not a machine that gives out degrees. it must cultivate the spirit and educate for life. It is necessary that we defend our high culture, the only form of supremacy that we will be able to save out of the ruins of the war because culture forms the directing classes that will reconstruct the Country and the technicians, laborers etc that will participate in the reconstruction. The Secretary stated that the Govt.'s help will be insufficient for a long time. To-day we must be rich of experience also in the school and devoted to our duties.

(ORBIS)

ACTION PARTY CHANGES? SCAGLIONE'S STATEMENTS AT NAPLES

Naples (From our correspondent)

Yesterday the directing committee of the Naples section of the Action party met to discuss an order of the day. The main problem of the discussion was the party's definitive attitude on the institutional question, that is a decision on either the monarchy or the republic.

Emilio Scaglione, antifascist newspaperman that directed the first antifascist neapolitan paper. stated that the party, considers thatkind of govt. to be chosen the most important thing to decide upon. Thus following the truce among the parties it has reconsidered its ideologies and its position. The party, according to Scaglione, has decided not to insist on an extreme position of intransigence as the republican party, as the Action

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Rome--esterday Bignardo Ruiz, Secretary of Education, talked over the radio. He stated that though it is necessary to make a complete reform of the school programs imposed by fascism this is not the time of total changes. Naturally one must take away some things thought up by the brain of the dumbest and most stuck up fascist Secretary of State, and avoid that there be only one type of high school. It is necessary that the glorious Italian ginnasio-liceo be reorganized and one can simplify the programs of the Gentile reform; one can look over the books but as for the rest one must intensify preparatory studies so that one will not have to wait too long to organizes school that can face its high duty when the war is over. Above all one must change school habits because the school is not a machine that gives out degrees. it must cultivate the spirit and educate for life. It is necessary that we defend our high culture, the only form of supremacy that we will be able to save out of the ruins of the war because culture forms the directing classes that will reconstruct the Country and the technicians, laborers etc that will participate in the reconstruction. The Secretary stated that the Govt.'s help will be insufficient for a long time. To-day we must be rich of experience also in the school and devoted to our duties.

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The majority present at the meeting were of the opinion that the monarchy and the republic were two vases, as Cianca had said in his last speech, and what mattered was not the container but the contents, the political substance. (ORBIS)

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SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

MASS FOR GALEAZZO CIANO

Rome-

As we already announced yesterday, this morning at the chief Church of the barefooted Carmelitans in Via Paisiello was held a mass in memory of Galeazzo Ciano.
Many ladies were present among whom Princess Colonna and Marchioness Theodoli and two officials of the Foreign Affairs Dept. (ORBIS)

INQUIRY ON LABORER'S SALARY AND COST OF LIVING

Rome -he ORBIS agency has made an enquiry to ascertain the workmen's salaries in Rome and its province and on the cost of living.
The average salary of a workman, (considering 4 workmen working at different activities,)is of about 120 lira a day. This amount is the salary with family allowances,allowance for presence, higher cost of living, holidays and Xmas.
In 1940 the average salary was of Lit. 35,30 so now salaries are 337% higher. On the other hand the weekly expenses of a workmans family was 194 lire in 1940 and is 2073 in 1944.
These figures have been given by the labor Chamber in Rome and it shows that the cost of living has gone up a thousand per cent. This explains the reason why the General Labor Confederation insists that the Italian Govt consider at the earliest possible date the needs of the workmen. (ORBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 11 1944 DAILY MORNING NEWS

POLITICS

Le[illegible] utopies (E.Selvaggi)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

Liberating armies (M.Ferrara)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE +liberal

Begin from the State
IL TEMPO + independent

Venezia Giulia (P.Nenni)
AVANTI-socialist

Sicily (A.Cianca)
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Just request
UNITA communist

FINANCE

Characters of the tributary reform (R.Secca)
IL POPOLO -christian democratic

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The national press stresses on the necessity of forming a strong army, on the reorganization of the State, on Italo-Yougoslav rehations and on the Sicilian events.

Polemizing with communists and socialists the ITALIA NUOVA states that yesterday's editorial of the UNITA told of the dangers of fascism in case it should come back again and it concluded that uo to now not much has been done to destroy it. And yesterday the AVANTI stated that the Sicilian situation has gotten worse. Yet it is strange that it is the papers of the t o parties co-responsible of the Country's administration before the Bonomi Govt. that have us notice it. And the communist party is also responsible for the second Bonomi Govt. In a certain way they are telling on themselves. It is not enough to destroy. One must substitute and build at the same time. Fascism was above all a method and it must be substituted by another method, the democratic one. This cannot take place while the dictatorship of one man is substituted by the dictatorship os a group.

IL TEMPO in an article on the USA and the future states that many American idealists deplore the death of the Atlantic Charter. The US find themselves obliged to dispose before victory of liberated territories so as to keep harmony among the three Allies. Revelations are sufficient for us to understand that there has been a big battle of diplomats. Churchill, undoubtedly with Roosevelt's approval, is insisting for another conference of the three powers to clear up territorial disagreements and influence spheres disagreements that were not settled at Teheran and Quebec. It is evident that Churchill Roosevelt and Stalin discussed, many months before and after the Dumbarton Oaks conference, plans for a division of the world in influence zones and that the little nations had a secondary part in the matter. Since then, France has decided to take her destinies in her own hands, and this decision of De Gaulle is not exactly what the three Powers wanted. And here, states the paper, Theodore C. Alfred of "The Star" concludes in a

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The ITALIA LIBERA states that after six monthe of timid, uncertain compromising Govt. attitude the Country is tired, without faith and depressed. It is not necessary to insist that the Italians participate more and lore intensely t the war. It's necessary to create moral, material and political conditions so that the intention may beco e a fact:one must create them by purging and reforming the army and giving comfort and a guarantee to the volunteers. After 20 years of dictatorship,and two betrayals (July 25 and Sept 8) the Contry needs to have faith in itself and in its destinies. It is urgent, concludes the paper, to raise the level of the Nation's life giving impulse to the peoples dormant energies.

The POPOLO , talking of the Avanti's article on Sicily yesterday states that the Avanti"s director does not consider the difficulty of the Govt and that these difficulties must be taken into account by all antifascist parties. They must support the Govt and not make abstract speeches. The truth is, states the paper, that not all the parties of the liberation committee are supporting the Govt and fighting against neo-fascist and separatist elements. Too often parties care for their clients and feel obli obliged to make opposition at all conditions.

In its leading article on the founding of a national army the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE considers the order of the day voted by the national liberation committee and states that it is a summary of all that has been said and done up to now in politics. There are no republicans, no monarchists, no socialists, no communists nor liberals nor conservatories. There are only Italians and only Italiand that say tho their friends the Allies "You have come to give us back your liberty. Many of you have died for this. They are our brothers, Now don't deny us the liberty to die for our Country. This is the only delusion that embitters us and makes us ever so sad."
Talking of the Italo-yougoslav situation the AVANTI states that it would be criminal to throw seeds of hate between these two nations that must and can live together to rebuild Europe. "The eastern border must unite and not divide the two peoples The order of the day of the Venezia Giulia liberation committee gives us a chance of keeping the unity of the region by giving it an administrative autonomy and making Trieste a free city

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to all flags and governed by an international port committee.

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Thus the struggle against Nazi-fascism will be strebgthened in Venezia Giulia and in all the peninsula and it will produce new forces for the war that is still goin on.

The UNITA states that the order of the day of the central liberation Committee supports the suggestion made before by the communist party; and it had to be this way because it is not only a party that wants a strong national army but all the Nation, all the antifascist parties. (ORBIS)

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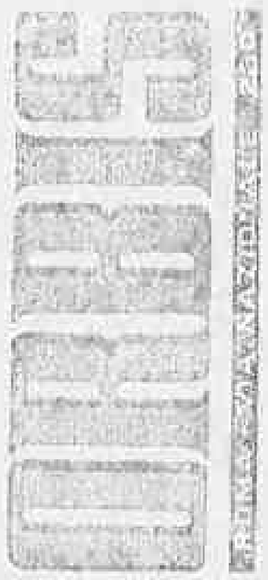

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FIRST ISSUE

SACCONI TELLS OF LEFT CHRISTIAN PARTY

Rome- We asked Filippo Sacconi, member of the centr l direction of the left Christian party, chief editor of the "Voce operaia" official paper of his party, some explanations on the attitude of the party.

The left christian party, he stated was born in 1942 as a movement of the catholic communists. It was founded by some intellectuals and some workmen. It was absolutely antifascist, a vanguard of popular classes and above all of the labor classes. It transformed itself into a left christian party because of press articles close to Vatican circles (which expressed diffidence because of some points of the party's program that were too advanced and dangerous.) It put aside all historic materialism that went with its name so as not to create confusion in the Italian catholic field. As a proof of its wider program it merged with the left Christian and many persons belonging to the Christian democrats and to the independent parties joined it.

As for the note of the "OSSERVATORE ROMANO" the mistrust 2643 certain circles towards the left christian party is characteristic. This diffidence is born of our past as catholic communists. For this reason one does not give full value the party's new address and to some positive facts that prove that all the dangerous parts of the old program have been definitively abandoned.

Besides we believe that the note of the "OSSERVATORE ROMANO" is also due th the parties liking other left parties. Yet we believe that this misunderstanding can be easily overcome also because ours in not an isolated position in Europe. Even in France and Yougoslavia there are left parties and groups whose programs are very near to ours if not more advanced. We will do our best to do away with this mistrust and to show everybody that a most absolute faith in the Church goes before all conscious political interests. Our program makes us keep very close relations with the other left parties and with all the fractions of the left of the Christian Democratic Party". (ORBIS)

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ROBBERIES AND BRIGANDAGE ARE ON THE LEFT AT NAPLES.

Naples (from our correspondent)
A thief had the bright idea of stretching a string from one side of the street to the other after 1800 hrs. and when passerbies trip over it and fall he comes out of the dark to help the passerby get up and relieves him of his wallet. Cases like these are not very frequent because hardly anybody dares go out after dark and at 1800 hrs Naples streets are deserted.
A more frequent theft is the hat one. Several times passerbies have seen their hat disappear in daytime. Yet this is not as strange as it may seem. A man goes around the streets with a basket on his head and a child in it. The child takes hats off of the womens heads with a quick movement and squats into the basket.
A rich neapolitan was robbed of a great sum of money that he had had just gotten at the bank. The only trace that made him understand that he was the victim of a scientifically organized band was the fact that on the back of his coat there was a cross made with a piece of chalk. This means that one of the thief's accomplices was in the bank and marked the victim before he left. (ORBIS)

GIUSEPPE ROMITA, SOCIALIST, TALKS ON SOCIALIZATION 2642
Rome- Yesterday Giuseppe Romita, member of the direction of the socialist party stated that socialization is one of the smaller programs of the right parties. For the socialists instead it is all-important. Yet it should be developed slowly (where war industries and public services are concerned), and with an indemnity of incomes and interests that is limited so as not to make it weigh on the labor class. This class he stated, must conquer political power and eliminate the class that sustained fascism. Socialization does not only abolish class struggles but it also creates a bigger national production; and this is because Italy's problem is an economic one: feeding all Italians.
He concluded by saying that sadly enough Italy has not yet

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He concluded by saying that sadly enough Italy has not yet reached the bottom of the abyss but that he is firmly convinced that the Nation will get on its feet with its work.

(ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

NEW EPURATION MEASURES

Rome- Responsible organs of the Govt. are continuing discussions on the new purge measures. The Govt. has decided to lighten and simplify the purge of Italian burocratic employees. Nothing is known of the new structure of the epuration organ. Proposals of demochristian elements have not been accepted, it is believed. The syggested letting each administration judge the political responsibilities of its employees. In the mean time there is a more urgent necessity of concluding as soon as possible the purge of liberated Italy. Thus the Gov t. will be able to get the Country out of this state of uncertainty.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

(1) Major LIDDELL FIELD
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
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RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
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THIRD ISSUE

MORE ABOUT THE COLASURDO CASE - UNDERSTANDING WITH CARUSO AND OCCHETTO - COLASURDO HAD PROMISED CARUSO A SHAM EXECUTION

Rome - Other particulars have transpired in regard to Commissario Antonio Colasurdo, the police inspector lately arrested. It appears that during enquiries in connection with Caruso and Occhetto, Colasurdo managed to obtain all the information he wanted from them, on promising them acquittal.

He is understood to have assured Caruso that, even if the latter were to be put before the firing squad, there would be no bullets in the rifles, and the execution would be a sham. In fact, something on the lines of the famous scene in "Tosca".

This would account for the mysterious attempt at breaking open Caruso's grave in the Campo Verano cemetery, much discussed at the time by the Roman press. It appears that the attempt was made by persons who believed, on the strength of Colasurdo's statements, that Caruso had been buried alive, and the macabre hoax carried out in every detail.

(ORRIS)

2640

SICILIAN EDITION

LATEST NEWS - PUBLIC OPINION CALLS FOR ACTION - HOW THE SITUATION HAS ARISEN

(from our correspondent)

Palermo - Latest news from Sicily confirms a slight improvement in the situation. Disorders are being localised in certain centres, on which Government forces are now exerting pressure.

Things are almost back to normal in Ragusa, where there have been arrests and searches, and many arms and weapons have been seized. The unruly elements mainly belong to the lower classes, and are being egged on by separatists and "purged" Fascists. A prominent part has been taken by a Fascist Republican paracHutist, whose identity and activities are now being investigated.

The situation is also improving at Vittoria, where arrests have been made and weapons seized. At Giarratana things are still critical, and military reinforcements are meeting with resistance. Grave incidents are still being reported from

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Comiso, where fighter planes were called into action to disperse the rebels by demonstrative actions. Clashes continue, but severe counter-measures are expected to restore the situation at an early date.

Sicilian public opinion is reacting to these new outbreaks in various ways. A summary enquiry conducted by our correspondent reveals that, while the apparent reason continues to be opposition to military conscription, there are other, far-reaching issues, which have already been amply discussed under the broad heading of "the southern problem".

The war has brought Sicily disease, destruction, food shortage, unemployment and highway robbery. Hardship and distress have been cunningly exploited by the worst Fascist elements, while political conflict, faction strife, personal feuds, and the problems outstanding between landowners, peasants, and tenants, have added to the confusion. Another point which, while defying any concrete definition, nevertheless plays its part in the present Sicilian crisis, [illegible] is the island's geographical position, viewed in the light of strategic issues and future international interests.

Thus public and private, overt and covert reasons, are turning the island into a breeding-ground of unrest and disorder. It is little to be wondered at, therefore, if the precariously balanced situation is upset by the slightest untoward incident.

Public opinion is further bewildered by the internal economic chaos and the all but complete business standstill. The wishes of the majority appear to centre round the following points:

1) The Government must repress all disorder energetically. It must take stern measures against bandits, and against the political and other crooks who are now attempting to fish in troubled waters. 2654
2) Government must see that political parties should be alive to the island's critical situation, and should properly respect the political truce.
3) Government should undertake large-scale mopping-up action, to seize the huge quantities of arms now held in bandit strongholds.
4) Measures for resumption of trade with the mainland.
5) Re-adjustment of wages and peasants' contracts, and promotion of profit-sharing systems.
6) Immediate start of public works and agricultural schemes; gradual reconstruction of electric and mining plant.

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7) Assurance of supplies to agriculture (seeds, machinery, manures, etc.), and regular distribution of rationed food.

8) Government pledge to issue, at the earliest possible date, the island's new legal status, based on broad regional and administrative self-government in the light of the population's political, economic and social requirements.

(ORBIS)

MONSIGNOR RIBERI DISTRIBUTES POPE's GIFTS TO GERMAN PRISONERS IN ITALY

Vatican City - Mons. Ribcri accompanied by Fr. Zaiger has been visiting German prisoners' concentration camps in Italy, and has distributed gifts sent by the Pope. The prisoners asked Mons. Ribcri to convey their gratitude and devotion to His Holiness.

(ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Mons. Bracci, Secretary of the Congregation of Sacraments; Mons. Martinelli, Apostolic Administrator of Porto S.Ruffina; General Pierre Valleric, Major Generals Curry, Frank and Wood, Brigadier General Miller, Major Sir Ian Ritchie, Capt.the Earl of Ranfurly, Sir W. Homer Harris, Signor N. Getlin, Dr. Eugenio Sorville, Dott. Luigi Donati.

(ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

A TENOR COMES AND A MAESTRO GOES FROM ROME OPERA HOUSE
Rome-Inside developements of the Royal Opera House purge for which Oliviero De Fabritiis, Giacomo Vitale and Gaetano Salvini were dismissed have provoked last minute changes that show negligence and unjustified improvvisation on the part of the Directors and all to the damage of the public and of the opera season.
Galliano Masini, tenor, was called for the Carmen and at the last moment he saw his name for the part of Cavaradossi in Puccini's Tosca; conducted by Robert Lawrence, american Maestro. Only at noo yesterday the Direction of the theater knew that Masini after a two years absence from Roma could not sing an opera without rehearsing it especially wher conducted by a Maestro that he ignored. The worst is that The Maestro has left for the States and the Direction did not know it.
So at the last minute, yesterday, the Tosca was sung and conducted by a tenor and a Maestro found at the last moment.
(ORBIS)

FURTHER DOCUMENTS ON HITLERS INTENTIONS CONCERNING ITALY
Rome- We are publishing other confidential documents on Hitler's intention of transforming Italy into a battlefield.
From July 29 to Aug. 13 the following troops had crossed the border on the Brennero road:
40,000 troops; 380 pieces of artillery ten of which pulled by mules or carried on muleback, and the rest motorized. 2637
300 heavy machine guns; 200 tanks and armoured cars; 6,000 trucks and cars (many carshare light machine guns; 200 transport thousands of motorcicles and several hundred cyclists; at the same time in the Innsbruck zone many groups of antiaircraft formations had been massed together with infantry units, and other units for a total of about 200,000 troops.
At the same time the Berlin administration of German telegraphs, for several weeks before July 25 was not

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At the same time the Berlin administration of German telegraphs, for several weeks before July 25, was not sending the Telegrams destined to Italy to the Italcable Society, neither through radio Berlin-Rome , Vienna-Rome, nor through other ways.
Italcables protests were left without answer and official steps too.Up to Sept 8th, when Germany took over Italian comunications

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by radio and telegraph,Italian radio-telegraphic traffic did not go. (ORBIS)

NEW MAYOR AT NAPLES.
Naples (from our correspondent)
Gennaro Fermariello, lawyer,, has been appointed new mayor of Naples. He took over his post yesterday. The population made a manifestation accompanying him alosg the street and cheering for democratic Italy. He is an old antifascist, persecuted by the regime and arrested several times. He was also politically confined. His appointment solves a delicate situation, above all because the city is a zone of military interests. Besides all the Southern political life gathers at Naples so that it is not only a big province town but also a very sensitive political center. Also the Communist Mario Palermo was a candidate for the post. At present he is Vice-secretary for War. (ORBIS)

A MASS FOR CIANO.
Rome- We have been informed that a Roman church will celebrate a mass for Galeazzo Ciano. It is to be very reserved. Only some intimate friends would participate. Ciano was shot at Verona by the firing squad together with other members of the Grand Fascist Council captured by the Fascist republicans Jan 12 1944. When shot Ciano did not die right away but bas shot again at the back of the head by Caruso, then Questore of Verona. The merits acquired with the nazi-fascists got him transferred to Rome as the Capital's Questore. (ORBIS)

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Gennaro Pernariello, lawyer,, has been appointed new mayor of Naples. He took over his post yesterday. The population made a manifestation accompanying him alosg the street and cheering for democratic Italy. He is an old antifascist, persecuted by the regime and arrested several times. He was also politically confined. His appointment solves a delicate situation, above all because the city is a zone of military interests. Besides all the Southern political life gathers at Naples so that it is not only a big province town but also a very sensitive political center. Also the Communist Mario Palermo was a candidate for the post. At present he is Vice-secretary for War. (ORBIS)

A MASS FOR CIANO.
Rome- We have been informed that a Roman church will celebrate a mass for Galeazzo Ciano. It is to be very reserved. Only some intimate friends would participate. Ciano was shot at Verona by the firing squad together with other members of the Grand Fascist Council captured by the Fascist republicans Jan 12 1944. Then shot Ciano did not die right away but bas shot again at the back of the head by Caruso, then Questore of Verona. The merits acquired with the nazi-fascists got him transferred to Rome as the Capital's Questore. (ORBIS)

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by radio and telegraph,Italian radio-telegraphic traffic did not go. (ORBIS)

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PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 10 1945 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

A house for all Italians (G.Colonnetti)
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

Beware of Fascism -
UNITA - communist

Class hate (G.Petricone)
IL TEMPO - independent

Sicilian situation worse (P.Nenni)
AVANTI - socialist

Runaways (G.B.Vitali)
ITALIA NOUVA -democratic

Govt. and opposition (Ugo La Malfa)
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Above the battle (P.Gentile)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. - liberal

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THE CAPITAL'S PAPERS STRESS ON THE SICILIAN, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The POPOLO's leading article wants all citizens to get along in a brotherly fashion so that, having cancelled the past regime, having restored the fundamental liberties, put aside hate and violence the Nation may finally liiok lightheartedly towards the future and face her big problems, htus resuming her place among the other Nations. this is the main reconstruction problem.

The UNITA gathers the news which come from southern Italy and stetes that the fight against fascism is at the base of Communism. It is the reason for which an Italian democratic Govt. exists. If fascism tries to raise its head one must crush it. The State has organs for this function. One must act, concludes the paper, if one does not want to be involved in responsibilities whose extension should not be determined now.

The PEPPO states that the present situation is not one to inspire brilliant doctrines or variations on doctrines. It is a situation full of threats. There is the threat of a civil war and of corruption and of confusion. We all must feel that we must fight for a higher moral policy. The Govt. must defend the weak lest they be done away with while there is a public power, and the parties for clear programs because it is not possible to get along with a system of recruiting incapable elements which cannot understand each other or get along and who are always divided by class hates. It created a lack of direction and exasperation of passions whose effects are limited on the economical field but lasting and serious in the political one.

2633

The Sicilian situation has gotten worse states the AVANTI. The abstension policy whose danger the socialists had always warned us of is giving its fruit. We have always talked of a democratic Govt for the people that could wage the war of liberation and the struggle for the democratization of the country with the same energy. A Govt. capable of keeping unity and the enthusiasm of the Nation's popular forces and that had no pity for the reactionary forces. To show us that we are wrong, the

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But in Sicily Italy reaps the fruit of our actions, Moderate Sirs!

Dealing with Sicily the ITALIA NUOVA states that it cannot be excluded that the unfriendly attitude of some foreign powers of which Italy has only asked a recognition of the effort of her soldiers on the common front and comprehension) has influenced the Sicilians that are very sensitive about international questions. The greatest responsibility goes, though, to the Govt. for not having known how to make a just call to colours. It would have been just and dutyful, for example, if those who had served in the army for many years and the ones who had most suffered because of the war had be n e cluded. And given that the best must fight this war it would have been better if the Govt. had manned the new army on voluntary bases. In a situation as serious as the Sicilian one, concludes the paper, the Govt. must not only repress but also prevent all circumstances that could make the situation more serious.

The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, recalling Romain Rolland's message "Above the battle", states that when this article appeared the only obstacle to founding a European city was getting over exclusive and narrow nationalisms. To-day things are enormously more complex and uncertain. Europe's horizons have been dilated and her destinies are dragged in struggles and rivalries in which she has nothing to do. Powerful nations not belonging to the European continent and without intercontinental functions and interests are getting in Europe. Besides the incompatibility of the different nationalisms there are different and opposed political and social systems. So Rolland's message is outdated. And above the battle one should exercise a moderating and just influence towards the defeated and stabilize the force relation consacrated by the war. There should be equal domestic regimes, democratic and liberal, otherwise the peace will not last. Men of culture must have the strength of getting away from their countries, their patriotism their imperialism and fanatism to get on the road traced by Romain Rolland.

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The ITALIA LIBERA , considering the serious Sicilian disorders, states that once more they have been caused by the call to colours. The fact that some men did not present themselves and the consequent disorders are confirmed by the news spead by seditious elements that Italy is being bled for the benefit of ohter Countries. It is necessary for all those who have a sense of responsibility and love for their Country to remember that our Country is at war not only with Germany but also with Fascism. Naturally the population feels the domestic situation, the war destructions. The Council of the Secretaries of State decided in htair last meeting to better the Sicilian situation.
(ORBIS)

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

138 JAN 10 1945 0930 1

FIRST ISSUE

DE FABRITIIS AVOIDS UNPLEASANT PUBLICITY
Rome- esterday's papers confirmed that Maestro Oliviaro De Fabritiis had been removed from his post. During the nazi occupation he organized and directed the Spring season at the Rome Opera house following the orders of the German High Command. With his friendship with German High officials and his daily contacts with Corporal Marover, (whose sentimental past with an artist presently up north is well known), with his rivalry with Gen Maeltzer De Fabritiis got a high German Honuor and a group of contracts to direct orchestras in Germany forfour years.
It seems that when De Fabritiis hoard of the measure against him he did his best to avoid having it published. (ORBIS)

SILONE'S RIGHTS ON SCREEN
Rome- A movie firm has just acquired the rights to film Ignazio Silone's two books, "Bread and wine" and "Bitter fountain". He is a socialist. (ORBIS)

NECROLOGY TO ORDER - BRUNO MUSSOLINI'S DEATH
Rome- Looking through the orders given to the press we have found those concerning the death of Bruno Mussolini that crashed with his plane in the Pisa sky.
Here is the text of the orders:
August 7 1941: The Stefani news on the death of Bruno Mussolini must be printed on 3-4 columns on the first page. In the comments of military severity and proud dignity remember the splendid life of the young aviator, brave fighter of the East Africa war, of the antibolscevic war in Spain; of the present war on the westers, Mediterranean Greek and Albanian fronts. He flew across the Ocean and organized an began the Rome-South America flights. Captain Mussolini had taken continuous part in the present war and his activity on experiment planes was part of the risks and the duties of the way flier. Remembre that he is survived by his wife and a little girl. Any photos printed must be up to date. 2630
Remember also his comrades that fell with him."

August 8 1941 : 1) put in the Rome section of the paper that many people among which were officers of the Armed Forces, went to the local Fascio offices to express their sympathy for Bruno's death.

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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2) remember that amongst the people present wt Pisa there was also the Chief of Staff of the Militia.
3)For the signatures at Palazzo Venezia put a small headide like:"citizens sign book at Palazzo Vznzzia".
4) To-day when Bruno Mussolini's body arrives at Forlì there will be the Direction of the Fascist Party, the flag of the General Headquarters of the Italian Fascist Youth, and to-motrow at the funeral at Predappio ther will also be the Federal secretaries of northern Italy, the federal flags and the Secretaries of all the Tuscan, Emilian and Romagna provinces.
5)Photos of Piazza Venezia with great crowds may be published. Firts they must have a visa.
August 9 1941 : 1) in the news of the Forlì rites and the Predappio ones stress on the presence of the Party's insignia.
2) In the news of Bruno Mussolini's funerals remember that to-morrow at Predappio besides the insignia of the National Direction of the Fascist Party, the flag of the GIL General Headquarters, the federal flags and the "Signa" of the Tuscan Emilian and Romagna province federal commands, there will also be the flag of the Capitelli Fasci, the RomaniParioli group flag of which Bruno was a member, the CONI flag and the one of the boxing society of which he was a member.
3)The news of the flags present at the funerals goes with the text and not by itself
4) add that there was also the "Signa" of the University where he was studying
5) For Bruno's funeral: "When the borpse stopped in front of the church the Duce said to the foreign diplomats present: "I thatn you, Sirs, for having wanted to render a last honour to an Italian soldier".

August 11 1941: 1) the comunique that a long rengo bombing squadron will be given Bruno Mussolini's name must be strossed upon.
August 16 1941 : The relation of the enquiry commission on the incident of the plane P. 108 must go on the first page on three columns and at the top of the page
The ts face the numberless speculating adulatore in extremis
August 20 they ordered: "The National Agency headed by Ferruccio Feroni has announced to the papers the iminent publication of a book on Bruno - this news must not be published. Remember the order that publications on Bruno must be avoided.

(Evidently Mussolini wanted the monopoly of them for his book "I'm talking with Bruno" that was translated in 22 languages at the expense, naturally, of the Popular Culture Dept. Courtship evidently continued because "ugust 25 :" All news of offerings and scholarships with Bruno's name cannot be published unlsee printed in the Party's Official Bulletin". And August 30: The pubblication of news and comments on further commemorations made on occasion of meetings, Ministerial commissions etc. must be avoided together with photos of the fallen heroes (sic) personan war belongings." Sept 5th: "anifestations organized for the thirtieth day of his death will be reported in a comunique. Keep to it without telling of other manifestations. " (ORBIS)

RUSSIAN SOLDIER DIES IN ACCIDENT

Rome- Epiphany evening at 21 hrs Danielevic Danieloff Vasilij, Russian soldier of the Russian Military Mission at Villa Abamelech in Via Aurelia, while handling a revolver wounded himself. He was taken to the Santo Spirito Hospital where he died. (ORBIS)

RIOT IN NAPLES BLACK MARKET

Naples -(from our correspondent)

There is acti e black market activity in the Duchessa zone at Naples, and the police made a surprise visit. A riot began and the population, helped by some Italian parachuters, started to insult the police.

A little battle took place and it was necessary to call the Allied police that with the help of re-enforcements mopped up accurately all the town.

90 persons were detained as blackmarketeers and considerable quantities of stuff were seized. There were GI sigarettes, canned stuff and clothing. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

1) Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

2100

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ORBIS

VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N. Data Ora Pag.

January 10 1945 PRESS REVIEW afternoon

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA heads its leading article: "Save what can be saved", and writes that Bonomi is a powerless optimist. He cannot solve the Italian problem. Optimism is as much of a crime as powerlessness. No Italian would remain at his post were his conscience to tell him that he cannot fulfil the tasks he undertook to fulfil. The Government must choose: either it must act, if it has the capacity and authority to do so, or it must go. Optimism is useless; it can only serve to prolong an untenable situation, and worsen it from day to day. He who fails to realise his responsibility at this moment, concludes the paper, betrays the country. The latter will demand justice for us who are now experiencing the nation's tragedy, and for our children who will be its victims later on.

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FOURTH ISSUE

IMPENDING APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 8 OF THE LAW ON SANCTIONS AGAINST FASCISTS - FORMATION OF JUDGING COMMISSIONS + ART. 8 THE BEST WEAPON FOR DEFASCISTISING THE COUNTRY.

Rome - In his letter to the Premier on the occasion of the resignation from the post of High Commissioner, Count Carlo Sforza spoke of article 8 of the law on defascistisation, and pointed out that, while application of this article had so far been unsatisfactorily slow, things could soon be improved.

We have made enquiries in this connection, and have been informed that about ten Judging Commissions have been appointed in liberated Italy. The appointment of the Rome Commission is imminent.

The delay in appointing the latter is due to the fact that the provincial commissions must consist of a magistrate and two people's judges, chosen by the same standards as the Assize assessors. As regards Rome, the provincial area does not correspond to the territory of the Assize Courts; the difficulty had to be overcome by electing collaterals of the magistrate from the lists of the provinces concerned.

Article 8 contemplates disablement from public office, loss of political rights and, in graver cases, assignment to farm settlements or labour centres up to a maximum of 10 years) The article is of the utmost importance, as it covers all Fascists who, though not guilty of actual crimes, or offences, have nevertheless proved themselves to be dishonest and politically untrustworthy. It has therefore been properly defined as the most formidable weapon for the country's defascistisation, as it hits tens of thousands of persons including National Councillors, Militia officers and Fascist officials in general, senators and teachers who have inculcated Fascist doctrine.

(CRBIS)

2626

SICILIAN EDITION

GENERAL BRIPOTTO LEADS LARGE-SCALE OPERATION AGAINST VITTORIA - ATTEMPT AGAINST AVOLA-CASSIBILE RAILWAY LINE

(from our correspondent)

Palermo - According to latest news from Sicily, General Bripotto has left Gela at the head of an infantry column and field

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artillery to force an entrance into Vittoria, where the rioters had overcome police forces and, at 2 P.M. yesterday, had attempted to lay hands on arms and ammunition depots.

Bands of hooligans were driving about in civilian cars, looting offices and private dwellings.

Though troops have been called out, communications are still unsettled throughout the province. The situation is back to normal in Ragusa, following on arrests and combs-out. There was sabotage and various attempts against the Avola-Cassabile (Siracusa) railway line. A train was held up and its 200 passengers forced to disperse in the countryside.

(ORBIS)

ESTATE RAIDED

Rome - 500 peasants of the Poli Agricultural Co-operative, raided Paganelli estate in San Giovanni at Campo Orazio, in order to stop ploughing work which had been started by the owner in contravention of terms agreed upon before Rome Civil Courts. The latter had issued this provisional decree pending the decision of the provincial commission.

Fortunately there were neither victims nor incidents. Following on the arrival of the Carabinieri, the peasants withdrew and the owner stopped ploughing work.

(ORBIS)

EPURATION OF FASCIST LAWYERS

(from our correspondent)

Naples - A Union of antifascist lawyers has recently been formed in Naples to tackle the problem of epuration in connection with the Naples professional Roll. As a first step, the Union demanded that prominent Neapolitan fascist lawyers be struck off the Rolls. Among these are:

1) - Nicola Sansanelli, founder of the Neapolitan Fascio and the Lucania region Fasci in 1922 and 1923; secretary of the Fascist Party; consul general of the Militia during the march on Rome; between 1926 and 1929, Federal Secretary of Naples, member of the National Fascist Party Directorate and Fascist Grand Council, National Councillor; editor of "Il Mattino" from 1928 to 1934, secretary and president of the Lawyers' and Solicitors' Union in Naples;

2) - Raffaele Stachli, Vice-Federal Secretary of Naples;

3) - Avv. Bartolo Giantureo, squadrista, promoter of campaigns against Nitti, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, National

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Councillor, closely connected with petrol and other fuel interests;
4) Alfonso Tesauro, professor of Public Law in the fascist Faculty of Political Science at Perugia University, and Fascist Chief of Palermo province.

(ORBIS)

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW DIOCESES IN PERU

Vatican City - The Pope has established the following new dioceses in the Republic of Peru:
Diocese of Huancavelica, detached from diocese of Ajacucho, and attached to Archdiocese of Lima.
Diocese of Huanucajo, detached from diocese of Huanuco and attached to Archdfocese of Lima.
Diocese of Tacna, detached from Archdiocese of Arequipa and attached as suffragan, to the same Archdiocese.

(ORBIS)

MURDER THROUGH JEALOUSY

Rome - 17-year old Orazio Di Pasquale was killed by hatchet-blows in Via Garibaldi in Bucheri Commune (Siracusa). The motive of the murder is believed to have been jealousy.

(ORBIS)

BURGLARS KILL OLD WOMAN

Rome - After breaking into the house of a 73-year old woman, Domenica Vella, in Licata (Trapani), unknown persons killed her by means of some sharp instrument.

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

(I) Major LIONEL FIELD
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE *
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE *
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N. Data Ore Pag.

Jan. 9 1945 PRESS REVIEW afternoon

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA discussing United States policy, writes that, apart from the latter's desire not to see Europe divided into spheres of influence, it would be extremely dangerous for world peace were the American people to feel that its immense sacrifice in blood and wealth were made in vain. The paper concludes that without America (let the lesson of 1918 be remembered) there can be no collective security nor world peace.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO states that Pius XII's Christmas message has "de-politicised" democracy. This ugly word, says the paper, is novel enough to be worth a definition. It means that what is best in democracy has been distilled from the rest, and we are asked to fulfil our task of understanding and agreement. We are asked to disregard all concepts that may lead to misunderstanding, mistification or humbug, or to political divergency.

IL QUOTIDIANO devotes another leading article to the concept of moral liberty and political liberty, and discusses the construction placed on Pius XII's Christmas message as the visible sign of an evolution whereby the Catholic Church now acknowledges realities hitherto refuted and condemned. The Church's teaching, says the paper, as it transpires in the Christmas message, is perfectly plain, and is far from any conservative outlook. The Pope not only upholds the right for all to free expansion of their personality; he also asserts that inequality, when it is in the nature of things and not merely the result of arbitrary action "far from jeopardising civil equality, affords the latter its legitimate meaning". In a sincerely democratic State, the each citizen's realisation of his or her moral liberty is the guarantee of political and social liberty.

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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FOURTH ISSUE

ECONOMIC SUPPLEMENT

IMPENDING RETURN OF ITALIAN FINANCIAL MISSION FROM U.S.A.

The Quintieri-Mattioli mission is expected back in Italy at the middle of January, after a month's and a half stay in the United States. Though there appears to be no truth in the rumour that the two bankers would break their return journey in London, their arrival is eagerly awaited in Italian financial and industrial circles.

The lack of any information as to the work accomplished by the financial mission has aroused keen speculation in Italian public opinion, which is now anxious to know the outcome of this first contact between economic representatives of the two countries.

EXPERTS DISCUSS CITRUS SITUATION.

The Bank of Sicily has called a meeting in Palermo of citrus experts, to discuss the situation which has arisen in this very important section of the Island's economy. The meeting will take place on the 10th instant, and H.E. Vittorio Emanuele Orlando will probably be in the chair.

Items on the agenda will include opening of credits to enable growers to tend and develop their orange and lemon groves notwithstanding the slump in prices, supply of chemical manure, packing, transport to the home and foreign markets.

Enquiries will also be made into the possibility of increasing trade with the United Nations, whom Sicilian exporters intend should be the recipients of the considerable consignments of oval oranges which Fascist economic policy had forced them to supply to Central European markets.

RE-ORGANISATION OF ITALIAN GENERAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

2622

The Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli had, during the last years of the Fascist regime, practically monopolised the Italian liquid fuel market. It was one of the many State concerns which enabled the regime to reward men who had served Fascism's purposes. It is now being completely overhauled, with a view to fulfil the more restricted tasks it may be required to carry out in a free regime under democratic control.

An extraordinary general assembly has been called to discuss the more urgent questions of reorganisation.

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FOURTH ISSUE

SHAREHOLDING COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION

Gradual resumption of communications with provinces of liberated Italy has enabled the Shareholding Companies' Association to get in touch with its members once more.

It has thus been instrumental in affording facilities for industrial and trade revival, while the services of its legal and financial experts are again much in demand.

CANNING INDUSTRY's REQUIREMENTS.

Our previous bulletins have described the situation of southern Italy's canning industry.

We now learn that minimum requirements for a resumption of activity amount to 85.000 quintals of tin, and 120.000 qtls. of glass, in order to pack the entire output of peeled tomatoes, the entire output of preserved vegetable produce, and 75% of the jam and tomato sauce now obtainable from establishments functioning in liberated Italy.

These figures show that even under present circumstances there are favourable opportunities for trade.

Output is however in every case conditional on packings. Manufacturers have repeatedly asked for information in this connection, as the question is of evidently vital importance to them.

INCREASING ITALIAN BEER OUTPUT

A large beer brewery in central Italy is now in course of reconstruction.

When ready, it will be able to supply 35.000 hectolitres of beer provided it is allowed an allocation of 8000 quintals of home-grown barley and 1.300 tons of coal.

2621

COURSES OF AMERICAN ECONOMICS.

The Italo-American Association and the Centre of American Studies have organised economic courses, to be held on their premises at Palazzo Caetani.

The courses started on the 4th instant, and are attended by 200 youths of various nationalities.

RECONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

The question of materials is the fundamental issue in all reconstruction. This is borne out by to-day's ORBIS

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news concerning the canning industry, Italy's largest agricultural industry. It applies equally however to hydro-electrics, which supply a large proportion of the country's driving power. Hydro-electric plant in central Italy has been almost completely destroyed; its re-construction calls for building material, machinery, cables and so forth. Plans must be drawn up, minimum requirements fixed (for insufficient supplies of material would be useless), and priorities established.

Re-building requires coal and transport. The former is needed to manufacture cement and re-start work in quarries. As regards machinery, parts must first be imported; later on material must be imported to make machinery or parts thereof.

Italian factories used to turn out electric machinery that ranked with the best. There were 68 establishments with 24.000 workmen. In 1930 some of these merged. In 1935 they underwent selection, some were closed and others turned over to specialised production. Italian industry supplied electric machinery to Roumania, Russia, etc.

ECONOMIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS (WEEKLY REVIEW)

FINANCING ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

Regulations concerning loans to electrical concerns for urgent repair to war-damaged plant contemplate total financing to the extent of 500 million lire, to be distributed to concerns throughout the liberated provinces in accordance with a plan drawn up jointly by the Ministry of Public Works and the Treasury. (Gazzetta Ufficiale January 2 1945-N.1).

SOLID FUEL PRICES. 2620

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour has fixed the following selling prices, back-dated as from October 1 1944:

Sulcis (Sardinian) coal	CIF Italian ports	Lire 1550 per ton
Picee lignite	FOB shaft-head	" 1200 " "
Xiloidi lignite	FOB shaft-head	" 775 " "

The ministerial directive provides for increases and rebates, according to the quality of the fuel and the terms of

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The ministerial directive provides for increases and rebates, according to the quality of the fuel and the terms of delivery. Dealers' remuneration will be provided for by price increases to be fixed by provincial price Committees. (Gazzetta Ufficiale January 2 1945 N.1)

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ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

I) Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
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THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness received in private audience: Cardinal Gasparri, Prefect of the Segnatura Apostolica; Ambassador Myron Taylor who introduced American generals to His Holiness; Prof. Carrara, President of the Vatican City Tribunal, Dott. Leone Gessi.

(ORBIS)

ROUMANIAN LEGATION COUNCILLOOR LEAVES HOLY SEE

Vatican City - M. Teodoro Scortzesco, Councillor at the Roumanian Legation to the Holy See, is leaving the Legation to take up his new post as Chargé d'Affaires to the Italian Government.

(ORBIS)

NEW PREMISES FOR DUTCH LEGATION TO THE HOLY SEE

Vatican City - The Dutch Minister to the Holy See, Jonkheer Van Veeve, has moved to Via di Villa Patrizi 7, the new premises of the Dutch Legation to the Holy See.

(ORBIS)

MORE ABOUT THE COLASURDO CASE.

Rome - We have made enquiries in reliable quarters with regard to the arrest - on the evening of January 5 - of Dott. Antonio Colasurdo of the Questura Political Office which has a liaison connection with the High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes.

We understand that the arrest warrant was issued by the General Attorney following on a report by the Questore Morazzini. The charges appear to concern ordinary offences, such as illicit exploitation of the official's position for his own personal benefit.

It was he who examined Pietro Caruso and Occhetto when the latter were being held at the disposal of the Allies previous to August 15 1944, when Rome province was handed back to the Italian Government. He was cited as witness during the trial, and the skill with which he had apparently conducted investigations led the President of the High Court of Justice, H.E. Lorenzo Maroni, and the Public Prosecutor, H.E. Mario Berlinguer, to commend his ability. This of course referred to his specific task, and not to his political or general conduct, with which they were not in a position to be acquainted.

The case is now in the hands of the investigating magistrate

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Gessi.

(ORBIS)

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2619

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(ORBIS)

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THIRD ISSUE

ROSSELLI FAMILY AS PLAINTIFFS IN ROATTA TRIAL -
NO CABLES TO AMERICA - WILL POWER OF ATTORNEY REACH ALBERTO CIANCA AND EMILIO LUSSU IN TIME ?

Rome - Friends of the brothers Carlo and Nello Rosselli had cabled to Marion Rosselli, Alden House, Larchmont (New York) advising her to act as plaintiff in the trial against General Mario Roatta and others.

They suggested in this connection she should be represented by the two brothers' comrades in exile, Alberto Cianca and Emilio Lussu, Actionist leader and general secretary respectively, and should secure the necessary power of attorney by cable.

We learn that cables are not leaving for America, and it is therefore doubtful whether the suggestion can be carried out. Should the power of attorney reach Italy in time, the interests of justice would undoubtedly be furthered.

(ORBIS)

TRIAL AGAINST MARIO ROATTA AND OTHERS - STATEMENTS BY MARIO BERLINGUER TO ORBIS.

Rome - We have applied for information regarding the Roatta trial, to H.E. Mario Berlinguer, Assistant High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes.

His Excellency queried the rumour th the effect that he himself will prosecute, as he has little time to spare from his normal duties. The name of General Attorney Berardi had been motted, but the idea had to be dropped as he is to be a witness in the trial.

As to rumours that the defence will ask for postponement of the trial, there actually have been attempts in this direction, on the grounds that the summonses should contain a detailed specification of the charges. The summonses however clearly state that all documents and reports of preliminary proceedings are at the parties' disposal; hence defendants and their legal representatives may find all the information they require in such documents.

His Excellency Berlinguer further added that preliminary proceedings have been thorough and exhaustive.

(ORBIS)

2618

POPE 's LETTER TO CATHOLIC SOCIETY

Vatican City - His Holiness has sent the President of the Catholic

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(ORBIS)

2618

POPE 's LETTER TO CATHOLIC SOCIETY

Vatican City - His Holiness has sent the President of the Catholic Charitable Society in Rome a letter expressing his gratification on the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Society, and gratitude for its solicitude in fostering beneficient schemes and promoting charitable undertakings. The Pope further exhorts the Society to persevere in its defence of Christian principles and their practical execution in this grave moment, when even/Rome , the traditions of piety and austere living appear to have been forgotten.

(ORBIS)

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ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 260

(I) Major John P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
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SECOND ISSUE

SARDINIAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Cagliari - (from our correspondent)
One of the most important questions of Sardinia's economic and financial reconstruction, is the instituting of the Bank of Sardinia, credit and financial institution. It has been noticed, notwithstanding contrary opinions, that its program must not be done away with because it is not the Agricultural Bank that can absorb the functions of the Sardinian bank but the latter will absorb the former as has happened with the Bank of Naples and the Bank of Sicily which have an agrarian credit section with a separate direction and autonomous functions.
And the Bank of Sardinia is not a duplicate because it will have to think about the reafforestation, the construction of acqueducts, public works in general, and will leave to other banks the vast field of energies which will awaken barely things get normal. (ORBIS)

OTHER RETROSPECTIVE DOCUMENTS CONFIRMING HITLER'S INTENTION OF TRANSFORMING ITALY INTO A BATTLEFIELD

Rome-We are publishing other official documents that prove Hitler's premeditation, after the July 25th coup d'Etat, of keeping Italy from signing an armistice with the Allies, of putting back fascism and of transforming the peninsula in a battle field.
The first document is a restricted relation sent to the Italian Govt. by an Italian observer in Belgium. It states that the Berlin Govt had ordered German authorities in Brussels to favour in every way those fascists that did "not recognize the Badoglio Govt" and wanted to keep faith to the old ragime. They were to be protected against persecutions and were to be offered shelter in Germany.
At the same time the Italian Govt. reacted to Farinacci's provocations from Munchen's Radio and asked for his extradition which though was denied. Hitler's intention of using him to substitute Mussolini and to make hi the Quisling of the situation in Italy before July 25 is confirmed by a restricted report, as of July 4th, of a high German official who had reported to Hitler his convincement that the fascist

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That the Germans had no intention of leaving Italy, but that instead they intended transforming it into a bat le field has been proved by a War Dept. report which states that;" The German Commands and troops in Rome and in the lazio Region have begun to move towards other regions, principally to northern Italy. For example the great german deposits at the trionfale and in the Roman hills have already begun to transfer themselves to Arezzo".

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 9 1945 DAILY PRESS

POLITICS

Extreme words and reactionary positions (V.Spano)
UNITA - communist

Factory Commissions (Giulio Pancrotti)
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

Recognizing the Liberation Committees? (J.Busoni)
AVANTI + socialist

Proletarian shadows (M.Ferrara)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

Italy and Jugoslavia - (Pinchorle)
ITALIA LIBERA - action

Facts (E.Salvagni)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

WAR

War has passed on Italy (Stendhal)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

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The morning press deals with relations between Italy and Yougoslavia, the nations' right to decide for themselves, factory commissions and recognizing the National Liberation Committees.

Speaking of liberty and independence the UNITA states that the mistake consists in putting the struggle for liberty before the one for independence when they are inseparable. The lack of comprehension consists in indicating to the people far away objectives like economic and social transformation, the republic, moral redemption of the people, and mobilizing them without seeing the most important objective: the military annihilation of nazi-fascism. We believe that the Italians will conquer their liberty only progressively through a national liberation war and through victory; and we believe that a necessary mobilisation of the masses will be reached only by an attentive, constant valutation of the present state of war and all its circumstances.

Speaking of factory commissions the POPOLO states that it is to see if these internal commissions should be consultive or deliberative in determining the program and the organization of the factory. It is believed, states the paper , that at the beginning only the consultive help can be accepted.Because on one hand there must be one head and one command and on the other hand it must have the prestige and an interest in following a really useful advice. The paper states that when the deliberating organ refuses to follow the advice received thus prejudicating the interests of the laborers the syndacal organs can intervene. The technical address of the production organs, concludes the paper, has an ample principle and takes in the judgement for forming the administration and its members.

The AVANTI stresses on the necessity of recognizing the National Liberation Committees and states that by doing it the Govt. will get greater strength and prestige on the outskirts and it will unify the democratic process of the nation. One must prevent if one intends avoiding worse things, states the paper. It could happen that the motto"all power to the National Liberation Committees", where today one struggles and dies, might be put into practice in all Italy with other means.

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The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE states that the bourgeois struggle is one for work and the rights of the men that work, and also for

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one for independence when they are inseparable. The task of comprehension consists in indicating to the people far away objectives like economic and social transformation, the republic, moral redemption of the people, and mobilizing them without seeing the most important objective: the military annihilation of nazi-fassism. We believe that the Italians will conquer their liberty only progressively through a national liberation war and through victory; and we believe that a necessary mobilisation of the masses will be reached only by an attentive, constant valutation of the present state of war and all its circumstances.

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The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE states that the bourgeois struggle is one for work and the rights of the men that work, and also for political liberty. Back of the bourgeoisie, the proletarians advance and the struggle has become one for social liberty. In this rhythm of struggle and liberty one does not exclude the other: political and social liberty go together. They form one truth.

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Thus a liberal state is not unchangeable, fixed, mailed to its forms, tied to interests and depending on ideologies that deny reality. The liberal State is the State during its changing history and thus in perpetual movement and renewing process.

The ITALIA LIBERA's leading article deals with the radio comunique of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Yougoslav National Liberation Committee, sent from London, in which is stated that peace with Yougoslavia will only be possible if Italy gives Trieste,Fiume and the other districts annexed, back to Yougoslavia. We are answering Yougoslavia quietly but firmly, states the paper, and we are telling them that while we understane their aspiration to these slav regions, we consider that a discussion on the Italo-Yougoslav boundaries is superfluous as Trieste, Gorizia and the Istria coast zone are Italian by tradition, customs and culture. That Marshal Tito mau not imitate those men who after having saved their country at war committed such mistakes at the peace table that opened the road to a new war.

The ITALIA NUOVA, dealing with Roosevelt's message, states that he stressed on one of the Atlantic charter principles: The peoples right to self decision. Naturally this cannot take place until the thousands of war prisoners and deported men do not come back home. But how does the president's statement go with what happens in Italy where governors who call themselves leaders of the people use discord and thy to reach hurriedly decisions during the absence of men that have the right to live free and with institutions that they have the right ot choose freely?
While praising thre Allied troops in Italy the President did not have one word, at least in the text we saw, to remind Americans that beside those troops there are also Italian troops fighting and that on the other side of th border there are thousands and thousands of Italian patriots collaborating with the Allied war effort. Another point is the president's opposition to cartels and trusts, favoring economical liberalism and against autototalitarismw. Roosevelt traced what the collaboration amongst the people should be like if each nation's liberty and independence can justly and

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The latter must be eliminated otherwise all internationcal collaboration will be impossible .

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The TEMPO publishes another article by Eric A. Johnston called "An American talks to the British after the speach to the Russians".

(ORBIS)

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(I) Major John B. LAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
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N. 1045 Data Ora Pag.

PRESS REVIEW afternoon

"IL POPOLARE" writes that pure agreement is not enough to make a country; there must be a more intimate pre-requisite. England is fortunate in her blending of the divine and the earthly, with its outward expression of a close bond between religion and the State. The United States concept is based on a democratic and domestic interpretation of the Bible and religious tradition, a concept which acquired a fair measure of uniformity after the war of Secession; side by side with this mentality, Catholicism may freely operate. Russia has the religion of Communism and proletariat internationalism. In Germany, Fichte, Hegel and Nietzsche have influenced the most determined, if not the most loud-voiced, section of the population, with the result that the official religion has become the will to power. The Scandinavian States and Switzerland bear the mark of Christianity throughout their mentality and organisation. All this, continues the paper, proves the absurdity of the claim to be non-religious, when every public and private action - and actions are but a means to an end - is dictated by one guiding principle. It is simply a question of what sort of religion is practised: that of Manzoni, or that of Schiller's "Robbers". After humanistic individualism and XVII century rationalism, Christian spirituality in Italy blossomed - in politics as in other fields - into the lofty concepts and practises of the Risorgimento. At the end of last century however, positivism and German idealism, falling on the fertile ground of our too hasty unification, divorced Christian teaching from the official life of the State. Religion was thus considered an accessory, in fact a dangerous element to be kept at a distance. Any State, if it be a body without soul or personality, is at the mercy of any would-be conqueror. In this state of mind, a people drifts rudderless in search of some haven. It lacks a fundamental belief which lies at the base of character and is the pre-requisite for consistent thought and action. A people in these circumstances is prepared to accept anything and anybody.

"LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA" speaks in its leading article of the mockery of the purge, and welcomes the appointment of Ruggiero Grieco as new Commissioner for Purge. He is described by the paper as one of the most reliable and well-prepared of the Communists.

(ORBIS)

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

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(ORBIS)

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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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

FOURTH ISSUE

ADV. FRANCO ARGENTINO COUNSEL FOR GENERAL ETTORE DEL TETTO MAKES STATEMENT TO "ORBIS".

Rome - Avvocato Franco Argentino, who defended General Ettore Del Tetto at the recent trial, made the following statement to "ORBIS":

" Although I personally feel it would be more expedient to have the ordinary course by political cases as well, I nevertheless approve the setting-up of a High Court of Justice at the present moment which is fraught with such grave issues for the country's future.

" The High Court of Justice affords the defence full opportunity to fulfil its task, infringes no rights, and ensures entire freedom in the production of evidence.

" As regards the Pentimalli-Del Tetto verdict, I must admit it was surprising, when one considers the racket there had been in the press, and the political motives underlying the trial. As the Bench had dismissed the charge of betrayal and other offences, that only left the question of dereliction of duty to be discussed, even though the defence still maintains there was no such dereliction.

" On the whole, the verdict may be defined as satisfactory; we of the defence, taking all things into consideration, including the indiscretion of witnesses for the defence, could not claim more."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL RECEIVES SIR NOEL CHARLES

Rome - The Lieutenant General of the Kingdom has received the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles. (ORBIS)

NEWS OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL'S DEATH DENIED

Rome - "Epoca", the weekly supplement of newspaper "ITALIA LIBERA" published the news that King Victor Emanuel III had died suddenly at Naples of a heart attack. Enquiries made direct at the Quirinal have effected a formal denial, together with the information that the King is in excellent health. (ORBIS)

2611

SICILIAN EDITION

DISORDERS IN RAGUSA PROVINCE TRAVELLERS IN TRAPANI PROVINCE HELD UP BY BANDITS

(From our Correspondent)

Palermo - After a short lull, disorders broke out again in Ragusa province on Saturday. The crowd attacked military patrols forcing them to retire into their barracks.

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FOURTH ISSUE

Communications with the remainder of the Island have been cut. Reinforcements have been sent from adjacent provinces.

In the meantime a grave incident has been reported. A band of 10 men, lying in ambush at a spot where the road is up at Calla di Saleni in Trapani province, assaulted 60 travellers from Palermo, and stole all their luggage.

After active investigation, most of the luggage was recovered, and 7 of the criminals arrested. They are young peasants liable for military service.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

) Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.C. - Pal. ux Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N. 133 Data January 3 1945 Ore 16.30 Pag. 1

THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Cardinal Rossi, Secretary of Consistorial Congregation; Cardinal Jorio, Prefect of the Congregation of Sacraments; Mons. Pasetto, Secretary of the Congregation of Religious; Ecuador Ambassador, Mons. Giovanni Costantini, Mons. Natucci, Promotor General of the Faith, Padre De Rojnes, Vicar General of the Society of Jesus, Prof. Gustavo Colonnetti, Pontificial Academician, Dr. Angelo Carpinis, Naval commander Count Gustavo Lovatelli, Avv. Giuseppe Borgioli, Baron Ettore Pasetti, Fr. Roberts, Capt. Jerry Shanley.

(ORBIS)

MONSIGNOR MARIANO RAMPOLLA DEL TINDARO REPORTED ILL

Vatican City - Mons. Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro, who has been ailing for some days, is now seriously ill. He is Undersecretary of the Congregation of University Seminaries, is 50 years old, and is the grand-nephew of the famous Cardinal Rampolla who was State Secretary during the Pontificate of Leo XIII.

(ORBIS)

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM - HISTORICAL BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW - NEED FOR KEENER POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

Rome - Government members are discussing schemes for the rehabilitation of southern Italy, including Sicily.

The Bonomi Government's concern over this question is evidenced by the recent tours made by Ministers Gevelotto, Ruini and Togliatti, in Puglia and Sicily. They are to be followed by other Government members.

The present distress, as also the unsatisfactory political situation, have a historical background. Ever before 1914, southern populations took a trifling share in the country's political life. A large section sought livelihood by means of emigration. Few schools, and wide-spread illiteracy, afforded a happy hunting-ground for local "overlords" with their côteries of hangers-on. The situation deteriorated still further under the fascist regime, with its tightening of police regulations, and the

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

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The data supplied by the Southern Regional Office of the

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THIRD ISSUE

Allied Commission, describing gradual re-habilitation south of the battle line during 1943-44 winter, are particularly reassuring. The region concerned has a population of 3,500,000, and corresponds roughly to the old Kingdom of Naples. An attempt is being made to introduce up-to-date methods and processes, but the immediate object is, first, more wheat, stamp out illiteracy, build comfortable and hygienic dwellings, and carry out the vast reconstruction programme for industrial and agricultural betterment. It will be recalled that extensive schemes had been drawn up in this connection under the Fascist regime, resulting in huge expenditure for the Treasury and substantial profits for Fascist officials and contractors.

(ORBIS)

MARIO GHINELLI THE MAN WHO ORGANISED ASSAULT ON TOSCANINI DECLARES HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN ANTIFASCIST.

Rome - Preliminaries are now being conducted in regard to the charges brought against Mario Ghinelli, former Federal Secretary of Bologna, who is alleged to have committed acts of Fascist violence there. He is now in custody at Regina Coeli.

He is understood to have told the authorities that, during the unfortunate incident at the Communale Theatre in Bologna in May 1930, when Toscanini was assaulted, he (Ghinelli) used his influence on the Maestro's behalf. He further declares he is an antifascist, and says he was expelled from the Party for reasons not yet clear; perhaps, he thinks, on account of his friendship with Leandro Arpinati when the latter got into the Regime's black books.

(ORBIS)

HIGH COURT TO MEET ON JANUARY 18 TO DISCUSS POSITION OF 25 SENATORS.

Rome - The High Court of Justice is to sit in Camera on January 18, to discuss charges against a further 25 Senators who have been proposed for purging.

(ORBIS)

ROATTA-SUVICH TRIAL TO BE HELD IN VATICAN PALACE. 2608

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(ORBIS)

HIGH COURT TO MEET ON JANUARY 16 TO DISCUSS DECISION OF
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Rome - The High Court of Justice is to sit in Camera on January 16,
to discuss charges against a further 25 Senators who have been
proposed for purging.

(ORBIS)

TOSTIA-GUVICH TRIAL TO BE HELD IN SAPIENZA PALACE. 2608

Rome - There is no truth in the rumour that the High Court of
Justice will change its premises. The trial of Rosetta, Suvich and
others will, it is reliably stated, be held in the chief hall of the
Sapienza, where the Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial took place.

(ORBIS)

POPE'S AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO MONS. GIOVANNI GLENNON

Vatican City - The Pope has sent a letter of felicitation and best
wishes together with his special blessing, to Mons. Joseph Glennon,
Bishop of St. Louis, on the 50th anniversary of the latter's
ordination.

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

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

(I) Major John P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
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FROM JAN 15 AGENCIES OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS WILL SEND NEWS DIRECTLY TO ROMAN PAPERS.
Rome-Rome will have a free exchange of news for the first time in twenty years. From Jan 15th news agencies like the "Associated Press" the "International News Service" , "Reuter's" and the "United Press" will begin distributing news directly to the roman papers. The passing of the news to news agencies in Rome is the first step to enlarge the services of these private firms in the near future. The world news agencies will be able to sell their news to any paper they wish and the papers will be free to have the domestic and foreign news service they prefer. (ORBIS)

THEFT IN CHURCH
Rome-Last night a group of thieves entered the S. Francesco Saverio Church at the Garbatella and broke in the Sacristy and the Parish offices.
They took away 6 quintali of paper for the "Our Voice", religious bulletin, two embroidered wearing apparels, necessary to say mass in, very rare cad of immense value, 12 choir-boy uniforms, a humeral veil embroidered in gold and other sacred things.
(ORBIS)

BLACK MARKET REPRESSION - TRUCKFUL OF MEAT ON TUSCULANA ST.

Rome-We have given news of a vast group of criminals that supplied the Roman black markets. Yesterday at 2300 hrs the police signalled a truck to stop but as instead it sped on they shot at the tires. On the truck there were several quintals of beef slaughtered without permission. by part of the gang in the country. The police hope to get also the criminals that go around the countryside robbing and slaughtering cattle to sell it to the Roman black market. (ORBIS)

MUSSOLINI DEFENDS THE LIRA -NO WAR INDEMNITIES TO WORKERS.
Rome- An enemy radio stated that Mussolini approved the decision taken by the interministerial committee of the Salò Republic to suppress war indemnities given to factory workers from Sept 1st 1944. This has been justified by the necessity of defending the lira and the salaries buying power.

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It is clear thoat this has been imposed to the Duce by the tremendous inflation in Northern Italy and above all by the expense of the German occupation.

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SPECIAL FOR FORZIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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After the German occupation gray gold theft and the continual thefts of material and manufactured goods, currency in northern has no effective or symbolic value, and Mussolini, with his sudden decisions has thought of re-valueting it by taking war indemnities away from the workmen. It is foreseen that all workmen will react violently. And especially because the workmen know that what is taken away from them is absorbed by the black guards and the nazi. (OWBIS)

WHY ROME FOUNTAINS ARE WITHOUT WATER - NO POWER- NO WATER

Rome- One of the Eternal Cities greatest attractions were its fountains always spurting. Her gay fountains were famous all ober the world. They say that when Willem the Second came to Rome he thought that the fountains were in his honour and stated:"thanks. I have seen enough. You can turn the water off".Till the allies chased the Germans out of Rome, this was undoubtedly the city that had most water in the world. The shows the Popes organized are famous and when in 1870 Pope Pius IX inaugurated the fountain at Piazza termini for the construction of the new Pia and Marcia waters the crowd was surprised to see the strong high jet of water. The original fountain was remade and embellished with statues of the Naiades by Rutelli.

Lately the population has been growing so steadily that the jet did not reach its original heights all alone and electric pumps were necessary. Also the fountain of Trevi, Bernini's work, is actioned by electric pumps. The magnificent mass of water that flowed through the horse's legs and hoofs was raised by hydraulic pumps. Lacking power the two characteristic fountains are at rest but it is hoped that by August. with the new reconstruction plans, they will again flow.

The other fountains which had no pumps are dry at present because the Italian and Allied authorities have decided to give all the flow of water to the population until the damages to the waterworks caused by bombs have been fixed up. The tubes to some houses are still broken so one thinks first of necessities and

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ORBIS

PRIMA NAZIONALE 1951

(I) Major LEONEL FIELD N
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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131 JAN 8 1945 0930 1

FIRST ISSUE

TERROR AT GENOA PARTISAN TALLS ORBIS - STRIKES

Rome-

The partisan of whom we spoke a few days ago has given us a detailed picture of life at Genoa. He said that the genovese factory workers are putting up wa fine battle against the nazis and fascists by sabotaging production and going on strikes. At Rome we have already heard of a strike in September and of one on October 24th against the usual Oct. 28 celebrations. The nazifascists reacted by throwing hand grenades against the workmen that protested. They sent men to hold lectures and fascist women on visits, and the press exhalted the latest socialization measures of Mussolini and tried to fill the workmen's heads with them.

Yet the workmen did not give in and there were 23 arrests in September and 62 in October and nearly all among the workmen at the Riggio and Ansaldo factories. The SS intervened and began making preventive arrests together with the "black guards" especially among those that they suspect d belonged th underground associations. Even two engineers, well known naval constructors were charged wiht belonging to communist cells and arrested. Nothing more has been heard of them, yet it is believed that they have been taken to a concentration camp in Germany.

Since November not a single citizen is safe and the nazis, feeling the peoples hostility have committed all sorts of crimes. There is no end to the tortures, arrests, taking people away blackmailing and looting. The Germans aided by the fascists stop the people in the streets at 1100 hrs and take them away to work in factories and on defense works. This happened also on the first and second day of November, days devoted to honour the saints and the dead. Curfew is at 2100 hrs.

The news from other cities is not better and the germans get more ferocious as the Allies get nearer to the North. AT Milan the jails are full and the patriots are tortured even in private flats. The Fatebene Fratelli Hospital has been requisitioned and is being used since July as a hospital jail just like San Gregorio at Rome All prisoners suffering from tortures by germans and fascists are interned here. It is really a horrible thing to see men and women of all ages with hands and feet

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2605

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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

Yet the patriots continue their resistance and keep their flag, which is the flag of all Italians, waving in high. (ORBIS)

AGRICULTURE INSPECTORS MEETING

Rome-

A meeting of Compartimental Inspectors will be held shortly at the Agriculture Dept. to inform the Secretary on the state of cultures, on the most important agricultural problems, on the wheat deposits and the oil ones, and finally on the measures to be taken to intensify production in liberated Italy. (ORBIS)

PRICES OF FOOD AT BLACK MARKET - MEAT AND FISH GOING UP

Rome- Here are the latest black market prices:

bread	L.80- a kilo	Beans .....;....	125 a kilo
flour.....	85	corn meal	80
potatoes ...	44	eggs	34 each
1st quality fish	400	butter	800 a kilo
oil	300	bacon	500
sugar	900-1000	pork	550
lard	400	Beef	450
turkey	400	canned tuna	750
salt	180	tomato paste	200
sheep cheese	750	chestnuts from	24-26 to 34-36 KG.
sicilian "	700	dried " ...:...	160
nuts	150	oranges	34
figs	110-150	jam	300

At Vignanello, a little village 70 kilometers from Rome pork was sold at 650 a kilo and eggs at 23 lire each. (ORBIS)

CIANCA AT FRANCESCIO THEATRE STATES THAT IF DEMOCRACY FAILS IN ITALY IT WILL FAIL IN ALL EUROPE.

Rome-

Alberto Cianca, leader of the action party, held a speech yesterday at the Francescio theter on th "Italian crisis". The action party had left the Govt. because it did

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Yet the patriots continue their resistance and keep their flag, which is the flag of all Italians, waving in high. (ORBIS)

AGRICULTURE INSPECTORS MEETING

Rome-

A meeting of Departimental Inspectors will be held shortly at the Agriculture Dept. to inform the Secretary on the state of cultures, on the most important agricultural problems, on the wheat deposits and the oil ones, and finally on the measures to be taken to intensify production in liberated Italy. (ORBIS)

PRICES OF FOOD AT BLACK MARKET - MEAT AND FISH GOING UP

Rome- Here are the latest black market prices:

bread	L.60- a kilo	Beans .....;....	125 a kilo
flour.....	85	corn meal	80
potatoes ...	44	eggs	34 each
fat quality fish	400	butter	800 a kilo
oil	300	bacon	500
sugar	900-1000	pork	550
lamb	400	Beef	450
turkey	400	canned tuna	750
salt	180	tomato paste	200
sheep cheese	750	chestnuts from 24-26 to 34-36 KG.	
sicilian "	700	dried " ...:...	160
nuts	100	oranges	34
figs	110-150	jam	300

At Vignanello, a little village 70 kilometers from Rome pork was sold at 650 a kilo and eggs at 23 lire each. (ORBIS)

GIANCA AT BRANCACCIO THEATRE STATES THAT IF DEMOCRACY FAILS IN ITALY IT WILL FAIL IN ALL EUROPE.

Rome-

Alberto Gianca, leader of the action party, held a speech yesterday at the Brancaccio theater on th "Italian crisis". He stated that the action party had left the Govt. because it did not guarantee to adopt and follow the principles of the National Liberation Committees, the only institution which represents the will of the people. One must strengthen our domestic and foreign

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policies, the national war effort and have a just and sane purge of the people and win the active and passive resistance.
We still see that fascists are still in posts of domestic policies and dilomacy and that our war effort is hindered and slowed up by those men who participated to the Nort. teutson and worm ented by that moral and technical lack of preparation that ruined the country.
The value and the meaning of the Azzi and Sforza cases is of national importance. The former is a case of national independence and dignity that must be solved by our decisions; the latter shows the necessity that the army must not be an instrument of dynastic interests but a means on defending the Nation and its interests.
Italy must renew herself through a just purge and find her place in the new Europe. There is an undissolvable tie between the destiny of Italy and of the other European peoples. A permanent democracy will not exist until the past has been annihilated . Italy is an international experimentation field. If democracy fails here it will fail everywhere in Europe
The future will tell us if Europe will get out of the struggle that is tearing Europe and get out strong and alive.
They say that the parties talk too much of non important and problems and forget about the important ones. This is not true as we understand the difficulties we have to face and these problems will be settled when the right time comes. What Italy will be able to do, according to Mac Millan's invitation, will depend on the autonomy and autodecision the Allies will allow us.
The public was antimonarchic during the speech and applauded the speakers last words. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA IN ARCIONE, 350

(I) Major John P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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ORBIS
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N. | Data | Ore | Pag.

Jan. 5 1945 PRESS REVIEW afternoon

IL QUOTIDIANO discusses the Polish question in its leading article. Main interest now centres round the controversy between the Lublin Polish Liberation Committee, which has been turned into a Polish provisional government, and the exiled Government in London which has so far been the official representative of the Polish nation. This crucial problem is a vital issue in European politics. Notwithstanding Churchill's efforts at mediation, and American utterances, no headway has been made. Churchill spoke of the Curzon Line; a few days later, France associated herself with his statements; the United States confined themselves to Stettinius' cautious and non-committal statements, re-affirming their traditional principle of not guaranteeing frontiers.

The Polish government in London, while asserting its desire for an agreement with Russia, nevertheless took up its stand immediately. It stated that the Curzon Line, traced from Grodno to the Dug and following the latter's course very closely, while not clearly defined to the north and south of these points, was an armistice line, not a frontier boundary.

The Polish government in London does not intend to relinquish Lwow. The newspaper goes on: "it may be impartially remarked that this war started so that Poland should not have to surrender to Germany the "dangerous artificial corridor" (these are Churchill's words); now, to secure victory, and after sacrificing so many thousands of her sons, Poland is asked to subscribe to what is practically another partition. The prospect is not of the brightest....there can be no doubt as to the legitimacy of Polish demands".

Poland, concludes the paper, places her problem before the conscience of our continent and the world. Its solution will indicate now Europe's degree of maturity.

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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Stop-press

H.E. the Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, has received Admiral Sir A. Cunningham

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Jan. 6 1945 THE POLITICAL WEEK

The first week of the New Year has brought good news. On all battle-fronts the initiative is firmly in Allied hands. In Italy, the Cabinet meetings have at last brought forth something definite as regards a start in reconstruction, while MacMillan's statements have given a fillip to our hopes.

These statements, while testifying to the Allies' humane realisation of the tragedy that war has brought upon Italy, are ..... also evidence that the Allies make a definite distinction between Fascism and the Italian people. Thus the blame for the war and for 22 years of misguided adventures is laid at the doors of a tyrannous oligarchy which is now drenching the Po valley in the blood of a final defeat.

The new Italian status is the first gleam of light since gloom first descended on the peninsula on October 28 1922 and deepened into the darkness of June 10 1940, [illegible] 25 1943, and the ensuing years.

This last bit of news is the more welcome, insofar as Italians never doubted the Allies' word. Notwithstanding intrigues of Fascism survivals which are still endeavouring to make capital out of the general suffering, the words of Churchill and Roosevelt, the friendly expressions of Fiorello La Guardia continue to be, as they were during the worst moments, the only moral steadby of Italian public opinion.

For Italy has always been democratic at heart, even when the truculent pageantry of banners, ubiquitous eagles and gorgeous trappings seemed to have smothered for all time the last glimmerings of intelligence and consciousness.

Revival in the international sphere goes hand in hand with revival at home. The Government has now made a start with its plans for technical and economic reconstruction. 5.000.000.000 lire allocated for the purpose are the first step on the road towards that broad-minded economic and financial policy for which the Allies will go surety once the war is over. The Italian people asks for nothing better than to shake off its uneasy lethargy and get down to work. An ancient people that feels itself condemned to idleness cannot help feeling a smarting sense of inferiority. Italians want to work, and they know that work means helping the war effort.

As regards the political world, the week is featured by

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As regards the political world, the week is featured by mutually stiffening attitudes on the part of the Government and the outsiders. Pietro Nenni's speech, the case of General Azzi (widely discussed in the press), reports of lively discussions at Cabinet meetings, all show which way the wind is blowing.

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The contenders continue to be at loggerheads over the question of purging. Venues of approach differ considerably, and Count Sforza's very fine letter, explaining the reasons why he relinquished the post of High Commissioner, may be regarded as most timely and opportune.

In spite of criticism, the figures quoted by Count Sforza prove that substantial progress has been made. Particularly noteworthy is the re-assertion that purging is not a weapon for factious vendetta, but an instrument of fair and equitable moralication.

Count Sforza's letter is so clear that Italian public opinion is now wondering whether there could be any truth in the rumours that purging divergencies were leading up to another Cabinet crisis, which was averted at the eleventh hour.

Had this come to pass, untold harm would have been done not only to the prestige of the present government, but to the prestige of democratic Italy. Even though the country is awakening after 22 years of moral distress, it must nevertheless maintain the calm and steady outlook which, after centuries of civilisation, distinguish a nation, properly so called, from a warring tribe or a factious clan.

Great head has been paid to statements by Count Carandini, to the effect that England, a nation of superb democratic tradition, is closely watching Italian behaviour. We must stand or fall on our own merits. The whole democratic world realises the utterness of our catastrophe, but though we may have been its unwilling authors, we ourselves must wipe it out.

This is what Italians are thinking, and they feel that MacMillan's statements bid them to of good heart at the start of a new year.

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning received in private audience: Cardinal Marchetti Selvaggiani, Vicar; Mons. De Romanis, Vicar-General of the Vatican City; Mons. Pucci, Secretary of Brevi ai Principi. He also granted a general audience to some hundreds of Allied troops. The audience took place in the Clementine Hall. The Pope conveyed his greetings and imparted the Apostolic Blessing to all present.

(ORRIS)

MORE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF THE REPERCUSSIONS ABROAD FOLLOWING ON FASCISM'S COLLAPSE - TELEGRAMS FROM ITALIAN LEGATION IN SWITZERLAND - JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHE'S OPINION.

Rome - We have come into possession of more official documents which throw light on the international reaction to the fall of Fascism on July 25 1943.

The Italian Legation in Berne sent the following telegrams in code on the 26th:

" This morning at 5 I personally informed the Swiss Federal Council of Mussolini's resignation and appointment of Marshal Badoglio as head of the Government. .....First reports of Italian events have naturally aroused a sensation, and are given prominence in latest newspaper editions. Only comment so far is by "Suisse" to the effect that change-over will bring peace to Italy and that House of Savoy by taking the initiative into its own hands will save Italy from peril of civil war for second time in 20 years."

On the same day the Berne Legation sent the following telegram, which affords further proof that Germans consistently regarded Italians as slaves, thus arousing hostility, on the part of Italians. It also shows the Allies' enormous superiority in material, and foreshadows the victorious outcome of Allied landings in Italy.

" Japanese Military Attaché in Rome just arrived here on a short visit. I understand that he expressed the following opinion on the military situation to a person in his confidence:
1) German military support and help to Italian army are not sufficient. Even now, with Sicilian campaign in full swing, Germans evidently do not realise essential value of Mediterranean.

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2) though Anglo-Americans are displaying great strength in Sicily, the danger of attempted landings on the mainland must by no means be disregarded. The most likely points appear to be the coast near Rome and, should Allies intend cutting Italy in two, the coast of Tuscany and southern Liguria."

This is clear evidence of the Japanese attaché's concern over military developments in the Mediterranean, and probably reflects his apprehension in regard to the anglo-american offensive in the Far East, which was then looming on the Nippon horizon.

(ORBIS)

A PROPOS OF STATEMENTS BY MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN

Rome - According to a reliable source, the statements made by Mr. Harold MacMillan are construed as foreshadowing an impending declaration as regards Italy's new international status, in the light of statements made by President Roosevelt and the British Premier Winston Churchill.

(ORBIS)

FULVIO SUVICH REMOVED FROM REGINA COELI TO CLINICA CIANCARELLI (NURSING HOME)

Rome - Former Foreign Undersecretary Fulvio Suvich, who was in custody at Regina Coeli on charges connected with the Roatta trial, has been removed to the Ciancarelli nursing-home in Via Morgagni, on account of a nervous breakdown.

We had previously reported that the former Fascist undersecretary had given signs of mental derangement.

(ORBIS)

WORKMEN's TRAIN LEAVING ROME COLLIDES WITH GOODS TRAIN NEAR MARSHALLING YARDS - TWO DEAD - ABOUT TWENTY WOUNDED. 2599

Rome - A collision took place the other evening through the carelessness of the driver Giuseppe Catanelli, who apparently did not notice the signals, with the result that a workmen's train ran into a goods train coming from the Tiburtina station. A coach filled with workmen was smashed up. Assistant stationmaster Santo

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2599

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Rome - A collision took place the other evening through the carelessness of the driver Giuseppe Catanelli, who apparently did not notice the signals, with the result that a workmen's train ran into a goods train coming from the Tiburtina station. A coach filled with workmen was crushed up. Assistant stationmaster Santo Proietti and a labourer, Antonio Baldi, were killed on the spot, while a score of travellers were injured. Traffic was held up for a whole day. Catanelli the engine-driver has absconded.

(ORBIS)

N.B. No bulletins will be published on the Epiphany and Sunday. The next issue will be on Monday January 8th.

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REPORT THAT PRINCE FRANCESCO RUSPOLI WAS RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT IS FALSE

Rome - It had been persistently rumoured that the Roman nobleman, Prince Francesco Ruspoli, had been released from the camp where he had been interned by order of the Italian and Allied authorities, on the charge of having been a full-blooded Fascist and a collaborationist during the German occupation.

We have made enquiries, and we now learn that the rumour is completely false. Among other evidence, it has been proved that during the nazi-fascist period, Ruspoli used to circulate in Roman streets in luxurious motor cars together with German officers and Republican Fascist authorities; he was very often with Kesselring.

(ORBIS)

DEMOCHRISTIAN AND LIBERAL PARTY REPRESENTATIVES MEET AT SALERNO TO DISCUSS INTENSIFICATION OF ITALIAN WAR EFFORT

(from our correspondent)

Salerno - An important political and cultural meeting has been held at Salerno under the auspices of the Demochristian and Liberal parties. Chief item on the agenda was the question of intensifying Italian participation in the war against nazi-fascists. An appeal to the Government was moved to take all necessary steps to find a satisfactory solution to the problem. The latter plays an important part in Italy's re-habilitation but, as was pointed out in the course of the discussions, has not yet been handled in a manner which meets with the approval of Italians.

The meetings were attended by Avv. Giovanni Cuomo and Avv. Gilento, former Minister and State Secretary respectively, in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

(ORBIS)

2598

CABINET MEETING APPROVES ALLOCATION OF 5 MILLIARD LIRE FOR URGENT REQUIREMENTS AND FIRST AID - FURTHER MEASURES ON BEHALF OF HOMELESS AND FIGHTING MEN

Rome - The Cabinet has approved measures for the repair of

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CABINET MEETING APPROVES ALLOCATION OF 5 MILLIARD LIRE FOR URGENT REQUIREMENTS AND FIRST AID - FURTHER MEASURES ON BEHALF OF HOMELESS AND FIGHTING MEN

Rome - The Cabinet has approved measures for the repair of war-damaged public works and private buildings in connection with

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emergency work and first aid which brook no further delay.

These measures involve expenditure of 5 thousand million lire, of which 3 go to repairs of public works, and 2 to private housing. This is a preliminary step which will also serve to diminish unemployment. A further scheme is being prepared to provide employment on a larger scale, in view of the return of prisoners and other workers now abroad.

The shortage of skilled personnel has been obviated by an emergency proviso authorising the employment of engineers and land-surveyors. The lack of building material is the greatest handicap; representations have been made to the Allied Commission, with a view to having essential material manufactured in Italy.

As the matter is urgent and admits of no delay, the Cabinet approved two legislative decrees. The first concerns decentralisation: undertakings not exceeding 30 million lire are placed in charge of Local Civil Engineering authorities. The second tends to obviate "red-tape" by instituting a special Office to handle accounts and book-keeping.

Further provisions were approved on behalf of the homeless. Committees are to be set up in each Commune, composed of the Mayor and two members to be chosen among house-owners and homeless. These Committees are to take charge of relief, welfare, and co-operation with Government organs.

Proposals submitted by the Treasury and the Military Ministries were also approved, for improvements on behalf of fighting men. The food allowance is increased from 5 to 20 lire daily, free ration of cigarettes is to be doubled, and funds are to be assigned to commanders of operating units for grants and allowances to deserving or needy soldiers.

Twelve other legislative decrees approved at the Cabinet meeting included measures concerning: 1) payment of securities liable to "non-trasferable" and other clauses; 2) facilities in regard to operations on Public Debt securities; 3) trading companies, and public institutes.

The meeting ended about 12.30 P.M. (ORBIS)

COUNT CARLO SFORZA'S LETTER TO PREMIER EXPLAINING HIS POSITION AND DEFINING "PURGE" PROBLEM IN NORTHERN ITALY 2397

Rome - On relinquishing his post as High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, Count Carlo Sforza has addressed a letter to H.E. Ivanoe Bonomi. He first states that:
"Being no longer in the Government, I considered it immediately in-

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an emergency provide authorizing the employment of engineers and land-surveyors. The lack of building material is the greatest handicap; representations have been made to the Allied Commission, with a view to having essential material manufactured in Italy.

As the matter is urgent and admits of no delay, the Cabinet approved two legislative decrees. The first concerns decentralisation: undertakings not exceeding 30 million lire are placed in charge of Local Civil Engineering authorities. The second tends to obviate "red-tape" by instituting a special Office to handle accounts and book-keeping.

Further provisions were approved on behalf of the homeless. Committees are to be set up in each Commune, composed of the Mayor and two members to be chosen among house-owners and homeless. These Committees are to take charge of relief, welfare, and co-operation with Government organs.

Proposals submitted by the Treasury and the Military Ministries were also approved, for improvements on behalf of fighting men. The food allowance is increased from 5 to 20 lire daily, free ration of cigarettes is to be doubled, and funds are to be assigned to commanders of operating units for grants and allowances to deserving or needy soldiers.

Twelve other legislative decrees approved at the Cabinet meeting included measures concerning: 1) payment of securities liable to "non-trasferable" and other clauses; 2) facilities in regard to operations on Public Debt securities; 3) trading companies, and public institutes.

The meeting ended about 12.30 P.M. (ORBIS)

COUNT CARLO SFORZA'S LETTER TO PREMIER EXPLAINING HIS POSITION AND DEFINING "PURGE" PROBLEM IN NORTHERN ITALY 2597

Rome - On relinquishing his post as High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, Count Carlo Sforza has addressed a letter to H.E. Ivanoe Bonomi. He first states that:
"Being no longer in the Government, I considered it immediately incumbent upon me to resign my post as High Commissioner. The person

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filling this post should not work at cross-purposes to the Government, and should not even appear to be doing so. The Government must be given full responsibility for the elimination of what remains of Fascist criminality and corruption. Were this not the case, we should run the risk of creating further confusion and unrest in the country".

The Count then goes on to illustrate the work so far accomplished.

As regards the punishment of Fascist crimes, he states that 3000 cases have been investigated; 1013 have been turned over to ordinary or military magistrates; the preliminaries of 225 cases were fully handled by the magistrates of the High Commissionership.

Any delay there may have been is to be attributed to the ordinary magistrature, which is overworked and depleted in numbers. The cases tried before the High Court of Justice were very quickly disposed of.

One section of the High Commission's activity with which the public is not acquainted is that connected with the revision of verdicts given under Fascist coercion. Among the trials thus re-opened were those of Giacomo Matteotti, Don Minzoni, the deputy Di Vagno and Giovanni Amendola.

The delay in applying article 5 (contemplating the loss of political rights, and assignment to land settlements or labour camps, for Fascists guilty of dishonest practices, not strictly definable as crimes) is not altogether an evil, for this article will have to be largely and promptly applied in Northern Italy, when the time comes.

As regards purging in the Administration, the going has been rough. 160 First Zone Commissions had to be appointed, and over them a Central Commission to examine appeals against their decisions. On a total of 3210 verdicts (of which 539 dismissals, 1315 minor sanctions, and 1355 acquittals), the Assistant High Commissioner only appealed against 172, thus showing his trust in, and respect for, the Commissions' decisions. As regards officials suspended from service 2510 cases were decided by the respective Administrations, on their own initiative; only 600 cases arose at the request of the Assistant High Commissioner.

As regards Regime profits, 3005 preliminaries have so

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As regards Regime profits, 3000 preliminaries have so far been initiated, giving rise to 334 confiscations. The general policy has been to safeguard the interests of the country and of justice. The guiding principles have been: 1) to avoid

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any injustice likely to harm public or private economy; 2) never to forget that workers' interests may be involved.

The Count remarks on the satisfactory conduct of the High Commission's personnel which, though lacking the tradition of long-standing collaboration and experience, carried out its work with praiseworthy thoroughness and honesty.

Turning to the future, Count Sforza foresees an easier task than hitherto, since the persons to be purged or accused in the North will be required to answer one single question: "Did you, or did you not, facilitate the criminal action of the invaders ?". Nevertheless, legal proceedings and legislation in this connection will have to be speeded up, otherwise the long-suffering population of Northern Italy will take justice into its own hands.

"My resignation will also serve some purpose, if it enables the administration of sanctions to be entrusted to citizens who have fought and suffered with our brothers in occupied Italy and whose vision is therefore keener than ours. To offer them our posts is to ask of them a further sacrifice for their country; but I know of some of the best of them, who would not hesitate". This is the concluding sentence of Count Carlo Sforza's noble letter.

(ORBIS)

CARABINIERI REVIEW POSTPONED.

Rome - The review of the Carabinieri which was to take place tomorrow morning in Via dei Fori Imperiali at 10.30 has been postponed. The Carabinieri were to be reviewed by General Alexander.

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

(I) Major Jhon B. LAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

SECOND ISSUE

ITALIAN PROJECT FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMICAL ORGANIZATION

A group of Italian studious men who last November published a note on European economic reorganization and in December a study on the administration of Inter-European transportation -a summary was given by the Orbis - will publish shortly a third note on the composition and the attribitions of a European Economic Council.
This Council should be the organization to which the different States wouldhand over commercial agreements with Countries out of Europe, transportation, inter-European comunications and a common European money.
This Council, appointed by all the Countries interested in it would have from one to five representatives for each nation according to the amount of foreign exchanges.
The Council would appoint an arbitral commission to eliminate disagreements and incertitudes in interpreting the agreements with which each State would hand over to the European administration its activities. It would also appoint an administrator and a Committee of 8 members for all commercial and duty questions; for the transportation ones, comunication and money ones.
These studious men will also publish a project on European money its basis and economic principles. The ORBIS will give summaries of these publications. (ORBIS)

TRAITOR OSVALDO VALENTI AND HIS MISTRESS HOOTED AT AT VENICE.
Some- partisan that succeeded in passing the lines stated that the cost of living at Venice is such that the poorer people are dying of hunger. Notwithstanding that the fascists and the Germans are trying to make the population love them the population is very hostile. They said that Marietta Orsodafé, a girl of the lower classes threw a fascist propaganda in the canal. She was arrested and kept in for over 30 days. The Fascist republicans are trying with all means of propaganda to influence the people. They organized a movie show where Movie actor Osvaldo Valenti came dressed in his uniform of Captain of the S.Marco battalion together with his mistress actress Luisa Ferida. The show had to be interrupted because the people began a violent manifestation hooting, whistling and yelling at the actors. (ORBIS)

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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DELINQUENCY ASSOCIATION AT NAPLES.
Naples - (from our correspondent-)
A group of delinquents that worked around Naples has been captured. It stole things from the Allied forces, blackmailed civiliand, it assaulted cars and isolated transportation means in the province. At San Pietro Paderno they stole great quantities of sugar and coffee from the Allied Forces; at Torre del Greco,- the band is mostly made up of mechanics- attacked isolated trucks and cars and then they sold them after having changed them or else they sold the separate pieces.At Sezze Romano, with Allied raincoats and grey-green military cars they broke in the house of a priest, Don Domenico Millozza. Pointing their machine gun at him they took away 12,000 lire in currency and things for 100,000 lire. At Afragola the band formed of mou from 20 to 34 stole cattle from stalls and slaughters to sell them on the black market. (ORBIS)

HOG PLAGUE
Rome-Zoo-prophylactic stations at Foggia and Portici distribute Vaccine against hog plague. The medicine has been sent from the States. The Allies have helped us also in this sector helping us to circonscript the disease that was raging in some southern provinces/
(ORBIS)

REPERCUSSIONS OF CARANDINI STATEMENT ON LONDON MISSION AND MACMILLAN's STATEMENT
Rome- Count Carandini's statements made yesterday at the radio and to the press have made a favourable impression in all circles. The Italians are glad to know that the British have no hate for them and that they watch benevolently their reconstruction efforts. The news concerning the treatment of prisoners were of comfort to the families who have prisoners in British hands. The Italians hope that with the victorious continuation of the war the Allies will show in a more tangible way their comprehension of the Italian situation.
A very favourable impression was made by Mac Millan's announcement of a new vast program for the solution of Italian problems. (ORBIS)

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COUNT SFORZA RESIGNS AND IS SUBSTITUTED BY 4 HIGH COMMISSIONERS
Rome-

The Council of the Secretaries of State met this morning at the Viminale at 1030 hrs. H.E. Bonomi headed it.
The Council took note of Counr Sforza's resignation and thanked him and his collaborators for the work done in spite of all kinds of difficulties in beginning the Nation's purge. The Council agreed with Sforza that the purge in northern Italy must be made according to new rules and plans. Thus it is necessary to proceed with greater speed in purging the fascists still in central and southern Italy. The lack of communications has slowed this work down considerably. According to the new regulations, until the High Commissioner has been appointed, the 4 High Commissioners will act jointly headed by Bonomi. He will appoint a High Commissioner to substitute Scoccimarrowho has been calld to the Govt as Secretary for Occupied Italy, and will also appoint 4 vice commissioners to replace the 8 foreseen by the regulations.
(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 5 1945 DAILY MORNING PRESS:

POLITICS

Spain among thorns -(G.Gonella)
IL POPOLO -Christian democrat

Bothersome symptoms -
UNITA -communist

Ghosts on the Vistula -(Sandro De Feo)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

Democracy and authority (C.Bini)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Organs and functions
ITALIA LIBERA - action

JUSTICE

The Magistrate's dignity (F.Comandini)
ITALIA LIBERA -action

FINANCE

Inflation (G.Saragat)
AVANTI - socialist

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The Capital's morning papers deal with the Spanish question, the problem of democracy, authority, finance, the internal situation and purging.

Speaking of the seriousness of the Spanish problem the POPOLO states that the Italian democrats must consider this problem from a dual point of view. As democrats they must want a tolerating democracy in Spain, free from party influences that cause reactions; as Italians that have no friends to waste they must feel not the opportunity but the necessity of this friendship. The stronger the Spaniards are the stronger this friendship will be. A new Spanish civil war would be disastrous not only for Spain but also for Italy. We don't consider it necessary as they do at the Madison Square Garden, to bring the Spanish question on the international field. if we could advise MR. John M. Cofee, we would ask him to propose an extension of the Lend and Lease law to Italy, because as co-belligerant of the US is more useful to the Allied war effort that the Franchist agitations are in Spain.

The ITALIA NUOVA states that the authority problem can only be solved democratically. all tentatives to solve it in other ways are discouraged by our experience, our conscience and the present reality. A democratic regime, concludes the paper, according to needs, can ask and admit the greatest concentration of power and the greatest latitude of authority. but it must always respect two essential conditions: 1) possibility of control and criticism; 2) political responsibility of the authority to society's other organs. Can the totalitarian regimes answer to these conditions?

The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, considering the ghosts on the Vistula, states that the intelligence, the realism, charity of their Country of the poles and of the Russians, and their friends can surely suggest an honorable solution. Europe is so old that when its best men gather to decide on the future they are affronted by many ghosts of divisions, old hates, old vindictivenesses.

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Our teachers have taught us that history does not repeat itself that she creates freely and that strong men do not let history's ghosts overcome them. If Europe's conscience bothers her from the Vistula side it is an honour to her moral sensitiveness.
If though remorse and fear make them lose all sense of proportion this is the worst ill that could befall us all and Poland too.

Speaking of the recent Puglia incidents when 6 partisans were arrested, the UNITA states that this means discouraging the partisan movement and the war effort of the Country. We are asking the Depts' of Justice and of Home Affairs to intervene quickly. We hope that they will not just let out the partisans to suffocate the scandal but that a severe inquiry be made so that the men responsible for this and their accomplices be put in a condition where they cannot do any more harm. This is a real fascist plot.

The ITALIA LIBERA dedicated its article to the inauguration of the new juridical year and polemizes with the POPOLO, christian democrat paper. The ITALIA LIBERA states that the appointment of a Magistrate to head the Commissioner's Office would be a terrible mistake. A political office needs a political organ. We state to-day that if the Government gives us the feeling that it is trying to sacrifice justice to save some of the guiltiest men, the Country would not hesitate in asking for explanations.

The AVANTI's leading article deals with inflation. It concludes by stating that in Italy nothing has been done for it. Fiscal pression cannot cover even one fifth of the expenses. It is clear that if the "ordinary administration way" continues, that is printing new currency; Italian economy will crash.

The TEMPO publishes a speech made by Eric A. Johnston, president of the U.S. chamber of Trade at Moscow. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

I) Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO ALDESTINATARIO

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SICILIAN ISSUE

SITUATION BETTERED IN SICILY + ORLANDO STILL HAS PRESTIGE
LESS RENITENTS
Palermo-(from our correspondent)
The situation in Sicily is getting more and more normal thanks to the interest of the authorities. Also the most violent separationists are calmer. This is due to the influence of Vittorio Emanuele Orlando who has still a great prestige in the island. There is an economic uneasiness but the Allies are doing their best to help the situation and they are studying a plan for the re-activation of the Island's major industries. Electricity will be given out.
After the Catania riots the recruits have been presenting themselves at the barracks, especially after some defaulters were arrestedL Besides the Carabinieri together with the Allies raked the countryside for defaulters and this has helped in diminishing greatly the acts of brigands and gangsters.
Politically, in Sicily there is a program disagreement between christian democrat representatives and Communist ones as the latter charge the others of using their influential members for the interests of the party. Also Hon. Aldisio has been attacked on this charge and the "Voce Proletaria" of the communist federation deplored that in Sicily the priests forgetting Vatican orders or making believe that they do not know them, are taking side for the Christian democrats. The paper states that there is no contrast between communism and religion as the basis of communism is liberty thus it is to be hoped that the Church will go back to its mission: the faith.
On the whole there are no acute crisis also because the population does not want to experiment with policies but wants a quick normalization of life and to work for the reconstruction of the island (ORBIS)

SEIZING BELONGINGS OF FASCIST RACIAL HEAD
Florence - (from our correspondent)
The belongings of the ex-fascist head Alberto Luchini have been recently seized together with those of other fascist heads.

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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He headed the"race" office at the Popular Culture Dept. and was a friend of Alfred Rosemberg, author of "The blood's myth" and an accomplice of Telesio Interlandi, director of the magazine "The defense of the Race" that under the auspices of Farinacci and Federzoni preached the theory of a strong race that was to overcome the anglo-saxon one. It seems that a great part of the documents that Luchini had were not found as he sent them up to Salo, Duce's headquarters, before the Allies entered Florence.
(ORBIS)

SHORT STORY OF THE MONTECASSINO ABBEY-LIBRARY OF 100,000 VOLUMES THE ORATORY FONNDED IN 529 BY S.BENEDICT MURAT DECLARED IT NATIONAL MONUMENT IN 1808

Rome-

All the press has commented favorably the news of the reconstruction of the Montecassino Abbey and has stressed on the generous sum offered by the Poles in Italy. The history of the Abbey is very interesting because it is closely tied up with all the developments of Italian life from 529 after Christ up to now.It had been built in the Frosinone province on the top of a hill at 519 meters above sea level. It was a massive group of constructions built at different times: there were churches, cloisters, schools and living quarters for the monks. It was founded as an oratory in 529 by S.Benedict. He lived with two monks in a tower on the same hill where there was also a Temple to Apollo. The patricians Gertullo and Gifullo, Dukes of Benevento gave rich gifts. In 539, Zotone, duke of the Longobards at Benevento destroyed the monastery that was rebuilt in 717 then one Petronace from Brescia (Milan) went there to live a monastic life and built a new Basilica where a few years later took refuge Charles Manno, son of Charles Martoll and Ratcliff, King of the Longobards.
Paul Diacono, the famous jurist founded his school there and it gathered, transcribed and kept many works of the famous ancient latin and greek writers. Other monks hoed the ground around the monastery. In 844 and 884 the Abbey was looted first by the Prince of Salerno and then by the Saracenes.It was founded

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He headed the "race" office at the Popular Culture Dept. and was a friend of Alfred Rosemberg, author of "The blood's myth" and an accomplice of Telesio Interlandi, director of the magazine "The defense of the Race" that under the auspices of Farinacci and Federzoni preached the theory of a strong race that was to overcome the anglo-saxon one. It seems that a great part of the documents that Luchini had were not found as he sent them up to Salo, Duce's headquarters, before the Allies entered Florence.

(ORBIS)

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for the 3rd time in 949 by Abbey Aligeno and it kept the codes of Hippocrates and Galeno.
In 1058Desiderio lived there. He later became Pope Victor III. In 1076 the monastery flouriched again. Desiderio had the bronze doors made for it in Constantinoples. They were still at the Abbey in 1944. Pope Alexander II assisted by the famous Ildebrando who later became Pope Gregorio VII and by Saint Peter Damiani consecrated the new church. The famous marbles were brought from Rome, the best Italian painters and sculptors embellished it while the best mosaic masters came from the Orient to work there. In that period the monks transcribed Homer ,Theocritus, Cicero, Terentius, Ovid, Horace, Virgil, and Seneca. From 1087 to 1105 the monastery was embellished and there were 200 monks, mongst which Pope Celesio II and Alberico that) wrote the description of life after death which it is believed inspired Dante's Divine Comedy.

In the XII century William Malo, King of Sicily, sacked the basilica and so did Frederic II of Svevia. There was a bit of peace under Abbey Bernard and it is just in this period that Dante put the monastery in the XII chapter of Paradise. In 1349 a violent earthquake destroyed the church completely and the convent too . They were re-built from 1357 ot 1366. Boccaccio visited the ruins in 1350 and found many ancient manuscripts. The abbey then had to undergo the struggles between Angioines and Aragonese because the French made a fortress of the abbey. The Spaniards conquered it in 1502, when headed by Consalvo from Cordova. The abbey had another bit of peace in the XVII century and reached its present form. In 1799 it was sacked by the French headed by Championnet. The library and the archives were devastated, many documents destroyed. In 1808 Murat declared it a national monument and the Italian Govt. took possession of its belongings after 1870, confirming it as a national monument and handed it over to the Benedictines to take care of it. Before so many heroic polish and Allied soldiers lost their lives there, the library

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ORBIS

ROMA VIA BARBERINI 11

(I) Major John P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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FOURTH ISSUE

ECONOMIC REVIEW

Weekly survey of Italian Press

The political press has given a varied reception to the exposé delivered by the Treasury Ministry to the Cabinet on December 23 and the statements which ensued.

Welcomed by the papers of Government parties, On. Scelba's survey aroused lively criticism on the part of "Italia Nuova" and "La Voce Repubblicana". These papers stress the steadily deteriorating financial situation, and complain that the latter was insufficiently illustrated, particularly as regards expenditure, Italy's financial contribution to the war of liberation, and the burdens accruing from the circulation of Am-lire. The latter point (44 thousand million ~~of~~ Am-lire had been issued by the end of October) has also given rise to apprehension in the Government press, which voices its anxiety that no particulars are forthcoming as to the part the Allies are prepared to play in settling this very considerable item.

Einaudi's appointment as Governor of the Bank of Italy affords "Italia Nuova" an opportunity to recommend ample credits to industry on the part of the banks which should, on the other hand, restrict their investments in State securities, so as to avoid State monopoly of funds.

"La Voce Repubblicana" dwells at considerable length on the financial problem, and moots some interesting schemes, such as a proposal to separate liberated Italy's circulation from North Italy's circulation, and the expediency of pegging the lire at once, pending its stabilisation at a later date.

The optimistic construction placed on the increase of liquid cash holdings and bank deposits is criticised by "Avanti!", which is answered by "Il Popolo" and "Ricostruzione".

The liberal press continues to discuss general principles of currency policy and shows how these principles were distorted by Fascist propaganda.

"Risorgimento Liberale" has furthermore published an article by Luigi Einaudi stressing the need for an immediate [illegible] policy, which should be abandoned forthwith,

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"Risorgimento Liberale" has furthermore published an article by Luigi Einaudi stressing the need for an immediate revision of autarchic policy, which should be abandoned forthwith, while all protection-inspired customs duties should be abolished, and the country's reviving economy thus placed on a sound footing.

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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FOURTH ISSUE

ECONOMIC REVIEW

In another article in the same paper, Einaudi expresses his views on the scheme attributed to Communist/Minister Pesenti, for the setting up of people's commissions to help in ascertaining taxable property. While sceptical as to the practical results of such a scheme, Einaudi acknowledges that it might be a suitable expedient to reconcile the urgent needs of public finance with the difficulties facing the State in regard to a fair distribution of taxation burdens among recipients of normal incomes, fixed salaries, and so on, and recipients of exceptionally large incomes due to present circumstances.

A far-reaching scheme of taxation reform was moved by the Christian Democrats' Commission for the study of taxation problems, and published in "Il Popolo".

Fiscal questions are discussed by Antonio Dorì in "Il Corriere di Roma". He points out the futility of attempts made to balance the Budget by increasing taxation pressure, without at the same time taking steps to encourage revival and intensification of industry and productive activity in general.

The daily press, and periodicals, devote considerable space to industrial reconstruction.

"L'Unità" constantly harps on the theme of emergency commissioners to be appointed in certain engineering concerns, and takes the view that the purging of former heads must be the pre-requisite for any constructive resumption of activity on the part of these concerns.

An interesting description of difficulties encountered by the building industry is given by Bruno Romani in "Risorgimento Liberale", and Giovanni Silva does likewise with the electrical industry in the second number of "L'Economista".

The latter also contains an article by Ernesto Rossadri on the human factor in reconstruction. After recalling Italian workers' action in saving industrial plant from destruction, and subsequently putting it back into working order, the writer states that workmen have a claim on what is left of industrial plant, and this claim supplants the rights of employers who were the former owners of such plant.

A new weekly, "Realtà", made its first appearance in Rome last week. It deals with scientific, technical and economic problems.

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(ORBIS)

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Jan. 4 1945 PRESS REVIEW afternoon

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA discusses the Premier's report on Italy's international relations. At first sight, says the paper, things seem satisfactory; but actually this is not so. Russia and America have resumed regular diplomatic relations with Italy; England has not. The British Ambassador only has the personal rank of Ambassador. There are still no diplomatic relations of any kind whatsoever with nations with whom Italy is directly concerned: France and Yugoslavia. In this connection, the Government's professional optimism has been given the lie by French semi-official declarations. De Gaulle has given a unilateral solution to the Trieste "question", and has deferred "territorial questions" till after the war. As for Yugoslavia, we note that one becomes "Fascist" by maintaining that Trieste is Italian. Hence, concludes the paper, our international relations are anything but satisfactory.

(CRIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 240

(I) Major John P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
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THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning gave private audience to: Cardinal Fumasoni Biondi, Prefect of Propaganda Fide; Mons. Ottaviani, Assessor of the Holy Office; Adml. Sir John H.D. Cunningham; Prof. Pier Silecht; Don Prospero Colonna dei Principi di Stigliano and family.

(ORBIS)

2.000.000 lire worth burgled in Testaccio district

Rome - A bold raid was carried out by burglars on the premises of the firm Trasporti Fratelli Feliziani, in Piazza dell'Emporio 16; After breaking into the garage, the burglars stole lorries to the value of 1.500.000 lire. They further made off with all the tyres they found in the garage, after having taken them off the other vehicles. The tyres are valued at 800.000 lire. Tools and an electric motor were also taken.

The total "bag" is therefore estimated at over two million lire.

The Police are now investigating. The numerous thefts of motorvehicles perpetrated in the outlying districts of the city point to the presence of specialised gangs.

(ORBIS)

GRAVE INCIDENT IN RAILWAYMEN's BUILDING IN VIA PRENESTINA ON NEW YEAR's NIGHT.

Rome - Railwaymen's families in the big building at Via Prenestina 46 - which was hit during the air bombardments of Rome - made merry on New Year's night by firing off shots and sending up fireworks. On the stroke of midnight, while the fun was at its height, a prolonged whistle - very similar to the alarm sirens - was heard from the nearby station. Many merry-makers, not realising it was an engine-whistle, mistook it for an alert, and the fireworks for airplane rockets. There was a wild rush to the nearby air-raid shelter, in the course of which shots were fired at women and children. Panic increased when a woman - signora Leonilde De Angelis - was hit by a bullet and fell to the ground senseless, while others got off more lightly

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(ORBIS)

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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THIRD ISSUE

SOLEMN INAUGURATION OF NEW JURIDICAL YEAR - SPEECH BY GENERAL ATTORNEY MASSILO PILOTTI

Rome - The new juridical year was this morning solemnly inaugurated in the main hall of the Palazzo di Giustizia. Allied and Italian authorities were present, including Minister of Grace and Justice Umberto Tupini, other members of the Government, Rome Prefect Giovanni Persico, and the Rome Military Bishop representing the Vatican.

After the Master had read the Lieutenant General's decree concerning the coming legal year and the formation of the new Courts, the General Attorney H.E. Massimo Pilotti, delivered the ritual address.

He began by recalling the splendid behaviour of Italian magistrates who, during the nazifascist occupation, unanimously refused to take the oath to the pseudo-Republican Government. He then went on to review the past year's Court activity, and described the more outstanding verdicts. He then turned to the new trends of Italian criminal legislature: "If I had to define their general characteristic, I should say they are a reaction and a remedy to the exaggerations of the previous legislation, whereby the individual was regarded as of inferior status - insofar as rights are concerned - to the collective body of the State". After illustrating this assertion on moral and legal grounds, the Attorney concludes his address by calling on His Excellency Ettore Casati to declare the legal year open.

The ceremony ended at 12.10 .

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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ORRIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE

(I) Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RÉSERVÉ AU DESTINATAIRE
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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SECOND ISSUE

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY MEETING IN PUGLIA
In the next few days a political cultural meeting will take place t Lecce. The Secretary for Public Works, President of the Committee for National Reconstruction, H.E. Meuccio Ruini, Leader of the Party, will head the meeting . It seems certain that Ruini will make a relation on the spiritual and material reconstruction of Southern Italy . (ORBIS)

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY CONSIDERS PROBLEM OF TUNISIAN ITALIANS
Rome- The National Directive Council of the Christian democratic party met to examine the problem of italian citizens in Tunisia. The problem was considered from the war view from the future developments of Italy's foreign policy and the international view. The difference between the present foreign policy and the fascist one was stressed upon. Mussolini considered Tunisia a revolver pointed against Italy and believed that violence was the best way to get over it . (ORBIS)

BANDITS AT NAPLES KIDNAPPING AND RANSOMS.
From our corrsspondent.
Naples- Some bandits at Naples kidnapped the son of Marquis Alessandro del Prete, rich land owners. They asked a million lire ransom. A few days ago these bandits had kidnapped the son of a rich butcher ad had asked him for the same amount. As the butcher did not pay the sum they sent him back the body of his little boy. (ORBIS)

TRIAL AGAINST O.V.R.A. AGENTS PUT OFF
Rome- The trial against Senators Alfredo Pelici, Giacomo Emilio Curatolo, Stefano De Ruggero, Cesare Genovesi, Paolo Vinassa Deregny and Giuseppe Guadagnini, which was going to take place Jan 8 has been put off. Thus there in no truth in the rumor that a medical visit was going to be made before taking any decisions. (ORBIS)

JAPANESE DIPLOMATS INTELLIGENCE PRO AXIS AGAINST RUSSIA
Rome-After the disastrous 1942-43 campaign the Germans stated that Russia was going to fall above all beacuse of her lack of food supplies. Yet to be surer they asked the Japanese diplomats in Russian for information as can be seen from the following telegram: Foreign Affairs Dept. sent prospect on Russian food situation, com-

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Contrarily to German previsions which considered the Russian cereal harvest at 25 million tons in 1942 it was of 32-35 million tons. This allowed them to wait, without worrying, for the new harvest. Main rations are: 800 grams of bread daily for laborers 00 for employees and 400 for family members; meat respectively 2000,1200, 500 monthly; butter 600, 300; sugar 00, 400, 300, monthly. Except for the bread, the other rations are only partially given out. The situation has gotten better in the European provinces and in the Asiatic ones. The few importations in 1942 are exclusively limited to EAST SIBERIA." (OMBIS)

SITUATION OF NAPLES PORT
Naples -(from our correspondent)
One of the main problems of the Campanian reconstruction is the re-activation of theport of Naples. The present arrangement is wholly insufficient for after-war commerce even if at present it is sufficient for war needs. The laborers's organization at the Port have made Italian and Allied officials notice this. Besides the people living on pensions and the employees made a demonstration protesting against the cost of living and asked the Govt to help them face the situation as their means were absolutely insufficient. They asked the Govt for special cooperative stores where the members could buy food at special low prices. These cooperatives should be tied up with the distribution of aid from the U.S. and other Nations. (OMBIS)

INQUIRY ON BARI BAKERS SERIOUS CHARGES
From our correspondent
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SITUATION OF NAPLES PORT

Naples -(from our correspondent)

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SERIOUS CHARGES

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MORNING PRESS DIGEST

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 4 1945 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

Homage to Romain Holland (V.Spano)
UNITA + communist

Hard task (L.Barbaro)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

Inspiration and system (V.Occhini)
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

A village among thousands (P.Nenni)
AVANTI socialist

Political clime
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Purging must take place (Scrutator)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

FINANCE

Who will pay the war expenses? (P?Battara)
AVANTI - socialist

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MORNING PRESS [illegible]

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Political clime
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FINANCE

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AVANTI - socialist

2205
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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

Among the different topics the morning papers deal with Italy's relations with other countries, the interior situation in relation to Bonomi's Govt, purging and finance.

The UNITA talks about press liberty which does not exist and which cannot exist because paper must be rationed and no one would openly admit that press liberty should be given also to the fascists.. We wish that everybody realized the necessity that now the press be only interested in fighting fascism and renewing the Country. The people should remember another thing: that to be free the press must not b in the hands of a few reactionary financeers. It must represent national political tendencies and not antinational interests of fascists. No "Messaggero" and no "Giornale d'Italia". Everybody must know where the newspaper funds come from.

The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE states that Italy is taking up her relations with the rest of the world very laboriously. These relations are only theoric because if other Countries have representatives in Rome , Italy has found it very hard to send her diplomats abroad. Considering unofficial italo-french discussions the paper states that one has certainly talked of the Tunisian problem because it is the only one that precludes friendliness and good relations between the two nations. There are some psycological obstacles. A French Project has been faced with an Italian counter project. The contents are not known but there are no imperialistic aims.One just wants to defend the thousands of Italians residing in Tunisia.

The PCR LO states that democracy has won in the political field but not in the social oneDemocracy is gelous of her laws that protect liberty but she is cold and slow when facing misery. Anxious about everybody being freeshe takes no interest in money and gives way to capitalist economy. Collectivism has done much socially but not politically. Is there then a compementariness of these two ideas, asks the paper, being one mainly political and the other maily economical? In any way it is certain that only men capable of defending liberty with their life and of acting with abnegation with and unjust and badly built society is worthy of the new society.

The ITALIA LIBERA states that the present political atmosphere

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ORBIS

(I) Major John P. LAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

SECOND ISSUE

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY MEETING IN PUGLIA
In the next few days a political cultural meeting will take place at Lecce. The Secretary for Public Works, President of the Committee for National Reconstruction, H.E. Meuccio Ruini, Leader of the Party, will head the meeting . It seems certain that Ruini will make a relation on the spiritual and material reconstruction of Southern Italy. (ORBIS)

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY CONSIDERS PROBLEM OF TUNISIAN ITALIANS
Rome- The National Directive Council of the Christian democratic party met to examine the problem of italian citizens in Tunisia. The problem was considered from the war view from the future developments of Italy's foreign policy and the international view. The difference between the present foreign policy and the fascist one was stressed upon. Mussolini considered Tunisia a revolver pointed against Italy and believed that violence was the best way to get over it . (ORBIS)

BANDITS AT NAPLES KIDNAPPING AND RANSOMS.
From our corrsspondent.
Naples- Some bandits at Naples kidnapped the son of Marquis Alessandro del Prete, rich land owners. They asked a million lire ransom. A few days ago these bandits had kidnapped the son of a rich butcher ad had asked him for the same amount. As the butcher did not pay the sum they sent him back the body of his little boy. (ORBIS)

TRIAL AGAINST O.V.R.A. AGENTS PUT OFF
Rome- The trial against Senators Alfredo Felici, Giacomo Emilio Curatolo, Stefano De Ruggero, Cesare Genovesi, Paolo Vinassa Deregny and Giuseppe Guadagnini, which was going to take place Jan 8 has been put off. Thus there in no truth in the rumor that a medical visit was going to be made before taking any decisions. (ORBIS)

JAPANESE DIPLOMATS INTELLIGENCE PRO AXIS AGAINST RUSSIA
Rome-After the disastrous 1942-43 campaign the Germans stated that Russia was going to fall above all beacuse of her lack of food

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Rome-After the disastrous 1942-43 campaign the Germans stated that Russia was going to fall above all beacuse of her lack of food supplies. Yet to be surer they asked the Japanese diplomats in Russian for information as can be seen from the following telegram: Foreign Affairs Dept. sent prospect on Russian food situation, compiled by Japanese officials on spot.

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Contrarily to German previsions which considered the Russian cereal harvest at 25 million tons in 1942 it was of 32-35 million tons. This allowed them to wait, without worrying, for the new harvest. Main rations are: 800 grams of bread daily for laborers 00 for employees and 400 for family members; meat respectively 2000, 1200, 500 monthly; butter 600, 300; sugar 800, 400, 300, monthly. Except for the bread, the other rations are only partially given out. The situation has gotten better in the European provinces and in the Asiatic ones. The few importations in 1942 are exclusively limited to MIDDLE EAST SIBERIA." (OWIs)

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From our correspondent
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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 4 1945 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

Homage to Romain Holland (V.opino)
UNITA + communist

Hard task (L.Barbaro)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

Inspiration and system (V.Vecchini)
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

A village among thousands (P.Nenni)
AVANTI socialist

Political clime
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Purging must take place (Scrutator)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

FINANCE

Who will pay the war expenses? (P?Battara)
AVANTI - socialist

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2575

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The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE states that Italy is taking up her relations with the rest of the world very laboriously. These relations are only theoric because if other Countries have representatives in Rome , Italy has found it very hard to send her diplomats abroad. Considering unofficial Italo-french discussions the paper states that one has certainly talked of the Tunisian problem because it is the only one that precludes friendliness and good relations between the two nations. There are some psycological obstacles. A French Project has been faced with an Italian counter project. The contents are not known but there are no imperialistic aims.One just wants to defend the thousands of Italians residing in Tunisia.

The PCR LO states that democracy has won in the political field but not in the social oneDemocracy is gelous of her laws that protect liberty but she is cold and slow when facing misery. Anxious about everybody being freeshe takes no interest in money and gives way to capitalist economy. Collectivism has done much socially but not politically. Is there then a compementariness of these two ideas, asks the paper, being one mainly political and the other maily economical? In any way it is certain that only men capable of defending liberty with their life and of acting with abnegation with and unjust and badly built society is worthy of the new society. 2574

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ORBIS

PRIMA SVIZZERA

Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N.	Data	Ora	Pag.
123	JAN + 1945	0.30	1

FIRST ISSUE

FALSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS -IGNORING - DESTRUCTION OF U.S.A. AND G.B. IN ITALIAN PUBLIC OPINION -JUGOSLAVIA

Rome -We are giving a few examples of the confidential and restricted orders of the Popular Culture Dept. to the Italian papers. Here are some negative orders.May 13 1941: "No publicity and description of S.Gennaro's miracle. This order was also given on Dec 4th". Then" Ignore the interview given to Turkish papers by the British Ex-minister at Sofia". "Ignore Admiral Darlan's statement on the French troops in the Colonies". March 15th: Ignore Roosevelt's statements to american newspapermen on the future developments of the present conflict. Make no personal attack against Roosevelt. even in other correspondences to the U.S.A." It is clear that Mussolini did not want to irritate Roosevelt because the U.S. were not at war.
March 21 it said:"Do not repeat the rumours of a probable German mediation of the Sino-japanese conflict" and March 24 1941: the fascist's Confederation show kill "Hate Great Britain" may be reproduced. (At that time the president of the Agriculture laborer's Confederation was Vincenzo Lanye,Deputy, born at Villanova Tulo, Sardinia, in 1894) . They got rid of him in 1942 and after Sept 8 the Nazi-fascists appointed him Governor of the "National Labor bank and at present he is up north". April 3 1941 it was ordered: Do not publish Horia Sima's letters to Antonescu"and March 27:All statements regarding the re-establishment of justice and territorial reparations must be taken out of Antonescu's speech made in occasion of the commemoration of the young legionaires fallen in war" (The preoccupation of not offending the Hungarian Govt is evident) April 4th, without assuming any position against Roosevelt: "Give evidence on the first page the telegram from Boston on Fish's statements against Roosevelt's policy" and April 5th: Stress in first page on the telegram from Beyruth on Eden's mistake" and April 7th: Not a word on British-american plans regarding the Azores. Give stress to Stefani's telegram from Dublin , yesterday, on the criticisms of the London papers against Churchill's Govt." This was repeated also the next

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

Rome -We are giving a few examples of the confidential and restricted orders of the Popular Culture Dept. to the Italian papers. Here are some negative orders-May 13 1941: "No publicity and description of S.Gennaro's miracle. This order was also given on Feb 4th". Then" Ignore the interview given to Turkish papers by the British Ex-minister at Sofia". "Ignore Admiral Harlan's statement on the French troops in the Colonies". March 15th: Ignore Roosevelt's statements to american newspapermen on the future developments of the present conflict. Make no personal attack against Roosevelt even in other correspondences to the U.S.A." It is clear that Mussolini did not want to irritate Roosevelt because the U.S. were not at war.
March 21 it said:"Do not repeat the rumours of a probable German media ion of the Sino-japanese conflict" and March 24 1941: the fascist's Confederation show bill "Hate Great Britain" may be reproduced. (At that time he president of the Agriculture laborer's Confederation was Vincenzo Lapyc Deputy, born at Villanova Monte, Sardinia, in 1894) . They got rid of him in 1942 and after Sept 8 the Nazi-fascists appointed him Governor of the National Labor Bank and at present he is up north". April 3 1941 it was ordered: Do not publish Horia Sima's letters to Antonescu"and March 27:All statements regarding the re-establishment of justice and territorial reparations s. must be taken out of Antonescu's speech made in occasion of the commemoration of the young legionaires fallen in war" (The preoccupation of not offending the Hungarian Govt is evident) April 4th, without assuming any position against Roosevelt: "Give evidence on the first page the telegram from Boston on Fish's statements against Roosevelt's policy" and April 5th: Stress in first page on the telegram from Beyruth on Eden's mistake" and April 7th: Not a word on British-american plans regarding the Azores. Give stress to Stefani's telegram rom Dublin , yesterday, on the criticisms of the London papers against Churchill's Govt." This was repeated also the next day with this added to it:' The telegram announcing a concentration of British troops in Greece must be published in blacker tyre on the first page"
The aggression against Yugoslavia is being prepared because
April 6 it was ordered: The first page of the paper must from now on be eminently political; give great stress to official

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

ORBIS

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T23 s JAN 4 1945 0930 2

FRIST ISSUE

British news on the transferring of a great part of the British Near East troops to the Balcans? They have been ready to act for some time. This concentration must be considered directly tied up with the Belgrade plot Do not make hurried anticipations on military events. Remember that in the mountains there cannot be a blitzkrieg."

The provocatory campaign against Yougoslavia continues with: Give stress on the first page, possibly in a frame, Gen. Naisic's statements saying that he wants to entor Vienna at the head of his troops and the statements of the Greek paper "Estia" which states that the Greeks will pass triumphantly under the Brandenburg gate at Berlin".In the meantime one attacks G.B. and U.S.A. :"Give stress to the New -ork telegram of a resolution against Roosevelt", and then " give stress, possibly on the first page to the Stefani news from San Sebastian on the serious economical uneasiness and on the growing juvenile delinquency in G.B."To create a greater hate against G.B. and Yougoslavia April 10 it was ordered:" The Chicago Tribune states that Yougoslavia's entrence in war is a great success of British diplomacy which has known how to tighten Yougoslav intransigency up to such a point that it provoked the conflict. These admissions are particularly interesting because they establish GB's responsibility and they give way to polemical comments.

April 12, incredible but true,the first order is this:" Take an interest in the puppet shows prepared by the G.I.L.(Italian Hitlerian Youth) that will begin to-day at the Quattro Fontane Theater". April 18;"The papers must publish every day a sentence from speeches or writings of the Duce"; April 19, concluding the Yougoslav campaign:Do not mention for the moment the future disposition of the Yougoslav territory. Thus do not repeat a note of the "Diens aus Deutschland" or the same matter"."The Stefani news regarding the transfer of Yougoslav and Greek gold reserves to Egypt must be published on the first page in blacker type"

"AS for the Serbian capitulation give stress to the fact that it took place in 12 days. Give stress to preceding events of the conflict. Remember the policy of good will and generosity of the Axis towards Yougoslavia that could have lived quietly and in

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"AS for the Serbian capitulation give stress to the fact that it took place in 12 days. Give stress to preceding events of the conflict. Remember the policy of good will and generosity of the Axis towards Yougoslavia that could have lived quietly and in peace together with Italy. Instead the megalomany of the Serbian military- massonic clique has precipitated Versailles last

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castle towards a rapid catastrophe. Insist on American and British responsibility". "Regarding the transfer to Egypt of the Greek and Yougoslav gold reserved remember that G.B. has always taken all the gold reserves of her victimes, from the Negus to Poland, "emember also the Dakar incident where part of the gold of the Bank Of France was and the British ships at Martinica to get hold of the French Gold."
Yet this rhetorics this servilism was noticed by the Popular Culture Dept. as March 19 is said:" The papers must not use too big he dlines on the first page which must deal exclusively with news regarding the bulletin. Moderate words and type keeping big words and box letters for the sure victory"; April 14: "Remember that it may be necess ry to fortify the spirits for any possible alternatives of the war and a possible prolonging of it. Avoid any golden anticipations so that the public may not think that victory will come in a few months. Publish some note or sentence in this sense".(ORBIS)
(P.S. the complete collection of the "orders to the press" is at the disposal of all those fo eign correspondents that may wish to see them).

SALVAGE OFFICE AT TRADE, INDUSTRY AND LABOR DEPT.
Rome- .

An office is about to be opened at the Labor, industry and Trade Dept. to salvage all material that directly and indirectly can be used in industry. This is of a particular importance because it will gather the enormuos mass of materials over which the war has passed thus supplying at least partially some iron and steel that are absolutely lacking in Italy and which constitute the main reason of the Nations economic standstill. It seems sure that persons of assured honesty will have an identification card which will allow them to check the places where it will be possible to salvage material.
(ORBIS) 2570

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM-NEW PARTS AND TIRES
Rome--The director General of Civilain Transportation headed a meeting at the Communication Dept. to study the vehicle transportation problem which is very serious for the lack of new parts for the trucks, lack of tires and fuel. One also

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

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(ORBIS) 2570

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM-NEW PARTS AND TIRES
Rome--The director General of Civilain Transportation headed a meeting at the Communication Dept. to study the vehicle transportation problem which is very serious for the lack of new parts for the trucks, lack of tires and fuel. One also mentioned the inconvenience of giving circulation permits for trucks without guaranteeing that the goods be transported to wholesalers and not to black marketers. (ORBIS)

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

OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

(I) Major John P. LAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

(I

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

Jan. 3 1945 | Date | PRESS REVIEW | Ore | afternoon | Pag.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO declares that democracy, as defined in Pius XII's Christmas message from the Christian viewpoint, shows once again that it is, in its highest form, a policy of fairness, justice, and common welfare. The rights and duties of citizens and rulers must always be guided by the principle that there can be no intervention or decision divorced from the wishes of those, individuals or peoples, whose fate is at stake. The supreme principle which sets its mark on an era of human progress is the democratic principle. Such is democracy, when viewed in the light of the Pope's thought.

IL QUOTIDIANO devotes an article to international politics, and reviews the December panorama. The unrest which has pervaded Belgium, provoked civil war in Greece and brought about a ministerial crisis in Italy, says the paper, is a fore-runner of the difficulties we may expect once the war is over.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA states that the Republican, Socialist and Actionist parties have adopted the same course as regards the problem of the army and its re-adjustment for the prosecution of the war. While there is a lull in operations, we wish the army to be thoroughly re-organised, and generals and unworthy members to be put behind bars. Officers and men, continues the paper, must be released from their oath to the king, and bound only to serve to the supreme interests of the nation. Partisans and volunteers must be incorporated in the army. If the government succeeds in solving this problem instead of carrying out petty police measures against trustworthy officers, the whole country will be behind its army, and new energy will be afforded the war effort.

RICOSTRUZIONE discusses revolution, and states that after the Fascist experiment and the war complex consequent on partisan life, a revolution would be accompanied by much blood-shed, and could not be accomplished in a short space of time. Even were it hatching Lenins or Stalins, says the paper, there could be no improvisation. Just as certain trees do not flourish in certain climes, so revolutions cannot blossom on every soil. We are sick men, concludes the paper, in fact, we are survivors. And such weak survivors, that a child could knock us down. We have just come out of a tomb, and all around us is a cemetery; nevertheless we feel we are beginning to breathe and live. Like all convalescents, we need peace.

(ORBIS) 2569

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(ORBIS) 2569

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

2230

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

ITALIAN MILITARY CHAPLAINS IN EGYPTIAN P.O.W. CAMPS CARRY OUT SPIRITUAL RETREATS

Vatican City - Father Arthur Hughes, Acting Apostolic Delegate in Cairo, has been allowed by the Allied authorities to give a spiritual retreat to all Italian military chaplains now in service in Italian P.O.W. camps in Cairo. There is [illegible], no armed surveillance during the retreat meetings. The retreats were held in two different periods, and were preached by Fr. Roberto Sanini, of the Figli del Sacro Cuore Order, Rome.

(ORBIS)

CHRISTIAN "LEFT" PARTY TO DEFINE ITS POSITION ON FRIDAY, FOLLOWING ON HOLY SEE's DISAVOWAL.

Rome - We learn that the Executive of the Christian Left party is to meet next Friday, when it will issue an official statement concerning the attitude taken up by the Holy See. Before that date, no member of the party is authorised to make any statement.

(ORBIS)

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS ON GERMAN REPERCUSSIONS AFTER FASCISM's DOWNFALL - ITALIAN EMBASSY TELEGRAM CONFIRMS HITLER's ALARM AT MUSSOLINI's FALL - "EQUILIBRIUM CAN ONLY BE RESTORED BY COMPROMISE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA" - TWO DAYS' TALKS BETWEEN HITLER AND HIS LEADING COLLABORATORS

Rome - A revealing document has come to hand, showing German repercussions to the fall of Mussolini. Though the Nazis always feigned the utmost contempt for Italy's contribution - thus provoking Italian reaction which in turn called forth savage Fascist repression - the following telegram sent by the Italian Embassy in Berlin at 7 A.M. of July 28 1943 is clear evidence that events in Italy shook the whole Nazi set-up, and acted as an eye-opener with regard to final defeat.

The telegram is worded as follows: 2568

" The first impression made on Germans in all walks of life by the announcement of Italian Government alterations has been unanimous: Italy is getting ready to withdraw from the conflict. Public opinion is downcast and demoralised, and resentment is beginning to appear; after one day's bewilderment, this Government's reaction is now taking shape.

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CUT SPIRITUAL RETREATS

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" The man in the street is perhaps envious of a situation which could not arise here; responsible circles and the Party however, regard the Italian crisis as exceptionally grave, and likely to provoke unforeseen reactions of great moment, on Germany and the Regime.

" It is felt that the disappearance of a regime, always looked upon as the fore-runner of nazism, and now indissolubly linked therewith

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has deprived the Reich of its most substantial international support; secondly; it is felt that the Italian occurrence will, through further developments here regarded as inevitable; endanger the entire strategic equilibrium of southern and south-eastern Europe; with perhaps irreparable consequences to the Reich.

" These political circles do not blink the fact that, in their opinion; balance can only be restored by a compromise with Soviet Russia. As such a compromise is thought to be unattainable and the conflict must therefore continue on its present huge scale, it is felt that the Reich's primary interest is to place the southern flank of the European fortress beyond all possibility of menace.

" Thus sentimental reasons -- whose influence on the Fuhrer should not be under-rated -- and political and strategic considerations for the moment appear to counsel the pointedly reserved attitude maintained by German official organs and press vis-à-vis the new Italian Government and its assertions of loyalty. This may be followed by an explicit request for an explanation as to our intentions.

" National-Socialist leaders are deeply impressed by the report that Mussolini does not enjoy personal freedom. Much significance is also attached to certain opinions expressed in Italian papers which do not appear to be in line with the recent problem.

" The German attitude may be defined as "reserving judgement".

" I nevertheless feel it my duty to inform Your Excellency that, while a correct attitude is maintained towards us in personal and outward relationship and in the press, Italian events have come as a great shock and I am given to understand that measures are now being discussed.

" According to well-informed circles, the Fuhrer has been consulting his closest collaborators for the past two days".

(CRBIS)

HOW THE POPULAR CULTURE MINISTRY "COOKED" ITALIAN PUBLIC OPINION - CONFIDENTIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO JOURNALISTS. 2567

Rome - We have come into possession of the complete collection of confidential instructions issued by the Popular Culture Ministry to newspapers, with a view to manipulating Italian public opinion. The following short excerpts illustrates how Italy's tragic situation was entirely misunderstood by the responsible Fascist organs:

March 17 1941. The Ministry instructed that "photos of Fascist ceremonies were not to be published if anything individuals in civilian clothes". March 20 1941. When commemorating those fallen in the war, [illegible] to avoid "the usual expressions of condolence. The [illegible] with pity".

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June 30. Death of Paderewski. "Avoid mention of his recent posts and of the fact that he was former President of Poland".

April 17. "Give prominence to meeting at San Remo of Central Advisory Body of Women's Fasci". March 15. No report to be made of "sentence passed on a Fascist who had rebuked a Carabinieri NCO for addressing him with "Hei" ". July 23. Party Vice-Secretary

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FOURTH ISSUE

Fascists does not like newspapers to give prominence to the citation in connection with the medal for valour recently awarded to him". April 10 1941. When commenting on the communiqué relative to the construction of rural dwellings, the fact was to be stressed that "notwithstanding the war, thought is being given to peasants' dwellings". April 12. Particular attention was to be paid to the fact that no report was to be given of the death of "the bersaglieri Tommasini, who was the Duce's comrade under the colours". June 4 1941. "It is recommended that news concerning births in exceptional circumstances (in the street, in trains or taxis) should not be reported, as they may convey the impression that proper medical assistance is not available in Italy".

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

(I) Major John P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, [illegible] ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290
N. Data Ora Pag.

THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning gave private audience to: Mons. Giordani, Abbot Seniol, Principal of the Pontificial Institute of Sacred Music, H.E. Giulio Sanarnetti, President of the Association of War casualties' families, Count Guido Galleri di Sala, On. Conte Stefano Jacini, On. Ettore Viola, Commissioner of the Fighting Men's Association, Avv. Augusto Crtona.

(ORBIS)

THEFT AND VIOLENCE ON THE INCREASE IN ROME - PRINTER RELIEVED OF HIS CLOTHES - 3 HOURS' CONCEALMENT NEAR COLOSSEUM

Rome - Last night at 3 A.M., in Via Cavour, the printer Cesare Mancini was stopped by 3 soldiers wearing allied uniform and carrying daggers. They ordered him to hand over his pocketbook and clothes. The printer was on his way home from the offices of "Risorgimento" and "Il Popolo"; he endeavoured to beat off his assailants, but the latter got him against a wall, and, threatening him with their daggers, searched him. The result of the search amounted to 3 lire. They then proceeded to undress him. Apparently even this was not enough, for the printer, now clad only in his pants, was ordered to accompany them to his dwelling in order to hand over 1000 lire.

As the order was accompanied by further threats in case of non-compliance, the printer agreed. On approaching the Colosseum, he threw himself over the parapet in Via degli Annibaldi, and fell onto some bushes, where he remained in hiding for over 3 hours. The bandits were reluctant to lose their opportunity, and searched for their victim, without however being able to find him. The printer finally got home, suffering from a nervous shock and a severe cold.

(ORBIS)

SICILIAN EDITION

THE TRUE FACTS - MOVEMENTS AND TRENDS - PARTIES, FACTIONS AND PERSONAL INTERESTS 2565

(from our correspondent)

Palermo - Interpretations of the present situation in Sicily are many and varied. Official, semi-official and tendentious versions place different constructions on movements and episodes, some of which are originated by long-standing problems, while others are part of the [illegible] and the embittered political situation.

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Palermo - Interpretations of the present situation in Sicily are many and varied. Official, semi-official and tendentious versions place different constructions on movements and episodes, some of which are originated by long-standing problems, while others are part of the aftermath of war, and the embittered political situation.

Four main points appear nevertheless to characterise the state of affairs:

1) the economic situation in general, and the food shortage in particular; the latter has become acute in certain districts;
2) personal and faction strife;
3) trouble caused by fascist elements;

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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4) violent separatist trends.

The causes of the first are connected with the mistakes of Fascist policy which made a point of drawing up attractive economic schemes on paper, but never attempted to put them into practice. This policy of bluff finally ended in war, which played havoc with the island's economic situation. The "southern problem" was a favourite theme of Fascist propaganda, but never got any further than the particular interests of Fascist officials, or groups connected with them. The campaign allegedly aimed at "settling" the great Sicilian estates was a publicity blind, cloaking the interests of certain Northern Italian financial groups; its sole outcome was State expenditure to the tune of one thousand million lire, the setting up of a cumbersome and greedy bureaucracy, the building of dwellings and villages in unsuitable localities. Fascism made the further mistake of regarding Sicilians as untrustworthy, and inferior to their fellow-countrymen. Sicilians have not forgotten Mussolini's "ukase", ordering that that Sicily be "purged" of all Sicilian officials, and that the island be governed by "reliable" persons, i.e. non-Sicilians.

War's destruction and the gradual deterioration of farming, industry and commerce, have brought the island to a state of chaos. When, at the Allied landings, Mussolini's press stigmatised the welcome accorded to anglo-american soldiers, it was obvious that Sicilians were not only over-joyed at the end of fascism, but considered the opportunity had come at last to set their house in order.

During this transition stage, between the fascist despotic regime, and democracy, political strife has raised its reactionary head. Old hatreds and rigalries have come to the fore, long-smouldering personal feuds have seized their opportunity. Finally, fascist elements are fishing in these troubled waters, and making confusion worse confounded.

Nevertheless, the bulk of the population keeps aloof from warring factions and resents violent outbreaks such as have recently occurred. A certain amount of confusion has arisen between the self-governing tendency (which undoubtedly commands a substantial following) and the separatist tendency. As a matter of fact, public opinion has welcomed the steps recently taken by the Authorities to restore order, and has expressed disapproval of the irresponsible elements who were instrumental in bringing about the much-regretted disorders.

It is now up to the new democratic Government to overhaul the

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It is now up to the new democratic Government to overhaul the entire Sicilian situation, make good the mistakes committed by Fascism, and launch Sicilian reconstruction on a new basis of ample self-government, so that Sicilians may at last be able to do away with go-betweens, and look after their vital problems by themselves.

(ORRIS)

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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SECOND ISSUE

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES
Rome- We gave news of the suppression of the Faculty of political Science in the Italian Universities ordered by Guido De Ruggero Secretary for Public Instruction. It was believed that this decree was going to be reconsidered before becoming definite. Up to now nothing has been states and this official comuniquo has been issue :
" Regarding rumours and discussions on the measure taken Nov. 27 1944 suspending the inscription to the first year of political ciences and the suppression of the degree, the Secretary for Education communicates:

1) We are studying the problem of political sciences and the suppression of the inscriptions is not a sign of ostracism to studying politics It means that we want to study new basis eliminating inorganic fascist ideas Reforms will take place according to democratic administrative and constitutional principles.
2)The students of the 2nd 3rd and 4th years of political Sciences will be able to get their degree at the Law Faculty which, according to a circular order about to be put out, will gather the teachers and will consider materials not pertaining to the Law faculty.

3)With the same circular note the faculties of Law, Economy and Trade will consider benevolently the requests of political Science students that intend passing from one Faculty to the other so that they may not lose too much school time. (ORBIS)

BRITISH SOLDIERS FELLOWSHIP FOR HOMELESS ITALIANS.
Rome The National Committees campaign for aid to Italians of devastated regions, for blankets, clothes and funds, still continues.The Allied Command generously gave army blankets and several tons of heavy canvas to put on glassless windows. Giving its blankets to the homeless Italians the British Army nobly broke its old tradition that requested that all fallen soldiers be buried in their blankets. (ORBIS)

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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SECOND ISSUE

LYBIAN SITUATION ACCORDING TO ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS + ROSEN OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rome-In their general reorganization plan as they advance the Allies have also taken interest in Lybia. When Brigadier General Lush and his staff entered Tripoli with the 8th army the situation was really castic. Tripolitania was worse off that Cirenaica because it was full of profugees brought on by the retreating army.

In Tripolitiania there were about 40 thousand italian civilians including 18,000 govt. officials, little traders of Tripoli and many evacuated from Cirenaica The 4,000 fascists had fled and in all the country there were only 200 italian and arab police agents. The food situation was very serious and the 650,000 arabs, 25,000 jews and 40,000 Italians had to get along on 300 tons of flour during the first days. The Allies came and gave a daily ration of 2 ounces of bread. After a few weeks they gave out 6½ ounces keeping up wiht the Italian rations and thus doing away with the problem of feeding nomad tribes. The black market with importations from Tunisia and Egypt has disappeared. Meat and greens are not rationed but prices are controlled. It was an enormous job to rebuild the deposits looted by the nazifascists.

A purge of the administration was made and the "not fascist" officials at their posts have limited power and depend from British authorities. Italian archaeologists still there are working for the British Govt. One of the worst points of the fascist regime was a terrible jail regime. The jails were enormously crowded and filthy When the British arrived some prisoners had been waiting for two years for their trial.

In March 1943 a police school was opened at Tarhuna where hundreds of arabs and Jews are trained for tripolitanian service. Thus the local administration has been quickened; the proceedings have been bettered and the local chiefs, contrqrily to what happened before, have a more important part in the administration. At Tripoli 4 Arab Chiefs are regularly invited by the British Officer for Civil Affairs to give their opinion. Tripolitanian

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 3 1945 DAILY MORNING PRESS.

POLITICS

Against the myth of Sovereign States (L.Einaudi)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

Solving purge (V.Spano)
UNITA - communist

Awaken the Country
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Beyond the Azzi case (F.Nenni)
AVANTI - socialist

Old ill (..Giolli)
IL TEMPO - independent

Isolation (..Marano)
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Women in political life (A.M.Guidi)
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PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's morning press deals with the myth of the Sovereign State, purging, the woman's participation to the political life in Italy, the Azzi case, the national and international situation.

The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE publishes an article by Luigi Einaudi against the myth of the Sovereing state. The 1914-18 war, the present one and the horrible slaughter that is about to come are the necessary result of the false idol of a Sovereign State. Men more obsessed that others, states Einaudi, have taken over the responsibility of breaking loose these slaughters. The deep reason was the false idea of which they were apostles. It is necessary that everybody sustain the opposite idea, now. The League of Nations; states the paper, goes against the goal that one wants to reach because it is still a league against sovereign States and it disowns the principle from which it starts. It makes worse and multiplies the disagreements among the States, it proclaims that one state does not wish to submit its will to the will of another and thus it causes wars. According to Einaudi the only way out is not to have a society of sovereign states but a Federation of peoples like the U.S.A or the Swiss federation.

The UNITA deals with the unsolved purge problem. According to the UNITA it follows the formula 'Hit high and be indulgent at the base' and it has three aspects: epuration, punishment and avocation. The problem is always there because there are too many fascists still in important posts of command; for the punishment - there are still many guilty of fascist crimes and of treason in favor of the german invader; the illicit gains have not been avocated yet. Those problems, states the paper, must not be avoided and are of capital importance for the Nation's surge. One must resolve these problems by modifying or by interpreting the law so that the responsible will be punished and so that the poor people that during these 20 years did not posses the heroism and the conscience to live at war with fascism but preferd to live in peace in their own homes will be left alone.

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The ITALIA LIBERA deplores Italian absentsism from political and urgent national problems. This can be justified by the fact that all families are overburdened with worries. But mostly it

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PRESS REVIEW

political centres, beginning from the Govt. The National Liberation Committees, gathering the Nation's live strength, tries to overcome this by putting the anti-fascist forces on the little towns in contact with the centre. One must create, states the paper, by exchanging and giving motives, experiences and sensibilities, that intense united sensibility of national problems. Then one must face them energetically and solve them.

The POPOLO dealing with the womens participation to political life states that the stencil of the electoral, vote-hunter, deputy woman must be abolished before it is used. There are women of peculiar and superior qualities that will know how to do thier duty by defending the Nation's interests and valorizing women's activities in elections, from the parliament stand or from the Secretary's one. But what is necessary is that one understand that the women's participation to political life means awakening had interest in the great social, moral and political problems many of which are near to the modern woman's life. In other words it is a complete education of the woman so that she can be a better wife and a better mother and a better educator.

Besides the POPOLO publishes the order of the day that the Commission studying the problems of christian democracy has approved. It regards the conclusion of studies and discussions from the underground period until now. they are about to be published.

Dealing with the Polish question the TEMPO states that everybody was hoping in a freely concorded, democratic solution of all the most important European problems. This did not take place on account of the obstinate intransigence of the majority of the National Council at London. At times one complains of the great evident and unknown imperialisms of the great powers arbiters of the world's destiny; other times the internal divisions and party squabbles are stronger than the principles of concord and unity in the war against the Germans. Europe does not want to get over her old ills. They renew temselves continually at the end of this frightful war of conflicts, rivalries, disagreements, appetites. Also the illusions of the end of the last war that made the Paris conference so caotic are renewing themselves.

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MORNING PRESS LIST

The AVANTI stresses on the Azzi case. The real Azzi case is not in the Casati decree but in what Azzi stated. There is nothing stupid or revolutionary about his statements. When the discipline side of the Azzi case is over one must face the political side. It is just on this side that the socialists want the Govt's view. The General's vindications coincide with the purge campaign and the one for the democratization of the army that the socialists have ma and will keep on making in full harmony with the communists and the Liberation Committees.

Considering the rectified balance concerning foreign affairs the ITALIA NUOVA states that the present Bonomi Govt and the internal and international policies are dominated by the same incertitudes, inaction and worries of lack of balance of the partiesss the preceding Bonomi Govt. It is easy to understand what harm it does to Italy thea needs now more that ever a strong govt with a clear and straight policy. The Italian people have the right to ask the Govt to act energetically for the good of the Nation.(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

(I) Major Jhon P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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FIRST ISSUE

CIANCA'S STATEMENT ON COMMUNIST ATTITUDE REGARDING AZZI MEASURES

Rome-

H.E. Alberto Cianca, interrogated on the measures taken by the Council of the Secretaries of State against General Azzi made the folbwing statement:

The comunique of the Italian Communist Party is in full contrast with the attitbde of the UNITÀ, paper of this party, regarding the Govt.'s decisions against Gen. Azzi for having published an articlo on the paper "Italia Libera".

The communist paper said then that the measure was unjustified and unjust.It stated likewise that it could only be justified if they had found other charges against him. And this thesis was approved by"Italia Libera","Avanti"and "Voce Repubblicana". It was in full contrast with the the "Italia Nuova" and the "Popolo" sustained asking that Gen. Azzi be punished for his article on "Italia Libera".

Now as no new charge has been found against Gen .Azzi it is not clear why the communist paper has suddenly changed its attitude. Naturally it can change it whenever it likes yet public opinion is rightly surprised above all when this change takes place in so short a time and so suddenly.

As for the contents of the Communist comunique we are firmly convinced that the Italian Army cannot be renewed unless one uses the reforms announced by Azzi; and one does not respect the constitutional truce but violates it by punishing a courageous general, that wants for the soldiers the oath of allegiance that is the cause of the truce,and by leaving at their post Generals that have a very different past from the highly patriotic one of Gen. Azzi. Besides they take advantage of their high grade to make of the army not an instrument that will safeguard the Nation's interests but one that will defend the interests of the dynasty. (ORBIS) 2557

ROBBERS IN POLICE UNIFORMS IN SARDINIA

Cagliari (from our correspondent)

Also Sardinia is full of organized bands of robbers.

In the region of Pudilatin a group of carabinieri had a

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CIANCA'S STATEMENT ON COMMUNIST ATTITUDE REGARDING [illegible]
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In the region of Pudilatin a group of carabinieri had a serious struggle with a band of robbers wearing carabinieri uniforms and full military armament that were about to begin one of their missions. One of the robbers was seriously wounded but all the others succeeded in getting away on a vehicle of theirs. (ORBIS)

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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10 ASPHYXIAI SYMPTOMS ON TRAIN IN TUNNEL
Palermo (from our correspondent)
Also this year there have been some asphyxia cases among the passengers of a train that had stopped in a gallery. Dec. 19 a train of the Palermo-Caltanisetta line had to stop in a tunnel and had serious asphyxia symptoms among its passengers.Many of them died. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTES FOR CORRESPONDENTS
The president of the French Liberation Committee has just come from Paris. Mr Russi is a christian democrat. Upon his arrival he met Hon. Alcide De Gasperi, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, It is probable that during their long talk they examined the possibility of bettering Italo-French relations. This is wished by all antifascist forces and the Italian press is particularly interested in it.
From some indiscressions it seems that one is trying to find a suitable solution of these problems and that the serious mistakes made by fascism will be totally liquidated.
Mr. Russi stated that the diplomats that sustained the Duce's attitude on foreign soil should be removed from their posts before Italo-french relations could be bettered.(ORBIS)

PURGE IS APPLE OF DISCORD.
Rome- As we announced the Council of the Secretaries of State that was to be held to-day will take place Friday. We also stated that it is believed that the reason of this postponement is that one wants to study more deeply the purge problem and get a definitive purge project. In fact it seems that during the last meeting an open conflict took place between the right and the left. It seems that Secretary Soleri, liberal, sustained by Se. Brosio and Arangio Ruiz, Sec. of Education, suggested to the Council of the Secretaries of State that the High Commissioner's office be substituted as far as purging was concerned, by separate commissions appointed by the Secretary himself for his own administration. This request was sustained above all by the Secretaries of the Military Depts. that stated that the slowness of the purging created incertitudes in rebuilding the army and hindered the

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Mr. Russi stated that the diplomats that sustained the Duce's attitude on foreign soil should be removed from their posts before Italo-french relations could be bettered.(ORBIS)

PURGE IS APPLE OF DISCORD.

Rome- As we announced the Council of the Secretaries of State that was to be held to-day will take place Friday. It also stated that it is believed that the reason of this postponement is that one wants to study more deeply the purge problem and get a definitive purge project. In fact it seems that during the last meeting an open conflict took place between the right and the left. It seems that Secretary Soleri, liberal, sustained by Se. Brosio and Arangio Ruiz, Sec. of Education, suggested to the Council of the Secretaries of State that the High Commissioner's office be substituted as far as purging was concerned, by separate commissions appointed by the Secretary himself for his own administration. This request was sustained above all by the Secretaries of the Military Depts. that stated that the slowness of the purging created incertitudes in rebuilding the army and hindered the nation's war effort against the Germans. The Communists reacted stating that it was necessary to rebuild the army with pure elements by examining rigidly and objectively all compromised positions. A new meeting was thus decided upon. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

SEGRETERIA RAZIONALE

(I) Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

2257

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

(Not for correspondents)

CABINET MEETING POSTPONED

Rome - The Cabinet meeting which should have been held this morning at 9 has been postponed to Friday next. Apart from seasonal reasons, the postponement is thought to have been due to the necessity for reaching a decision on certain problems affecting the "purge", and Italian participation in the war. Divergencies are reported to have arisen on these points at the last Cabinet meeting. The Ministers are understood to be awaiting detailed information as regards public opinion, as the Government has been criticised in connection with the slowness of reconstruction and national economy, and measures in regard to food supplies.

(ORBIS)

GANG OF 11 ENGAGED IN DETACHING LOADED RAILWAY TRUCKS AND SELLING CONTENTS ON BLACK MARKET

(from our correspondent)

Naples - A gang of 11 persons has been arrested at Caserta. Their leader was a 26-year old youth named Carlo Michele, specialist in large-scale thefts. The gang operated at Caserta; it uncoupled convoys of goods trucks belonging to the Allied armed forces, shunted them on to siddings, unloaded them by night, and sold the contents on the black market. The value of the stolen goods is said to amount to several million lire.

(ORBIS)

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2258
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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(ORBIS)

GANG OF 11 ENGAGED IN DETACHING ALLIED RAILWAY TRUCKS AND SELLING CONTENTS ON BLACK MARKET

(from our correspondent)

Naples - A gang of 11 persons has been arrested at Cercola. Their leader was a 26-year old youth named Carlo Michele, specialist in large-scale thefts. The gang operated at Cercola; it uncoupled convoys of goods trucks belonging to the Allied armed forces, shunted them on to sidings, unloaded them by night, and sold the contents on the black market. The value of the stolen goods is said to amount to several million lire.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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IL QUOTIDIANO, discussing Pius XII's Christmas message, states that its real significance is underlined in the Pope's address to the Cardinals, on the same day. It is the defence of Truth, a warning against insidious error and mockers; the latter may sometimes be the result of youthful irresponsibility. "...to open the eyes of men of goodwill, and especially of the faithful, to the dangers of certain modern currents"; "a timely discernment of errors clothed in the garb of truth....". It would be pharisaical, adds "Il Quotidiano", to maintain or believe that the Pope's warning was meant for any particular group of faithful. It is meant for all, because all may err, and may tend, even unwittingly, to allow political considerations to outshine spiritual factors.

MOBILITAZIONE in an article entitled "We know what we are to expect", states that the continued silence on the armistice terms is not calculated to reassure the country. We know they will not adversely affect the peace, but it would be highly useful to say so clearly. In this regard, the paper goes on, we could turn to the people, now that youths are being called to the colours, and say: have no misgivings, we must fight to free our territory from the nazi-fascist enemy, but above all to win the Allied war and share in the common victory. We could tell the country that this victory will bring forth the new Europe in which Italy will again be a respected power, reinstated in its frontiers conquered in previous wars, free to send its labour abroad, enjoying equal status with other countries, without boastful pride or ridiculous claims to superiority, but without humiliation for the crimes and mistakes committed by its infamous rulers.

IL POPOLO REPUBBLICANO devotes its leading article to the Italian financial problem.

(ORBIS)

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LA COSTITUZIONE in an article entitled "To know what we are to expect", states that the continued silence on the armistice terms is not calculated to reassure the country. We knew they will not adversely affect the peace, but it would be highly useful to say so clearly. In this moment, the paper goes on, we could turn to the people, now that youths are being called to the colours, and say: have no misgivings, we must fight to free our territory from the nazifascist enemy, but above all to win the Allied war and share in the common victory. We could tell the country that this victory will bring forth the new Europe in which Italy will again be a respected power, reinstated in its frontiers conquered in previous wars, free to spend its labour abroad, enjoying equal status with other countries, without boastful pride or ridiculous claims to superiority, but without humiliation for the crimes and mistakes committed by its infamous rulers.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA devotes its leading article to the Italian financial problem.

(ORBIS)

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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FOURTH ISSUE

SITUATION OF THE CHEAP DWELLINGS INSTITUTE (ISTITUTO DELLE CASE POPOLARI) - EMERGENCY COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENTS TO "ORBIS" - ABOUT 950 MILLION LIRE TURN-OVER - DWELLINGS FOR FASCIST OFFICIALS

Rome - Sillo Goccia, Emergency Commissioner for the Cheap Dwellings Institute, who acted as manager of the Institute up to November 1922, made the following revelations to "ORBIS".

- How did you find the Institute after 22 years of Fascism ?

- In a complete mess. Its social objectives had been completely nullified, both as regards the distribution of dwellings, and the policy (for political and other reasons) of building cheap houses far from the centre. I shall not even dwell on those disgraceful achievements which have become unhappily notorious under the names of districts such as Tormarancio, Borgata Giordani, which were originally built for transient reasons, and subsequently handed over to the Institute so as to swell the latter's programmes and expenditure. Workers and their families were housed far away from the city's working and shopping centres, sometimes more than seven kilometres away. This meant that an unemployed workman was handicapped from the start in seeking another job; his family, far away from residential centres, could not get work or employment suitable to them. The result has been an enhancement of workers' moral and intellectual decadence.

Fascism had endeavoured to keep them away from the city, and to collect them all together, the better to keep a watchful eye on them.

- What is the Institute's building scheme ?

- None, for the present, owing to the high cost of building. State grants would be needed, and enormously high rents would also have to be charged. The Institute's assets amounted to almost 950 million lire, but there are huge liabilities, which could be covered by transferring some of the property. I consider it was a great mistake to apply the no-increase law to the Institute's rents, which are absurdly low. It should be noted that nearly all the houses which were built with the redemption clause have had to be rented again, because the tenant-owner has never been able to meet the instalments required to refund the capital outlay.

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FORMER EMERGENCY COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENTS TO "ORBIS" - ABOUT 950 MILLION LIRE TURN-OVER - DWELLINGS FOR FASCIST OFFICIALS

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- How does the Institute treat defaulting tenants ?

- There are Advisory Committees, through whose medium we try to induce defaulting tenants to pay their trifling rents. As for those who refuse to pay, without proper grounds, the law will be rigorously applied.

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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- What procedure will be followed in revising the allocation of dwellings ?

- I call this the tenants' purge. As is well known, many of the Institute's apartments were allotted, usually under political pressure, to Fascist officials. For the latter's benefit, two apartments were often made into one. We are awaiting a decree authorizing the eviction of most of them, and transfer the remainder to smaller dwellings, if the accomodation suffices to their families. The decree had already been approved by the former Minister Mancini; the new Minister Ruini has promised to have it issued.

(ORBIS)

HOLY SEE DISOWNS CATHOLIC COMMUNISTS

Vatican City - Vatican City official circles declare that the Holy See disowns Catholic communists. A communiqué in this connection states that: " To answer the many queries received on the subject, we are authorised to declare that the principles and tendencies of the so-called "Christian left" are, notwithstanding its qualification, do not conform to the teachings of the Church. Hence those who promote them are not entitled to speak as representatives of Christian thought, far less to claim that those Catholics who want the real welfare of the people must adhere to their movement".

(ORBIS)

BLACK MARKET ITALIAN AND FOREIGN CIGARETTES - TOBACCO BARTERED FOR FOOD

Rome - Following on the recent increase in the price of tobacco, black market prices for cigarettes have sky-rocketed. Thus, 20 "Nazionali" cigarettes cost 80 lire, 20 "Giuba" 100 lire, 1 kilo of unprocessed tobacco leaf, 1500 lire.

American cigarettes cost 150 lire for a packet of 20; English ones cost 120. Boxes of 50 cost 320 lire each.

In small places where ration distributions are few and far between, tobacco is exchanged for food, oil and so on.

In districts near Rome, 40 "Nazionali" fetch 3/4 litre of oil. 10 "Giuba" fetch half a kilo of white flour or one kilo of mixed flour; one kilo of tobacco leaf is worth one quintal of potatoes. Lastly, a packet of American or English cigarettes

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(ORBIS)

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SITUATION OF SOUTHERN ITALY'S LARGEST ELECTRIC CONCERN

The general meeting of the Società Meridionale di Elettricità, recently held, discussed the financial situation, liabilities and assets of this large industrial group, which has always commanded the attention of Italian and foreign financial circles.

The shareholders' Report states that power output is 50% of the normal, while comparatively little damage has been done to the Company's property, as all hydraulic and other plant south of Naples is unscathed. Colossal damage has however been inflicted on the Pescara river plant, and the power house machinery around Naples.

The 1943-44 Budget closes with a deficit of 4 million lire.

The meeting devoted particular attention to the Company's foreign debts, amounting to 150 million lire. It was noted with satisfaction that the Company enjoys the Italian Government's guarantee in regard to a fixed rate of exchange. This was granted when the debts were incurred.

The meeting proceeded to appoint the new Board of Directors, which now includes famous experts such as Ing. Stefano Breda and leading antifascists such as Prof. Verbino and Prof. Forti, known for their liberal tendencies.

Italian financial circles are eagerly awaiting information on the situation of the Società Elettrica SEIT-Valdarno and the Compagnia Nazionale Imprese Elettriche, which are to hold their Shareholders' meetings at the beginning of January.

(ORBIS)

RESULTS OF "ORBIS" ENQUIRY INTO MARITIME TRANSPORT.

As stated in a previous economic bulletin, ORBIS has conducted an enquiry into the conditions of the meritime transport industry in Italy. The following information is forthcoming:

The Italian merchant navy had a gross tonnage of 3.300.000 in 1938. It now has 500.000 tons, to which must be added 400.000 tons which remained in Allied hands at the outbreak of the war, and whose subsequent fate is not known.

The bulk of the ocean-going ships have thus been lost or are not available. Hence, what remains of merchant shipping will have to concentrate on coasting trade. This in 1938 amounted to 9 million tons yearly, as compared with 60 million

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To meet the country's present requirements, coasting trade should average at least 20 million tons for some years; this is equivalent to about 1 million tons shipping, which can only be made available by means of substantial Allied help. The latter could be afforded by returning to Italy the ships now in Allied hands, and by assigning Allied ships to Italy, as also by promoting resumption of activity in the shipbuilding yards in liberated Italy.

There are five of these yards, equipped for steel building, south of Rome. In spite of the damage suffered, they are in a position to resume work for civilian use, and could turn out small motor-vessels of from 800 to 2500 tons.

There are 100 yards equipped for wood building, in central and southern Italy. These could be put to the building of schooners, of from 300 to 500 tons.

Even in present circumstances, a plan could be drawn up for the construction of 150 motor-vessels, displacing 200.000 tons, and 250 motor-schooners for 100.000 tons. Before the war, these yards employed 13.000 skilled workers, and many are still available.

A pre-requisite for carrying out this scheme is however an understanding between the Italian and the Allied Governments, and between Italian, British and especially American industrialists, for the supply of iron and other metal material, auxiliary machinery, electrical material, engines.

These cannot be obtained in Southern Italy, as all the ship-motor factories are situated in northern Italy (Genoa, Turin, Legrano, Trieste).

To sum up, shipbuilding industry may afford fruitful opportunities for understandings between industrialists of the United Nations and their Italian counterparts, which may give rise to far-reaching activity in the years to come.

The facilities granted by the United States Government for the resumption of commercial relations with Italy will undoubtedly pave the way for preliminary negotiations in this connection.

(ORBIS)

ITALY'S CURRENCY PROBLEM - URGENT REMEDIES NEEDED

The danger confronting the lira is two-fold: the circulation and debts of the Northern Government, which certainly exceed the figures given by the Treasury Ministry, and the 900 milliards of notes actually in the possession of distrustful

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(ORBIS)

ITALY'S CURRENCY PROBLEM - URGENT REMEDIES NEEDED

The danger confronting the lira is two-fold: the circulation and debts of the Northern Government, which certainly exceed the figures given by the Treasury Ministry, and the 900 milliards of notes actually in the possession of distrustful and apprehensive holders, who may be liable to panic on the slightest provocation.

Under these circumstances, the problem of the lira must be tackled at once; it cannot wait until the whole of Italy is liberated. If the lira is not pegged down, there can be no monetary standard. The Minister of Finance will never be able to draw up a Budget. Government will not be in a position to

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take adequate economic measures. Not only will reconstruction be out of the question; not even partial rehabilitation can be undertaken. Salaries and wages will continue to wage a losing battle against the mounting cost of living.

The first step to be taken is to separate the financial situation in the Centre and South, from that in the North. Notes and State securities in liberated territory must be stamped. A definite statement must be made as to the treatment to be accorded to the debts incurred by the Northern Government for the purpose of making war on Italy. Even if essential supplies have to be sacrificed, tools and instruments must be provided to enable some, at least, of those activities to be resumed which are needed for the war and for the civilian populations immediate requirements.

Once work has been resumed, money will represent a productive activity; it will set the whole machinery in motion once more, and the need for investment will arise again. Labourers and professional persons will find employment. Living conditions will improve, and with this will come a more orderly way of living, essential in territory which is "behind the lines", and so closely connected with the prosecution of the war.

Tools and instruments would be supplied as the equivalent of Allied issues of military currency, or against short-term credits. Furthermore, foreign groups which already hold some interest in Italy might be attracted to make more further investment. American and Swiss groups already hold an interest in the hydro-electric industry, which is fundamental to Italian economy. Once it has been set to work again, work can be resumed in cement factories, quarries, many artisan concerns, and transport.

Stabilisation can come later on, simultaneously with all the other European currencies. Stabilisation attempted in this or that country, or group of countries, will only lead to closed economies, which lead to a dispersal of wealth and, as experience shows, political conflict and war.

Stabilisation can only be attempted when trade has been resumed and currencies pegged down. This will come about after a certain period of transition. Once trade is back to normal, currency can again be rendered inter-changeable and its standard

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(ORRIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA VIA NAZIONALE 230

(I) Major Jhon P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Cardinal Tedeschini, Dataric; Mons. Spada, Cancelliere dei Brevi Apostolici; Dott. Urbano Cuicchetti, Vice-President of the Catholic Union; Dott.Ing. Eugenio Gualdi, General Umberto Utili, Col. Luigi Lombardi, On. Avv. Giovanni Braschi. He also received Allied troops and Italian soldiers, to whom he addressed his paternal greetings and imparted the Apostolic Blessing.

(ORBIS)

SICILIAN EDITION

LABOUR PROBLEMS + THE PROVINCIAL LABOUR OFFICE - ALLIED HELP
(from our correspondent)

Palermo - Labour problems are very closely bound up with the Sicilian issue. Much criticism has been levelled at the Sicilian syndical (viz. trade-union) organisations, which are accused of not having purged their former chiefs. Communists complain that laws safeguarding the workers have not been applied; further grumbling is caused by unemployment and the food question. "Il Lavoratore", the organ of Sicilian Labour Chambers, recently stated that one of the reasons of the present unrest is the failure to distribute rations regularly. The paper went on to attack the Government's economic policy, and concluded with the words: "Let an end be put to the useless policy of prohibition and pools, when the Government is not strong enough to enforce regulations governing production at the source".

The press has pointed out that, by the third week of December, the "pasta" for October and November had not yet been distributed. Allied authorities are doing their utmost to meet the requirements of the civilian population, and are co-operating in every way with the Italian authorities. (ORBIS)

PEASANTS' LEAGUES IN SICILY - APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT - CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS' VIEWPOINT
(from our correspondent)

Palermo - The first congress of the Peasants' Leagues of Palermo province was attended by representatives of 22 leagues, and the

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Brevi Apostolici; Dott. Urbano Cucchetti, Vice-President of the Catholic Union; Dott.Ing. Eugenio Gualdi, General Umberto Utili, Col. Luigi Lombardi, On. Avv. Giovanni Braschi. He also received Allied troops and Italian soldiers, to whom he addressed his paternal greetings and imparted the Apostolic Blessing.

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(from our correspondent)

Palermo - Labour problems are very closely bound up with the Sicilian issue. Much criticism has been levelled at the Sicilian syndical (viz. trade-union) organisations, which are accused of not having purged their former chiefs. Communists complain that laws safeguarding the workers have not been applied; further grumbling is caused by unemployment and the food question. "Il Lavoratore", the organ of Sicilian Labour Chambers, recently stated that one of the reasons of the present unrest is the failure to distribute rations regularly. The paper went on to attack the Government's economic policy, and concluded with the words: "Let an end be put to the useless policy of prohibition and pools, when the Government is not strong enough to enforce regulations governing production at the source".

The press has pointed out that, by the third week of December, the "pasta" for October and November had not yet been distributed. Allied authorities are doing their utmost to meet the requirements of the civilian population, and are co-operating in every way with the Italian authorities. (ORBIS)

PEASANTS' LEAGUES IN SICILY - APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT - CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS' VIEWPOINT
(from our correspondent)

Palermo - The first congress of the Peasants' Leagues of Palermo province was attended by representatives of 22 leagues, and the adhesion of many others. An appeal to the Government was moved asking that the conditions of peasants be bettered "by a measure making it compulsory to substitute sub-leases with

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THIRD ISSUE

direct leases to farmer-peasants", and calling on the Government "to undertake the responsibility of agrarian reform, beginning with the immediate expropriation of estates exceeding an area of 100 hectares".

Christian Democrat representatives in their turn stress the benefits deriving from the emphytousis, or perpetual-lease, contract. They maintain that this sort of contract has been instrumental in bringing about one-fifth of Sicily into the hands of small-holders, viz. farmer-owners. By developing this form of contract, say the Christian Democrats, the social problem can go a long way towards solution, and this will reflect favourably on the Sicilian situation, without having to resort to forceful measures, or the suppression of rights.

(ORBIS)

GENERAL MARIO ROATTA MAY BE DEFENDED BY AVV. GUIDO CASSINELLI

Rome - General Mario Roatta, who is to appear before the High Court of Justice on January 22, is expected to be defended by Avv. Guido Cassinelli.

It is also rumoured that Avv. Annibale Angelucci will be appointed by the Court to defend General Alberto Pariani, while Avv. Arturo Orvieto will defend the diplomat Zenone Benini.

Col. Santo Emanuele will most probably be defended by Avv. Montrcionni.

(ORBIS)

(Note for correspondents)

ITALIAN STUDENTS ASK FOR REINSTATEMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE FACULTY 2547

Rome - Guido de Ruggiero, the well-known anti-fascist philosopher who was dismissed from the Chair of History of Philosophy during the Muscolini regime, and was Minister of Education in the previous Bonomi Cabinet, ~~ma~~ lately suppressed the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences in all Italian Universities.

This was regarded as a Fascist Faculty, it having been set up by Giuseppe Bottai. As a matter of fact, in many cases it afforded a pretext for laudatory teachings of Fascist concepts, quite divorced from academic science and dignity.

Nevertheless it was not a Fascist invention, for similar

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Nevertheless it was not a Fascist invention, for similar Faculties exist in France, Great Britain, United States, Belgium and Holland. Italian students have therefore asked for its reinstatement, and H.E. Arangio Ruiz, new Education Minister, is expected to take the matter up again.

(ORBIS)

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Major LIONEL FIELD N
A.C. - Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

ORBIS
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BERGAMINI INTERVIEW ON NATIONAL LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC CONCENTRATION
Rome-
Senator Bergamini, well known anti-fascist, ex-director of the Giornale d'Italia, imprisoned at San Gregorio al Celio during the nazi-fascist period and who evaded a few days before the Ardeatine ditch massacre has made the following statements to the ORBIS on the National Liberal Democratic Concentration of which he is the Leader.
-Why has the Concentration been formed and what are its goals?
- There was great confusion and uncertainty in the parties. Some oscillated between tendencies born after the party had been formed; others were pure (liberals) republicans, socialists, but all uncertain in their policies. We thought it was a good idea to form a party with clear intentions and programs, with nothing kept back or simulated. Our title bespeaks our thought, our program and our intentions. And this is better than creating a party, it is raising a flag, calling and gathering around it its convinced believers and similar groups, the lonely souls that have not yet found their way (which is ours). So it is a real CONCENTRATION.
I believe that we made a favourable impression because we stated clearly what we are and what we want. This too is the reason of our success. Even our enemies appreciate it. This means more to me that the approval it has received and the many requests for membership cards. We are not afraid to face our enemies in battle, we want it and we will face it serenely.
-What relations are there between the liberal party and the Concentration?
- Our programs are the same, as its leader, Benedetto Croce stated when interviewd. The great teacher was right, and the only difference is the way. Croce's party thinks it better not to say anything for the moment regarding the institutional problem. Instead we are stating right away that we are monarchists and we cultivate and defend this opinion as one defends and cultivates faith. Many members of the liberal party think as we do. Maybe even its Head is not so far away from us as it seems he has no great liking for the republic. Then interviewed by Cecil Spriggs (Router)

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is near and threats liberty. If we are divided we shall be weak and defeated.

-What does the concentration think of the second Bonomi Govt?

-The second Bonomi Govt. is not very different from the first. It is still under the influence of the National Liberation Committee. Yet Bonomi took a step towards the constitutional normality when he presented the Lieutenant with his resignation and was appointed by him to form the new Cabinet. Thus Bonomi has opend the right door for the future.

-Why is the concentration favourable to the monarchy?

- Because the monarchy is above the parties and impartial among them. The fact that a party rised and another falls does not diminish her prestige, its prerogatives. Besides it represents our historical and juridical continuity. It guards our unity just as it was its promoter. We want a progressive order with vast social and economical reforms for our laborers and we want liberty for all; this is the necessary premise for all parties. We believe that a democratic monarchy that sees the new atmosphere will be compatible with our aspirations and will guarantee them. A change of govt. would mean disorder, violent struggle of passions and interests, downfall. And we see back of all this the shadow of dictatorship that we don't want, that we detest, be it of the right or of the left.

-What do you think of the continuity of the Senate?

-It is good that the Senate still exists and it was not easy as the Liberation Committee wanted to suppress it. The battle for its president was won by one vote, if I am well informed, and they could not have chosen better. Marquis Della Torrette with his vivid intelligence his diplomatic preparation as ex- Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with his firm will power and firm character which was never bent down in 20 years of Fascism is worthy of his new post; he will know how to raise the Senate's prestige and brin it back to its old tradition. In the meantime the continuation of the Senate guarantees the continuation of Parliament and liberty. Nothing better has been found to rule people politically with, for social solidarity

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-What do you think of the Consultive Assembly?
-In general I would be favourable. According to me it is a means of reaching that liberal method that governed Italy before Fascism when she was prosperous at home and respected and feared abroad. Ia am afraid of one thing though: that the Consultive Assemblu be closely tied tb the Liberation Committee and thus be an instrument of partias and manouvres. Free and democratic Italians want a Consultive Assembly that is independent, out of all egemonies and without facticusness.

(CRBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF JAN 2 1945 DAILY MORNING PRESS.

POLITICS

Master and servant
CORRIERE DI ROMA
[illegible]
Truth (F.Merano)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

A socialist policy (A.Airoldi)
IL TEMPO - independent

Greeting to occupied Italy (Scoccimarro)
UNITA -communist

Friendly voices (G.Gonella)
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

Nenni's speech(L.Cattani)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

ECONOMICS

The eternal law of the feuds (G.Pepe)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE _ liberla

WAR

A year with the ELAS partisans (C.M.)
UNITA +communist

destructors on our doorstep (E.Flaiano)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

To-days press deals with Italo-american solidariety in Bonomi's and Myron Taylor's words, Nenni's speech, favorable Allied war developments/

The "ITALIA NUOVA" in its leading article comments a correspondence by Anne O'Hare MacCormick on the New York Times in which she underlines that most of the Italians' inertia is due to desperation. The Italian paper states that this desperation has been caused by the unbelievable misshappenings that have befallen the Italian people above all because it is not possible for them to face the reconstruction problem alone and without means. It is also due to feeling oneself looked down upon by the people that were awaited as liberators and who at times become even hateful judges. Every day we have to hear severe preachings on our past, on our mistakes, on our real and assumed bad points by them that believe themselves morally bound to tell us unpleasant things and to give us energetic kicks for love and to make us up. We are conscious of our bad points and our chest aches by dint of beating upon it and saying it is our fault. We ourselves confess it and are always hoping that at least for 24 hours we would be allowed to live without hearing ourselves sentenced because of our past: "Tu es fascista in aeternum".....Do they want us to put ashes on our head and put on the sack of penance? Some of our Judges will have to do it too because we do not feel guiltier than they. But where does this get us? The Italians want to work. Give them the possibility of finding work even if hard and you will be surprised to see this peoples surge. It would be better for us but only for us.

The leading article of the UNITA by M.S.Scoccimarro states that we must bear in mind only one thing: to give all our forces till the Allies have met in the light of victory on Germany's soil. And Italy must be present there with her sons to testify that the Nation has reconquered her dignity and is free and independent.

Under the headline "Friendly voices" the POPOLO publishes Myron Taylor's message to the Italian people. It is sufficient to

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Under the headline "Friendly voices" the POPOLO publishes Myron Taylor's message to the Italian people. It is sufficient to consider the picture he presented to get at the deductions. To help, to help not only to soothe pain and suffering but also to give back that moral dignity that is often annihilated by physical suffering. To help, so that also the Italians may help

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The Allies with their war effort, and so that our people may rise again morally and economically. Italy has often purged from the folly of her Heads to reach through hard struggles liberty and happiness. This voice that comes to us at the beginning of the year together with the other ones conforts us and gives us hope.

Commenting on the Socialist leader's speech the ITALIA LIBERA states that the solution of the crisis has given way to a delicateness of relations between the two parties that must not be overlooked. The Socialist leader, states the paper, without receding from his lack of faith in the present govt. stressed on the vitality of the pact that ties communists and socialists. Yet the conciliation between what the socialists will do about the crisis and the communist attitude pertains to the socialists. It is on this point that Nenni's speech gave no indications.

In the AVANTI Saragat comments Nenni's speech and says that the fate men of a bloody drained Europe and of a world full of atrocious agonies have been called upon to contribute with their experience, their passion, their humanity to find the road to salvation. The Socialist party intervenes to bring the constructive aid of her doctrine, experience and action; now is not the time for tactics but to insist on fundamental principles. Now we must be coherent in big and little things. And the Govt. crisis is only one of the many episodes of the bitter and painful drama that the Socialist Party leader spoke of ; a drama of a world in flames from which the will of free men and the sacrifice of the heroes will get for the future generations a destiny of liberty and justice.

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Considering Nenni's speech the TEMPO states that the socialist party has two aspects: politically it is liberal, economically it is marxist and Nenni's temperament accentuates the marxist aspect stressing on the effects and practical successes of actin. It gives importance to class struggle and the fight [illegible]ical and juridical liberties become secundary. We know that this was not in his intentions but here it isn't a matter of intentions. It is a matter of [illegible]

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ties and social collectivities; party democratization and class struggles, spiritual liberty and economic determinism. Yet in the present italian situation the struggle for social justice cannot be waged apart from the one for liberty, law and the institutions that guarantee it. One must want preach and struggle for political liberty too; one must make it be respected no less that economical vindications because only this way class struggbs and its reforms mean a struggle for liberty.

Apeaking of the eternal law of the feuds the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE states that only a better social justice can help the world rise. Yet nothing certain about this justice can bee seen beyond myths and utopicle fogs. It is not enough that social justice has rational plans for the distribution of riches if at the same time she does not create conditions so that man may enjoy these distributions without humiliating himself. Otherwise why would socila justice be different from the eternal law of feuds and such? (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

(I) Major Jean P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
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FIRST ISSUE

STATEMENTS OF PRESIDENT OF JAIL VISITING COMMISSION-ANTI NAZI ACTIVITY BEFORE JUNE 5th +JAIL REFORM -PENTIMALLI ANARCHIS T AND SUVICH CRAZY

Rome-

H.E. Amedeo Strazzera Ferniciani, President of the Jail visiting and aid Commission made the following statements to the ORBIS:

"During the 9 months of the Nazi occupation the Commission was very busy and corageous. It succeeded in having many political prisoners transferred to the hospitals after they had been condemned to death sentences and it also succeeded in keeping many other important prisoners from being transferred up north by the nazis.

After June 5th the Commission continued its mission giving moral and material aid to the prisoners and their families. The Allied Authorities highly appreciate this activity and collaborate with it, and lately they have given permission to visit jails in Sardinia, Sicily and Southern Italy. These visits have shown that is is absolutely necessary to reform jail regulations and base them on democratic principles."

Then Strazzera told of the Xmas ceremonies at Regina Coeli jail. On Xmas eve after the mass, in the presence of Dante Veroni, undersecretary of justice; H.E. Musillani, director General of the Jails, the Council of the Commission gave money and foodstuffs to the families of the poorer prisoners.

On Xmas day an altar was set up in the courtyard of the Prison and all the prisoners listened to the mass. A prisoner that had been freed a few days before went back to play the organ. During this occasion the Commission gave out gifts some of which had been sent by the Pope.

Then Strazzera told us about some prisoners. Ochetto, secretary of Caruso, Rome's ex-Questore, states that with the liberation of Northern Italy he will get proffs which will enable him to ask a revision of his trial.

Gen Pentimalli who has been sentenced to 20 years wears a little red bow on his lapel and yells:"I am an anarchist! Long live anarchy!". Suvich, undersecretary for Foreign Affairs during the Fascist period has been taken to a clinic

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ANARCHIS T AND SUVICH CRAZY
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FIRST ISSUE

MARZIALE OUT OF JAIL

Rome-

Lawyer G.B.Marziale, one of the best known fascist prefects has just been let out of jail. He had been arrested on a warrant of the High Commissioner for the purge of fascist crimes just after the liberation of Florence, the prefects native city. Marziali had been in the Poggioreale prison at Naples and then in an allied prisoners camp. He has been freed because during the last nazifascist period he fought together with the patriots; the Germans killed his wife because they considered her the wife of a traitor and because she was a Jew. Marzieli fought in the First World War, then he became a "squadrista"; he was prefect of Bolzano when Hitler came to power, then for three years he was prefect of Naples and Palermo. (ORBIS)

THE ALLIES WILL GIVE BACK SOME REQUISITIONED CARS.

Rome-The President of the Council of the Secretaries of State has studied a plan for the indemnities of vehicles requisitioned by the Allies. This is in relation to the announcement of the Allied Commission that some vehicles will be given back to the Italian Govt. It is not necessary to state that this shows up the determination of the Allies to help the Italian Govt better her means of comunication that have been damaged and destroyed by the war. (ORBIS)

COMMUNIST PARTY OPINION ON AZZI CASE

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Rome-

Gen.Azzi, territorial Commander of the Lazio, Umbria and Abruzzi regions, has been put on the retired list for having published articles on the Italia Libera expressing his opinion on the Army's reconstruction and on the Oath of Allegiance.. The Communist party has put out an official comunique in which it states that, having heard the explanations of the Secretary of War, the Communist Secretaries approve the comunique issued by the Council.

The communist comunique states:

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fects has just been let out of jail. He had been arrested on a war ant of the Hig h Commissioner for the purge of fascist crimes just after the liberation of Florence, the Prefects native city. Marzieli had been in the Poggioreale prison at Naples and then in an allied prisoners camp. He has been freed because during the last nazifascist period he fought together with the patriots; the Germans killed his wife because they considered her the wife of a traitor and because she was a Jew. Marzieli fought in the First World War, then he became a "squadrista"; he was prefect of Bolzano when Hitler came to power, then for three years he was prefect of Naples and Palermo. (ORBIS)

THE ALLIES WILL GIVE BACK SOME REQUISITIONED CARS.

Rome-The President of the Council of the Secretaries of State has studied a plan for the indemnities of vehicles requisitioned by the Allies. This is in relation to the announcement of the Allied Commission that some vehicles will be given back to the Italian Govt. It is not necessary to state that this shows up the determination of the Allies to help the Italian Govt better her means of comunication that have been damaged and destroyed by the war. (ORBIS)

COMMUNIST PARTY OPINION ON AZZI CASE

2558

Rome-

Gen.Azzi, territorial Commander of the Lazio, Umbria and Abruzzi regions, has been put on the retired list for having published articles on the Italia Libera expressing his opinion on the Army's reconstruction and on the Oath of Allegiance.. The Communist party has put out an official comunique in which it states that, having heard the explanations of the Secretary of War, the Communist Secretaries approve the comunique issued by the Council.
The communist comunique states:

2293

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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FIRST ISSUE

"The Communist Party has accepted, and in a certain way it has promoted, the so-called institutional truce to ensure the discipline and the solidity of the Army in this war against Hitler's Germany and Fascism. While they are struggling to renew the army, the communists ask that there be conditions in the Italian army that ensure liberty of political opinions to all officers and soldiers and consent a brotherly collaboration of arms between laborers, intellectuals, with advanced ideas and monarchical officers".

The comunique goes on stating that it cannot help noticing the lack of coherence in the conduct of a general that while persecuting soldiers that sing a popular hymn thinks he has the right of starting a public political campaign. It refuses to believe that to-day one should not join the Army because of the general political situation. This is absurd and it means desertion. If the democratic forces are not ready to fight they give a helping hand to their enemies and they do away with all the possibilities of apurating and renewing the Italian Army.

(ORBIS)

2567

2294
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(ORBIS)

2557

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

2295

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

(I) Major Jhon P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 - A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

2296

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2297

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MOTION

TOTAL ----------

...NED

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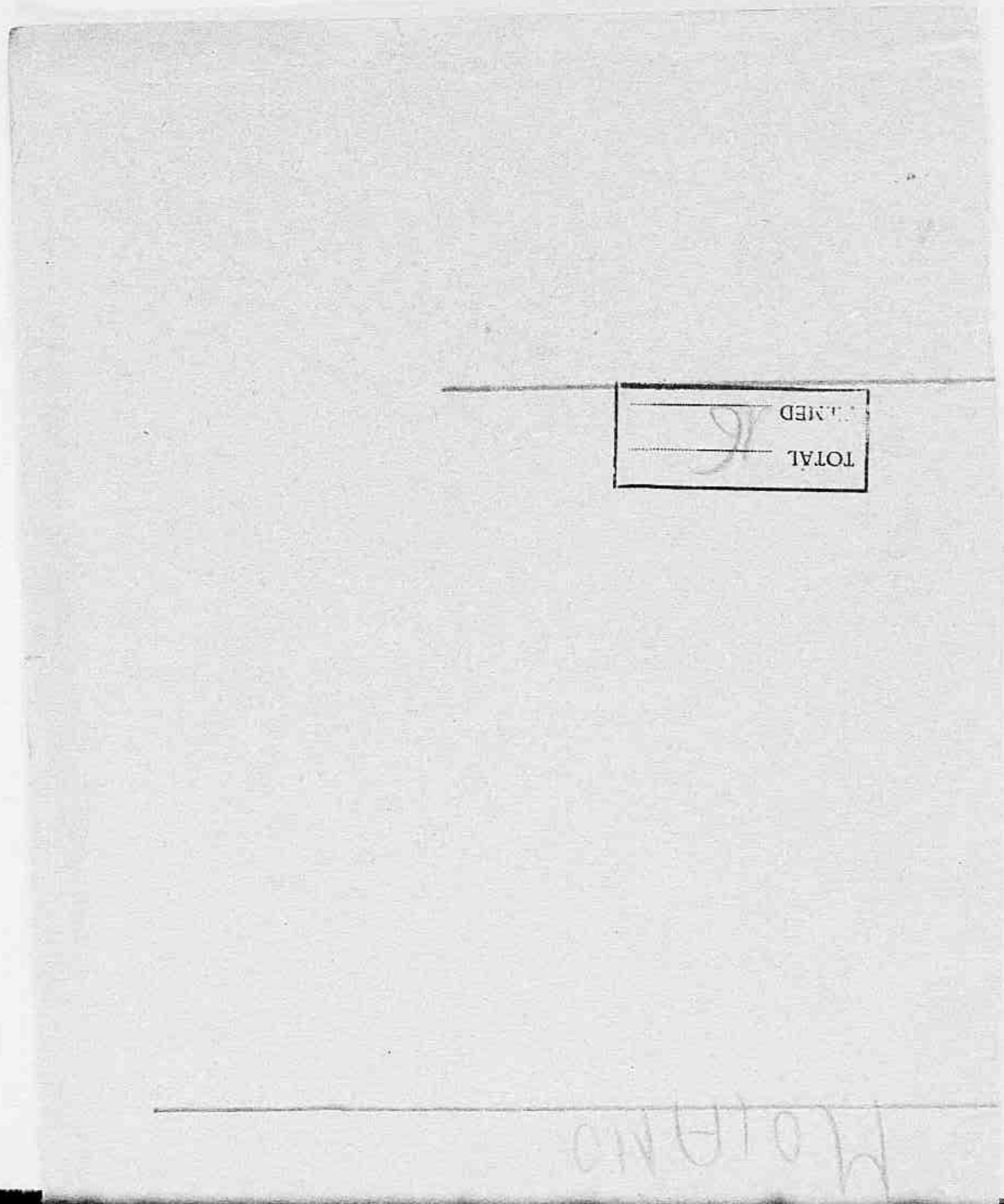
2298



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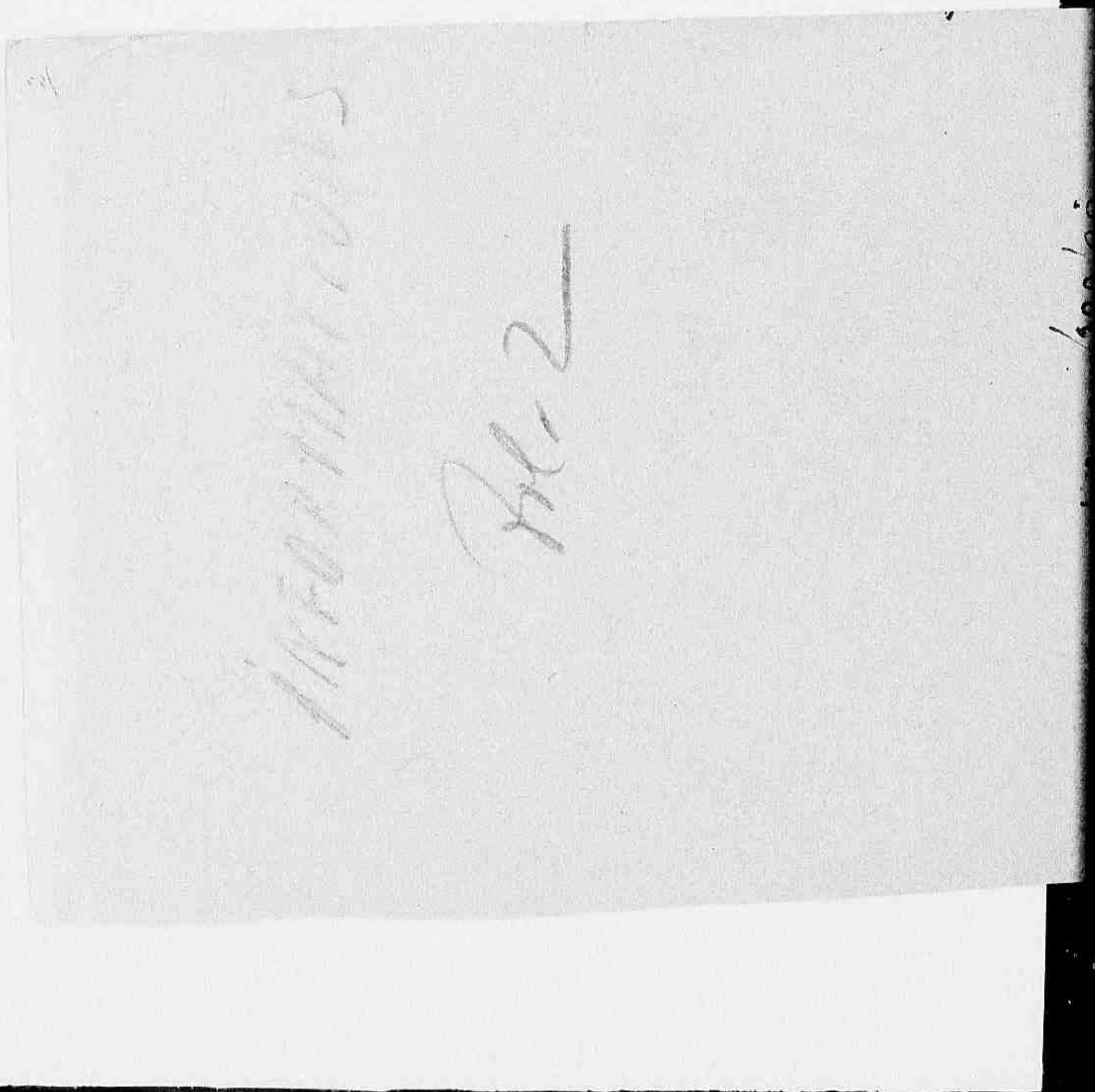

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CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM JAN 45
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