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M)RNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC 31 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS 1944 (Damascas)
AVANTI -socialist

Year of surge
UNITA + communist

1945 (G.Gonella)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

Europe a necessary evil (B.Cialver)
IL TEMPO - independent

Hopes for the new year (M.Ferrara)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE +LIBERAL

Assembly or Commissions?
ITALIA LIBERA - action

1944 Balance (E.Selvaggi)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

WAR Balance of a years war (P.Allaro)
CORRIERE DI ROMA

Greater war effort
ITALIA LIBERA -action

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

ORBIS

0005

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This week has again been over-shadowed by events of war. This is the sixth and true of the world blood-bath. Developments on the various fronts affect not only the international political situation, but, above all, Germany's internal situation.

The Nazi beasts return to the offensive has revealed, as never before, the ever-increasing weakness of the German home front.

After Hitler's suspicious silence, Goebbel's increasingly desperate appeals to resistance and solidarity, and Himmler's latest measures, a powerful drug was needed. And von Rundstedt was called upon to administer it.

This he is doing by throwing the flower of his divisions into the fray. This act of desperation is strangely reminiscent of the last 1918 contorsions, and has only resulted in a huge addition to the toll of German dead.

The Nazi political and military High Command evidently thought it could try another gamble with fate.

The death-agony gave a violent twitch to the western and Italian fronts. Then it calmed down, and is now disappearing under the mounting pressure of the anglo-american columns. The initiative has now definitely returned to Allied hands.

Nevertheless, fifth-column elements still desperately clinging to the edges of the conflict, seized what they thought was an opportunity to fish in troubled waters. Attracted by the idea of exploiting the feelings of war-stricken populations, they attempted to influence morale by spreading rumours. They even went to the point of distributing leaflets proclaiming the return of Fascism and Hitler.

This neorullescence of the part of hired fifth-column agents, while confined within restricted limits, has called forth comments in the foreign press on the existence of Fascist streaks in Italian psychology.

This view is however mistaken. Fascism, as a political ideology, is finished for ever in Italy. To think otherwise, is to lay oneself open to denial. Desultory episodes on the part of some deluded wretch who fancies that the Fascist organisation can be revived, are but the exceptions which confirm the rule. Fascism is a thing of the past; it has been left high and dry, while the waters of history flow on. If any thinking Italian, if any European, were asked to-day what he thinks about Mussolini and Fascism, there would be a single answer: Mussolini and Fascism have brought Italy and Europe to the present catastrophe.

Strangely enough, viewing the question from a purely democratic view-point, ev[illegible] antifascist parties express concern in this

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Strangely enough, viewing the question from a purely democratic view-point, even antifascist parties express concern in this connection. The most noteworthy example of this was afforded by the recent steps taken against the antifascist comic paper "Cantachiaro", which was suspended for a week for having published the full text of Mussolini's speech. This concern must undoubtedly have strengthened the opinion that reviving Italian democracy suffers from political childishness.

The distinguishing mark between the great democracies and the totalitarian States is that citizens of the former can freely express

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their opinions, while citizens of the latter are liable to the death penalty for listening to foreign broadcasts.

There can be no doubt that these occurrences, which encumber developments in liberated Italy and have been too carelessly dismissed as a return of Fascism, are but the exuberance of a people which is giving vent to its feelings after 22 years of repression. There have been the sufferings and hardship of war and the Nazi invasion, and it is perhaps natural there should now be a spate of grousing against the Government, newspaper controversy, and street demonstrations.

It is regrettable that appearances are still against the Italian people. Especially so since Italy, which a lost war and a ruined country have made too physically weak fully to atone for Fascism, nevertheless is conscious of possessing that moral strength which resulted in passive resistance to the Axis war; the consequent fall of Mussolini, and the present heroic vitality of the resistance front. While these moral factors can find no place in a physical assessment of the international situation, their deep significance is not lost on the Allies, and is gradually dispelling the latter's legitimate sense of distrust.

The Pope's speech on the true essence of Democracy has revealed new horizons for the world of tomorrow. In that world, Italy too hopes to find a place. Among the many uncertainties and apprehensions, heartening words have come from overseas in the shape of statements by Senator Harry H. Truman: "At the beginning of the New Year, the American people believes that the Italian people will be able to help itself; we hope that in the peace ensuing on the victory of the United Nations, Italy will again occupy the place to which she is rightly entitled in the concert of nations !

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morning press dec. 31 1944

The Capital's daily papers devote themselves to the years balance and to the national and international situation

Looking towards the future the Popolo states that it should not be considered optimistic to say that the worst part of our moral and physical ills are over. With the end of war operations and destruction of our homes and towns the transoceanic supplies that we need so urgently will enable us to face in 1945 th more important necessities. Besides in 1945 the diplomatic isolation to which fascism condemned Italy will end. She will re-establish her diplomatic relations from China to the Americas and our friendliness towards France and Jugoslavia will be apparent. With the coming year we will be able to value concretely the international credit of the new democratic Italy and see if the world wants to solve the Italian problem, that is if they will recognize the needs of our workmen that want an honest and dignified work at home and abroad.

The leading article of the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE tells of the hopes for the new year. At the beginning of the new year we gather the hopes and promises of the most far away generations of our fathers. They have not been fulfilled otherwise to-day we would not feel that we must repeat them. We are facing our task with a light heart and our children and grandchildren will reap, for if we operate humanely they too will be able to operate humanely.

The AVANTI summarizes in its leading article the general aspect of the war that has changed so much in a few months. It says that the Germans are no more on watch on the vallies overlooking the seas. They are way inside Europe keeping watch on the rivers that still protect their countryOn the Rhine, on the Danube and on the Niemen the freed peoples are more that the ones awaiting freedom. Only Hitler is silent. His court has also disappeared and only Mussolini's and Pavelic's ghosts remain. The retreating Germans leave back of themselves only horrors ruin and misery. The people have risen but they do not recognize their Country so much has it changed. Their eyes are bright with happiness but in front of them is the hard task of a life that must be reconstructed.

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The UNITA states that it can wish its comrades and all the workers a happy New Year with a lighter heart. The New Year will be full of difficulties, it concludes, but it will be a year of victories and realizations.

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Making up the 19.4 balance the ITALIA NUOVA states that after months of liberation the spirits are not serene. Apart from the daily worries that are felt by all, children and grown-ups alike, and the worries for the future, the political diatribes have accentuated the disagreements. Too many Damocle's swords hang on the heads of many for party spirit and not for honest justice. And all this digs ruts while the Country needs collaboration and comprehension.

The Tempo states that the eminently conservatory spirit of the British is so paradoxically affectioned to the tradition that they believe that overcoming continental disagreements and ceasing to be the European arbiter Great Britain will lose her prestige and begin its downfall. Great Britain has become so attached to Europe's drama that it has become a necessary ill for her just like the Doctor clings on to the illness of his patient. To-day that the weight of the European problem weighs on Russia and G.B. she ought ot give way honourably to a new deep europeization of the Isle bringing it from the margins right to the heart of Europe's drama with a sense of comprehension of the Continent's crisis. With this spirit of comprehension G.B. and Russia will begin a new era of reconstruction;

In its leading article the ITALIA LIBERA states that the only way of bringing back to the political life the ones that are still absent is to have public discussions in Parliament or, in the mean time, at an assembly that will substitute Parliament. The majority of the Country is keeping out of its political life. They will constitute the most unstable element of our reconstruction. We must therefore be ready to pay the usual price of a democratic life. So we hope that the Govt. will stop its dilatory policy and that the National Liberation Committee will take over the initiative of appointing an inter-regional organ for free discussions.

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IL QUOTIDIANO devotes its leading article to the political "swellings" now prevalent and which, says the paper, must not be confused with a healthy interest in politics. Political "hot air", the paper goes on, appears to be regarded as a substitute for the lack of food. Those afflicted with the desease lose sight of community interests, and only consider the faction. They are fanatically eager to thrust their representatives into every commission, body, organisation, and village hall; thus infection spreads to the whole country. The evil is ours, but not ours alone. Why, asks the paper, was Italy not accepted as an Ally ? A gesture of this sort would have been more than welcome; hopes and energies would have been poured into the army, with much greater benefit for Italy and the allied cause. But perhaps political considerations prevailed. First politics, then war. Will this view predominate over the peoples' aspiration for peace and liberty as well ? The experiment of Dumbarton Oaks, states the paper, was not calculated to promote good feeling among sincerely-minded democrats.

Politics, concludes the paper, are made for people, not people for politics. They are a means, not an end. First morals, men, and the community, then party, platforms, and Government theories.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA speaks of the disasters of 1944. What of the 1945 dawn ? There is some promise: a General who declares himself to be Italian. Other generals who know their business. Officers of all Arms who love Italy and wish to serve her. Two parties have not lent their men to the ministerial comedy. The Italian people has weighed up men and events, and has given judgement. It has no confidence in the so-called government, despises politicians, and hopes in the triumph of liberty and truth. These forces, concludes the paper, will resist the bribes of the Savoy gang, and will save Italy.

RICOSTRUZIONE states that 1945 will be the year of victory, and that victory will call on all to rally together for the reconstruction of the motherland. Such is our heartfelt wish, concludes the paper, for the year about to begin.

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

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FOURTH ISSUE

STATEMENTS MADE TO "ORBIS" BY AVV. FERRUCCIO LIUZZI, COUNSEL FOR GENERAL PENTIMALLI.

Rome - "ORBIS" Agency continues its enquiry among leading Italian lawyers, to obtain their views on the subject of the High Court of Justice.

Avv. Ferruccio Liuzzi, who defended General Riccardo Pentimalli, made the following statements :

" I consider that the institution of the High Court of Justice is expedient for the trial of all cases coming under Article 2 of the law punishing Fascist crimes, i.e. concerning persons who founded and upheld the Fascist regime. I consider that Article 4 of the same law is prejudicial to citizens' rights, inasmuch as it leaves too much latitude to the High Commissioner, and citizens lose the guarantee that they will be tried by their natural judges.

As regards the Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial, I cannot depart from my capacity of defending counsel. I consider the sentence was not just, since it was based on dereliction of duty; this was not proved because, as I pointed out in the course of the trial, General Pentimalli was perfectly in his rights to move from Casa Mariano to Naples. Furthermore, when he abandoned his quarters at Naples, there was nothing left for him to command. As regards the demurrer made at the opening of the trial (viz., that the Court was not competent to try the case), the verdict proved the demurrer to be justified, inasmuch as the sentence was passed on a purely military offence. As I see it, once the charge of betrayal and all the other political facts had been dismissed, the High Court would have done better to try the two accused for offences within the High Court's province, while the purely military offences should have been brought before Military Tribunals. I must however commend the High Court of Justice for the complete freedom allowed the defence in fulfilling its task.

To sum up, the verdict represented a compromise between Justice and public opinion, the latter having been much worked up by the press. It is praiseworthy however that the High Court of Justice, in its last verdict, proved itself to be fully

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FOURTH ISSUE

SICILIAN EDITION

RECRUITS NOW REPORTING TO BARRACKS - EPISODES OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY

(from our correspondent)

Palermo .. The campaign which the Italian Government indicted as having been started by elements endeavouring to keep youths from answering the call to the colours, is still going on. More leaflets have been distributed, calling on the youths not to report. Nevertheless, many youths are now turning up, and the percentage so far reached is 20%. This percentage is increasing. The most refractory province is Catania, which as a matter of fact has proved the most restive province throughout the recent disorders, which actually started ther . Many youths have been arrested for failing to report, and there has been no reaction on the part of the townsfolk.

On the other hand, concern is expressed over the increase of delinquency. There are organised bands armed with up-to-date German and British weapons, automatic arms, and ample ammunition.

Allied authorities have given full support to local police, and have permitted the use of hand-grenades, in view of the aggressiveness of these bands. A plan is now being discussed to equip carabinieri with tanks and armoured cars which can operate in the mountains, to enable brigandage to be definitely stamped out.

This material is now being concentrated, and may, it is said, be also used to suppress would-be political movements which are but a cloak for local interests.

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THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Rome - His Holiness granted private audiences to Col. Joseph D. Davidson, Lt. Col. Father John M. Clarke and Lt. Col. John E. Marriott, Major John Kennedy, Cap. Morris, and Fr. Umberto Pareggllo. (ORBIS)

NEW APOSTOLIC NUNZIO MONSIGNOR ANGELO RONCALLI LEAVES FOR FRANCE

Rome - The new Apostolic Nunzio left this morning for Paris, en a plane placed at his disposal by the French Government. (ORBIS)

MARESCIAL BASTICO's RECORD IN LIBYA

Rome - In connection with Marshal Ettore Bastico, who was recently purged as a Senator, for his Fascist activity, it is revealed that in 1942, when in Cirenaica, he allowed himself to be over-ruled by General Gastone Gambara, an ardent Fascist, who fought as a volunteer in Spain and was afterwards appointed Ambassador there. Mussolini subsequently appointed him as his Chief of Staff when he made his abortive attempt to set up a Fascist Republican army. (ORBIS)

POPE's LETTER TO MONS. PIETRO FARFAN ARCHBISHOP OF LIMA

Vatican City - On the occasion of Archbishop of Lima Monsignor Pietro Farfan's 50th anniversary of priesthood, His Holiness has sent him a personal letter of felicitation, expressing best wishes and commending the Archbishop's pastoral zeal. (ORBIS)

MONSIGNOR PANICO APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN AUSTRALIA VISITS P.O.W. AND CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMPS

Vatican City - It is learnt in the Vatican that Monsignor Panico, Apostolic Delegate in Australia, has made Christmas visits to prisoners' and civilian internee camps, where Japanese were also interned. He also visited Italian prisoners engaged on agricultural

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MONSIGNOR PANICO APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN AUSTRALIA VISITS P.O.W. AND CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMPS

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Vatican City - It is learnt in the Vatican that Monsignor Panico, Apostolic Delegate in Australia, has made Christmas visits to prisoners' and civilian internee camps, where Japanese were also interned. He also visited Italian prisoners engaged on agricultural work. He gave money gifts to many prisoners, and to all an artistic calendar with the photograph of the Sovereign Pontiff. (ORBIS)

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

ORBIS

0021
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

THIRD ISSUE

CABINET MEETING - MESSAGE FROM NORTHERN NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE - THE CASE OF GENERAL AZZI

Rome - The Cabinet met this morning at 9 A.M., under the presidency of On. Ivanoe Bonomi. The Premier opened the proceedings by acquainting the Ministers with a message received from the National Liberation Committee in Northern Italy, which reasserts full solidarity with the Government and expresses the conviction that a Ministry for occupied Italy will enhance assistance to the volunteers of freedom and to all those now fighting in North Italy.

The Premier then stated that the declaration of December 21 was incorrect in asserting that the Allied Command had recognised the National Liberation Committee of North Italy as the representative organ of all antifascist parties in enemy-occupied territory. The Allied military authorities have granted no form of political recognition to the North Italian Committee; they have however concerted with this Committee military measures directed towards the prosecution of the war behind the enemy's lines. On the other hand, the Italian Government, which has a wider sphere of action, has recognised the North Italian Committee as the organ of antifascist parties in occupied territory. Hence, the Government has deputised the Committee to represent it in the struggle undertaken by patriots against Fascists and Germans in occupied Italy.

The War Minister Casati then announced that General Arnaldo Azzi, commander for Latium, Umbria and Abruzzi, has been relieved of his duties following on the publication of an article by him in a Romo newspaper on December 24.

The Cabinet re-affirmed the duty incumbent on all members of the Armed Forces to maintain that discipline which, while demanding no relinquishment of personal opinions, eschews all action of any kind whatsoever, which may mar military organisation or weaken its efficiency.

(ORBIS)

CAPTURE OF PARACHUTIST DROPPED IN BASSINO AREA - HAD 150.000 LIRE AND A TRANSMITTING SET

(from our correspondent) 2330

Naples - A couple of days ago, in Pontecorvo district, an individual in civilian clothes landed with a parachute dropped by a German Junkers plane. The man made for a farm-house, and asked the owner whether it was possible, for a substantial consideration, to find

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(ORBIS)

CAPTURE OF PARACHUTIST DROPPED IN CASSINO AREA - HAD 150.000 LIRE AND A TRANSMITTING SET

(From our correspondent)

Naples - A couple of days ago, in Pontecorvo district, an individual in civilian clothes landed with a parachute dropped by a German Junkers plane. The man made for a farm-house, and asked the owner whether it was possible, for a substantial consideration, to find a grey-green (Italian) uniform. The owner became suspicious, and advised the Carabinieri. The parachutist was arrested; during his examination he contradicted himself several times when asked to account for the sum of 150.000 lire and a transmitting set which he had been found in possession of. He ended up by confessing to be an Italian parachutist sent on espionage. He had flown from the Bergamo airport on a German plane.

The parachutist has been placed at the disposal of the Allied military authorities.

(ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

WHAT ROME EATS DAILY
Rome- In our first issue we published the prices of the black market. Here is a statistics of the foodstuffs that come through the Annona and that should be sold to the population at controlled prices'Rome Eats daily:
3000 quintali of flour (a quintale is about 225 lbs.)
700 " potatoes and beans
200 " eggs, chicken and fish
3-400 " fruit and greens
500 " wine
1000 various products.
We must add to this 1000 quintali of Wood and 1500 of brown coal to bake bread with.The black market is so prosperous because the above mentioned quantities of foodstuffs are not sufficient' The present situation can be bettered by allowing more wagons for food transportation and a lower rate than trucking ones. The Allied authorities are studying the situation. (ORBIS)

CRISIS OF GOVT. EMPOLYEES ON PENSION
Rome-It is foreseen that in the next meeting the Council of Secretaries of State will consider the situation of Italian Govt. employees living on a pension.Given the high cost of living they undoubtedly are the worst off because of the war' The average pension goes from 800 to 1000 lire a month .A raise of pensions is awaited so that thousands of these poor people will be helped out of the miserable condition in which they live. (ORBIS)

DISORDERS IN SALERNO PROVINCE FOR TAXES
Salerno (From our correspondent)
Serious disorders took place in the little town of San Gregorio Magno above Salerno as new Govt. taxes on pork slaughtering were announced simultaneously with regulations on handing olive oil to the Govt for a rational distribution of it to the people. About 400 persons invaded the Agricultural offices setting it on fire and then they went to the tax office set ing on fire tax books and documents and putting the whole place upside down. The group was getting more and more ferocious and it went towards the Town Hall, the Carabinieri

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SECOND ISSUE

As the seven women responsible for these disorders were arrested over a thousand people came in from outlying villages to keep the police from bringing the women to Palermo. Fortunately there were no dead, yet this is one of the aspects of the uneasiness which reigns in the country and that, now that winter has come, shows up more or less intensely. (ORBIS)

PONTIFICAL READINGS

Vatican City+This morning H.H. the Pope received other diplomats who presented their Xmas and New Year wishes. They were:The Rumanian Minister at the Holy See, H.E. Jonchar Van Weeve, Minister of Holland;Babuscio Rizzo, Italian Charge d'Affaires,Miguel Figueroa y Miranda,Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, the Argentinian Charge d'Affairs and H.E. Antonio Faria Carneiro y Pacheco; the Portuguese Ambassador. (ORBIS)

ACTING-CABINET MINISTER'S SPEECH ON THE AIR

Rome- We are giving a summary of H.E. Fanbio Grosio, acting Cabinet Minister's speech on the air. He stated that the most important thing now is the war. And Italy finds herself in a particular situation because she is living in a state of war and in a post war state as she must face war problems and the formidable economical and social ones of a lost war. Fascism, notwithstanding all its talk about war has not succeeded in forming a warlike spirit favourable to the axis war.To-day our war effort is extremely necessary both to the Allies and to us. The Germans have launched a new offensive which will surely be broken up but it will give them time to breathe and oblige the Allies to new efforts. As the Allies task gets harder our military collaboration must grow.Will they give us the arms, ammunition and the equipment we need? They will give them to a Nation ready to fight. As usual our destiny depends on us. We must not wait for arms to give the men.Arms will not be lacking if our men ask for them resolutely. When the Allies see that men go to colours in numbers and that the army is strong and efficient, then they will believe also the facts and not only

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MORNING PRESS

MAIN HEADLINES ON DEC 30 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

Women's vote and divorce (G.Saragat)
AVANTI! -socialist

It's a moral problem(G.Andreotti)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

Give a hand (F.Giolli)
IL TEMPO +independent

Von Runstedt's offensive (L.Barbaro)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

And the High Commissioner? (A.Cianca)
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Roosevelt's economic "credo" (Vulcan)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

Weeds
CORRIERE DI ROMA

WAR

A lesson (A.Savinio)
IL TEMPO _ independent

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IL TEMPO - independent

2957

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW:

The Capital's press this morning deals with many things: administrative elections, the vote for women, the communist campaign for a National Army, the moral problem, Itlo-French relations, Von Runstedts offensive and Roosevelt's economical credo.

Dealing with divorce and the women's right to vote the Avanti calls the Nations attention to the fact that the next elections will have a great importance for the organical arrangement of the provinces and for the future of Italian democracy. There is a war on to-day and a sense of responsibility will keep the parites from breaking up this truce. Yet it is clear that the result of the elections will decide greatly on the political setup. The elections will be really successful if women are allowed to vote but the liberals are against this as their theory keeps them from any revolutionary decisionof the kind.

The UNITA publishes a proclamation of the direction of the Communist party which tells the basic organizations of the party and all the mass organizations in which the communists have influence to encourage the men to join the Army voluntarily, to help soldiers and to have for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force all the cares that Italians fighting for their Country and its resurrection deserve. The campaign for an Italian Army, states the proclamation, must become a campaign of all the people and be a new step on the road to the destruction of fascism and national rebirth.
The leading article of the POPOLO states that the liberation of the Italians must not come only on a miltary and political ground but above all on a moral ground.
July 2(th and June 4th are memorable dates on our calendar because they mark the end of a regime based on costriction and violence. It suffocated the spirits disciplining like a regiment both men and things it committed malversations and thefts, it wanted to vindicate the basest immoralities. This is what the people feel. Velio Spano can keep on saying that the Nation is not harassed by ills of moral origin.
Will most people think like he does [illegible]

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10 NILG RISS REVIEW

After the first World War Italy and France went off on different roads, states the RIS PO. One towards the Danubian countries, the other towards Prague, Belgrade and Warsaw. So they worked for the King of Prussia and found themselves face to face in the Second War. Now no new mistake must be made. Backing the Govt.s' initiative, the peoples themselves must create international organisms that will resist against the National crisis. One must overcome absolute national sovereignty so that people will again be able to live and so that the hope of a better world will smile upon the men tired of this long war.

The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE dedicated its leading article to Von Rundstedt's offensive that can only put off for a short time the dicesive attack and Germany's total defeat;

The Four "credos" of the U.S. President are dealt with by the ITALIA NUOVA. The Credos are founded on private initiative and on the economical principle of profit. The ideologists of the left are continually against the egoisms of the richer classes, but do they think that all the men have suddenly become so generous as to work free for the community? Would it not be better to follow private initiative and what it can produce for everybody? We think it good to call the attention of many easy constructors of abstract ideologies to Roosevelt's four credos.

ITALIA LIBERA publishe Gen. Azzi's answer to those who criticize him. Writing my article, he states, I foresaw that I would be sent away from the Army and maybe even put in jail. After answering the criticism of the press against him especially by IL POPOLO and RICOSTRUZIONE Gen Azzi states that he is not of the opinion of those who say that soldiers must know how to keep quiet and only know how to die. "We have kept quiet for 20 years, he states, and we have only fought; but we have ruined the

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0034

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 AC DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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FIRST ISSUE

STATEMENTS OF MARIO FERRARA, LIBERAL, ON HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Rome-

The ORBIS is continuing its inquiries among the best Italian lawyers to get their point of view on the institution of the High Court of Justice.
Mario Ferrara of the Liberal party stated as follows:
Even though any comparison with the Special Court for the Defense of the State set up by the Fascists is offensive, I cannot deny my adversion to the High Court formed by the July 27 1944 law decree. I am contrary to preliminary proceedings without control like the ones taking place through the High Commissioner's office and to trials without appeal like those of the High Court.
I believe that a Special Court is justified only by exceptional emergency and by keeping the magistrates out of all political influences. This High Court is not justified by either of these two reasons as there is no exceptional emergency and the Court is mixed thus it gives no guarantee to the defense.
Besides as most of the proceedings are handed over to the ordinary magistracy, it brings the judge in politics and creates a duality of judgements and sanctions that cause uncertainties, inevitable confusion and uneasiness.
I am of the opinion that it would be advisable to make some changes in the law: form the High Court only of High Magistrates and allow an appeal to the united Sections of the Supreme Court.
(ORBIS)

BLACK MARKET PRICES IN ROME

Rome-The ORBIS has gotten information in the Roman black markets so as to have an idea of the present cost of life. Here is an average of the weeks prices.

Bread	L. 85	a Kilo	Beef	L.400	Kilo
Flour	" 110	" "	Veal	" 500	"
Corn meal	" 85	"	Horse meat	300	"
chicken	" 450	"	Pork	500	"
sausages	" 600	"	ham	900	"
salame	" 850	"	sardines	450	"
anchovies	" 450	"	tuna	750	"
beans	" 130	"	lentils	150	"
onions	" 40	"	potatoes	45	"
butter	700-800		olive oil	400	Kt.

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chicken	" 450	"	Pork	800	"
sausages	" 600	"	ham	900	"
salame	" 850	"	sardines	450	"
anchovies	" 450	"	tuna	750	"
beans	" 130	"	lentils	150	"
onions	" 40	"	potatoes	45	"
butter	700-800		olive oil	400	Lt.
fresh cheese	300		cottage cheese	330	a Kg.
sheep cheese	750	a Kilo	bacon	600	

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

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FIRST ISSUE

eggs	34	each	milk	45	qt.
salt	200	Kilo	tomato paste	220	Kilo
jam	350	"	corn on wine	40	qt.
honey	500	"	good wine	80	qt.
chocolate	1700	"	vinegar	40	"
tea	1500	"	liqueurs	1000	a bottle
coffee	1200	"			

(ORBIS)

PROJECTS OF NORTH-AMERICAN TECHNICIANS ON ITALIAN RECONSTRUCTION

Rome- The Public Works Dept. is studying -with the National Reconstruction Committee - economical houses for the people of the poorer classes. As building material is lacking they are planning to use synthetic materials which will not compromise the solidity of the construction. Special importance will be given to the projects of talented american technicians who have recently found a way of building solid, pretty and economical little houses using materials which can easily be found. These little homes will be of particular usefulness in Italy where the war has destroyed so many houses and so many families are without a dwelling. (ORBIS)

WHARF-PORTERS' SABOTAGE AT NAPLES

Naples- (From our correspondent)

Dec. 14th a group of wharf-workers at the service of the Allies sabotaged some Allied merchandise to protest against daily wages. After a close examination 57 workmen were sent away; (ORBIS)

PUBLIC ORDER IN ROME

Rome- The police is doing its best to react against the steadily growing amount of delinquency, and is trying to prevent it. There are now flying patrols which go around during curfew hours. To have an idea of the work of these patrols, on thenight from Dec 27-28the interior Carabinieri of Rome asked 448 persons for credentials, it searche 13 for suspicion of theft and bearing arms and it controlled the circulation of 252 vehicles. (ORBIS)

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salt	200	Kilo
jam	350	"
honey	500	"
chocolate	1700	"
tea	1500	"
coffee	1200	"
tomato paste	220	Kilo
common wine	40	qt.
good wine	80	qt.
vinegar	40	"
liqueurs	1000	a bottle

(ORBIS)

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ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

(I)
Major Jhon P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. of Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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29/12/1944 ECONOMIC SUPPLEMENT

ECONOMIC NEWS

COAL-MINING IN SARDINIA.

Allied assistance, and the tenacity of Italian industrialists, have enabled coal-production in Sardinia to be considerably intensified. The monthly output now averages 45/50.000 tons.

The maximum output was achieved in 1940, with a monthly average of 150.000 tons; this had fallen to 5000 tons by June and July 1943, owing to air bombardments, and difficulties of transport. Since 1943, unemployment was spreading among Sardinian coalminers. The position is now reversed, and more and more men are finding employment. They are now proving more willing workers than before, for they realise they are contributing to the war effort and to the Allied victory. (ORBIS)

GASOMETERS AT WORK AGAIN

The supply of gas for lighting is a public service of primary importance in liberated Italy, owing to the difficulties attendant on electric supplies and apparatus, and lack of fuel.

First air bombardments, and then German destruction, have played havoc with gasworks in every Italian town.

Gas companies have set to work on repairs. However, an initial survey carried out in the provinces which have been handed back to the Italian administration, shows that the complete re-organisation of damaged plant would require 2.500 quintals of metal material, 50 qtls. of varnish, and 3000 sq.metres of "Eternit" sheets, besides huge quantities of electrical apparatus and lubricants.

Only a portion of the gasworks can use lignite; most of them are run on imported coal. The lack of the latter is the main cause of the dearth of gas, and the efforts of Allied authorities to get this important public service into working order again, are being eagerly and gratefully followed by the civilian population. (ORBIS)

[illegible]TION ON THE UPWARD TREND

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ECONOMIC NEWS

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(ORBIS)

TOMATO SAUCE PRODUCTION ON THE UPWARD TREND

In Naples and Salerno provinces, the tomato-sauce industry has already achieved satisfactory results, both from the standpoint of the industrialists concerned, and the Allied authorities who have spared no pains to set the industry on its feet once more.

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

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The war had hit this industry very hard. It was already in a bad way, owing to the mistakes committed by Fascist economic policy. While potential output averages 750.000 quintals yearly, the 1942 output for liberated Italy was less than 250.000 qtls. Southern Italy's establishments' productive capacity should be 500.000 qtls. annually. Could this figure be attained, the home market could be amply supplied, and there would still be large quantities available for export.

(ORBIS)

LARGE DEMAND FOR DRIVING-BANDS.

Italian industry urgently needs supplies of driving-bands. We understand that the matter has been taken up by the Allied Commission. Three Italian factories have begun to turn out driving-bands, but this supply is far short of the immediate requirements, which are reckoned at 600 tons.

There is particular demand for flat and round leather bands, rubber and cloth bands, barrier belts, and metal joints for belts.

(ORBIS)

SALVAGE OF MOTORVEHICLE SPARE PARTS.

The unsatisfactory state of motorvehicles in liberated Italy has caused some spare part dealers to investigate the possibility of salvaging parts of Italian military vehicles abandoned in Libya, during the previous war years. The Allied Commission will be approached in this connection.

Many vehicles were left behind in Africa, and though exposure and other factors may have wrought damage, nevertheless it is hoped that considerable material may be salvaged. (ORBIS)

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRIC CONDUCTING WIRE

The only electric conductives factory in liberated Italy, situated in Naples, has now been repaired. It had been considerably damaged by air bombardment during the German occupation.

The factory's output is small, but anything that could be done to increase it even slightly, would appreciably affect general reconstruction, in view of the dearth of electric material in liberated

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MANUFACTURE OF TANNING PRODUCTS. 1950

Two establishments in Palermo have recently resumed activity. They are reckoned to be supplying the tanning industry with over 10 qtls. of tanning product daily.

(ORBIS)

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MISTAKEN APPREHENSIONS CONCERNING CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

Generally well-informed circles have rejected the supposition that the appearance of new Bank of Italy notes is connected with an increase of currency circulation. The new notes, which have given rise to this supposition, are recognisable by the signature of the Commissioner who now replaces the former Governor Azzolini, who was recently tried and sentenced by the High Court of Justice.

These notes have been placed on circulation, it is added, to replace worn-out notes of previous issues.

The foregoing information is probably trustworthy, in view of the Treasury Minister's recent statements as to the stoppage of further issues. Nevertheless, as uneasiness is felt in many quarters, an official denial of these rumours - probably floated by "fifth column" - would be welcome. (ORBIS)

ITALIAN FARMERS FEDERATION - OPERATION AND FUTURE PLANS

The Federazione Italiana degli Agricoltori (F.I.D.A.) covers all Provincial Associations set up in the liberated provinces; hence it represents a large number of farmers. Its policy is completely the opposite to that pursued by the former Fascist Confederation. It is free and non-political, and has no connection with any particular party; its local organs are largely self-governing, and there is no unwarranted interference on the part of the central body.

The Federation includes all farmers and farmer-owners. Its object is to promote a practical interpretation of property's social function, and it upholds the view that the more loyally are duties towards the community carried out, the better is the defence of individual rights ensured. It therefore aims at safeguarding and increasing the mezzadria (metayage, or half-share) system, and every form of agricultural agreement which facilitates class collaboration and the raising of labourers' economic and moral standards; small holdings are one of the goals aimed at.

The F.I.D.A. was instrumental in bringing about the recent decrees concerning "mezzadria" and other share systems.

The Federation further plans to afford assistance in connection with claims for war damages. It will support the National Land Reclamation Federation as regards reconstruction of damaged farms and replacement of livestock. The F.I.D.A. is recognised de facto by the Ministerial organs, as representing the wishes of the Federated Associations.

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The Federation's central organs are a Provisional Central Committee, and an Executive. These will be confirmed or replaced at the general meeting to which all provincial delegates have been summoned for the 14th January. Among the items on the meeting's agenda are "war damages", "land grants to peasants", "pooling and

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and prices of agricultural produce". The Federation's central offices consist of a General Secretariate and three sub-sections dealing with syndical, relief, and technical and economic matters.
(ORBIS)

SUNDRY ITEMS

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS.

The arrival of American experts in Italy, and the possibility of travelling to America for reasons connected with the war effort or economic reconstruction, render the drawing-up of economic plans in Italy ever more urgent. Time must not be wasted, nor efforts frittered away.

All are agreed that, once the limited repairs now being carried out by the Allies and the Italian authorities, are over, the real work of reconstruction will have to be undertaken. Efforts will first have to be concentrated on machine-tools. Priority must be given to processes and industries which enable others to function, or which can export the finished product without first having to import raw materials from abroad.

Under this heading come cities, hydro-electric plant, railways. "ORBIS" learns that plans in this direction are now being examined by the Italian and Allied authorities. "ORBIS" will give detailed particulars in every case.

As regards industry, priority will be given to factories turning out machinery or parts of industrial machinery. A scheme in this connection is now being drawn up and will shortly be submitted to the Italian and Allied authorities.

Once driving power and transport are available, the following are the main Italian industries which can resume exports and start their manufacturing cycle, without having to resort to imported raw materials: zinc (Sardinia), mercury (Tuscany), hemp (Emilia), silk yarn, hemp rayon (Lombardy, Piedmont, Emilia), silk textiles, and mixed silk and rayon (Lombardy, Piedmont), hats (Piedmont and Tuscany), furniture (Tuscany), crockery (Tuscany and Lombardy), glass (Lombardy and Veneto), artisan products.

The latter are made throughout Italy, but mainly in Sicily, Sardinia, Tuscany, Marche, Veneto, and the Alps.

Artisans make a limited use of wood, ceramic, iron, glass, stones, marble, hemp, lace, straw embroidery. All these are to be

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Artisans make a limited use of wood, ceramic, iron, glass, stones, marble, hemp, lace, straw embroidery. All these are to be found in Italy. Artisan products, often made by members of the same family who carry on a long-established tradition, are known the world over and may still represent an important feature of our exports.

(ORBIS)

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Sundry items

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM (AFTER STATEMENTS BY ON.SOLERI TREASURY MINISTER)

The figures announced by On. Soleri to the Cabinet on December 23 were not accompanied by any enunciation of financial policy.

The lira must be pegged down. It is no use waiting for the problem to become practically unsolvable. Circulation now amounts to 500 milliards; there is diffidence and misgiving, and little chance of investment; this is the breeding-ground for a general collapse. Some sort of standard must be set up again. Wages and salaries cannot eternally race after the cost of living, without ever catching it up.

The financial problem of liberated Italy must be separated from that of occupied Italy, and dealt with separately. The Northern Government's circulation and commitments are an unknown quantity, and must be handled in due course.

In addition to this separation, short-term credits or investments by the same foreign groups which previously had interests in Italian economic life, and are still interested in safeguarding it, will help to stabilise the lira, thus facilitating the resumption of manufacturing activity, and trade with other countries.

Definite stabilisation must come later on, when business is back to normal. There must first be, however, a definition of policy on the part of United States and Great Britain, and an automatic and reciprocal adjustment of currencies on the basis of national production, costs and international trade.

Adjustment of currency in one country or group of countries is useless. It will only lead to closed economy, autarchy, control, commercial strife, and the other factors which played so large a part in bringing about the present war.

Mutual co-operation in resuming work and eliminating trade barriers will do more to promote world peace than all the schemes put forward at Dumbarton Oaks.

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ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

(r)
Mr. Major LIONEL FILLMORE
A. C.
Palazzo ex Grand Hotel
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 110 ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 41290

N. | Date December 30 1944 | Pag. 1

FOURTH ISSUE

PROF. ISRAELE ZOLLI RABBI OF ROME JEWISH COMMUNITY INTERVIEWED BY "ORBIS" AGENCY - THE JEWISH HOME - 5.500.000 JEWS KILLED BY NAZIS IN GERMANY AND OCCUPIED TERRITORY - NEED FOR CHAIRS OF NEO-JEWISH TONGUES IN COMMERCIAL UNIVERSITIES - PALESTINE - EMBRYO JEWISH PARLIAMENT IN PALESTINE - WILL PALESTINE BE RAISED TO STATUS OF BRITISH DOMINION ? - TRADING COMPANY FOR EXCHANGES BETWEEN SWEDEN AND PALESTINE

Rome - Prof. Israele Zolli, Rabbi of the Rome Jewish Comaunity, made the following statements to "Orbis" Agency in regard to the problem of a Jewish Home in Palestine, and Palestine's future relations with Italy and the rest of the world. Prof. Zolli is a leading Zionist; his mother belonged to a Committee for the relief of Russian Jews, at the time of the Czar.

- How can the problem of a Jewish Home be solved ?

- As you know, before the first world war, the scheme favoured by the famous Dr. Herzl aimed at setting up a Jewish Home in Uganda, to safeguard Jews from the persecutions of the Czarist "pogroms". The scheme was abandoned, and Zionists' efforts were then all concentrated on Palestine, where 650.000 Jews now live. This seems a lot, but it is not, if you consider the time they took to settle down. None of the Great Powers gave the support necessary for more intense immigration. This was partly due to the Jewish situation in European countries, where they consisted of minorities; in Roumania they were regarded as foreigners without diplomatic protection. No international move could be attempted, as the political viewpoint then obtaining made any such move appear as interference in other countries' internal affairs. However, the problem now requires urgent solution; it is not a question of general relief; it is a question of settling Jewish workers in a home-land where they can have opportunities to earn their livelihood. Each one must be specialised in one or more branches, so as not to be a burden on others. Thus, for example, girls start their apprenticeship by packing oranges, but later on they must acquire skill in other agricultural activity.

- How many Jews are there in the world ?

- They were estimated at 18.700.000. Of these, about 5.500.000 were killed by the Nazis; 3.000.000 are reckoned to have escaped from Germany and occupied territory. 3.000.000 live in Russia. This

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PARLIAMENT IN PALESTINE - WILL PALESTINE BE RAISED TO STATUS OF BRITISH DOMINION ? - TRADING COMPANY FOR EXCHANGES BETWEEN SWEDEN AND PALESTINE

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could accomodate a population half-Jewish and half-Arab. Immigration should certainly be speeded up. Much reliance is placed on Anglo-saxon Jews in general, and American Jews in particular. The idea has already been broached to change the name of "National Home" into "Jews Commonwealth".

- What will relations be between the Jewish Home and Italy ?

- Italy is pledged to the solution of the Jewish problem by a declaration made by Marchese Imperiali, former Ambassador in Constantinople. After 1918, Prof. Zolli submitted plans to promote cultural and commercial exchanges with Palestine. The latter is a market which pays cash down; Italian ships were carrying on profitable trade in goods and passengers years ago. The ships provided special kitchens and other amenities, so that emigrants preferred the Italian lines to any others. It was Fascist policy that, blindly grovelling before Hitlerism, destroyed these relations.

Palestine must now be looked upon as the real Jewish home. The idea has already had the approval of America and Russia. The Holy See may be sure that the Holy Places will be respected, and the present Pope realises that this is the only solution to one of the most pressing problems. In Palestine, Jewish labour is toiling and producing, reclaiming land and building cities. Tel-Aviv was a hamlet; now it is a city. Italy is now starting her reconstruction, with Allied machinery and help; she will resume her activity and be able to act as a connecting-link between Europe and Palestine. The latter may become a natural mart for Italian commodities.

Hence, Neo-Jewish, which is to Biblical Jewish what Italian is to Latin, more or less, must be introduced into Italy's future commercial vocabulary. I speak from experience, as some time ago, the correspondence with Italian banks and insurance houses in Palestine used to be held up for a long time, on account of translation. It would therefore seem advisable to establish Chairs of Neo-Jewish at the commercial universities, for the training of consular officials, agents, commercial correspondents and journalists. These should know, and be able to interpret, the political and economic requirements of the new Jewish Home.

This is the policy pursued abroad. The Holy Sinod in Russia has set up a Chair of Modern Jewish. The Grand Rabbi of Jerusalem went to Russia to visit it, accompanied by Prof. Prodetsky. A Swedish-Palestinian trading company has already been formed.

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- How is the Palestine Government composed ?

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– The laws are made by the British High Commissioner. There is however a Jewish Agency, a sort of embryo Parliament composed of Jewish representatives. To eliminate friction between Jews and Arabs, the Palestine problem will perhaps be solved by raising Palestine to the status of a British Dominion. As regards the situation of the Arabs, it is much improved, for Jewish immigration has brought the means of earning a livelihood, and saving money, to all.

(ORBIS)

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29/12/1944 PRESS REVIEW afternoon

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA notes that concord is on everybody's lips, but it gets no further. In the name of concord, says the paper, the "Risorgimento" ended with the annexation of most of Italy to the Piedmontese monarchy, and Garibaldi's plan was betrayed and set at nought. Concord was then crushed by the monarchy and its supporters. "LA VOCE" quotes historical episodes, such as the intrigues of Cavour and the Savoy generals against Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel's entry into Naples, and the gradual filching of power by the monarchy, which resulted in Garibaldi having to go, and Mazzini having to flee from the hired agents who were shouting "death" at the great Genoese exile. The Italian people is prepared to sacrifice its blood and its belongings, if this will give Italy freedom, democracy, peace with all peoples, and the universal alliance of nations. The paper calls on all Italians, parties and classes to rally together; concord can be achieved by eliminating the monarchy, which is the maker of discord.

RICOSTRUZIONE discussing the form and limits and of Sicilian self-government, notes that a definite stand must be taken: self-government is not to be turned to the uses of private interests; it must be used for the benefit of all Sicilians, to achieve a greater social justice. Self-government must be entirely democratic, i.e. the entire people must decide the fate of Sicily. Otherwise, Sicilians' slavery would continue as before.

(ORBIS)

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LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA notes that concord is on everybody's lips, but it gets no further. In the name of concord, says the paper, the "Risorgimento" ended with the annexation of most of Italy to the Piedmontese monarchy, and Garibaldi's plan was betrayed and set at nought. Concord was then crushed by the monarchy and its supporters. "LA VOCE" quotes historical episodes, such as the intrigues of Cavour and the Savoy generals against Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel's entry into Naples, and the gradual filching of power by the monarchy, which resulted in Garibaldi having to go, and Mazzini having to flee from the hired agents who were shouting "death" at the great Genoese exile. The Italian people is prepared to sacrifice its blood and its belongings, if this will give Italy freedom, democracy, peace with all peoples, and the universal alliance of nations. The paper calls on all Italians, parties and classes to rally together; concord can be achieved by eliminating the monarchy, which is the maker of discord.

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(ORBIS)

2944

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290
N. 109 | Data December 29 1944 | Ore 16.30 | Pag. 1
THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning accorded separate audiences to the ~~Ministers of Great Britain~~, Slovakia, Lithuania, Order of Malta, China and Finland, for the presentation of Christmas and New Year greetings. Mons. Ottaviani, Assessor of the Holy Office was also received in private audience.

(ORBIS)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR DIABETIC CHILDREN AT THE SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA

Rome - Diabetic children undergoing treatment at the surgery of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, will receive seasonal gifts in the shape of toys, clothing and shoes.

The gifts have been purchased privately, or collected among the friends of Signora Silvestri, the wife of the Sanitary Director of the Order's Surgeries.

Prince Chigi will be present at the presentation of the gifts.

(ORBIS)

GENERAL SITUATION IN SIENA AND OUTLYING DISTRICTS
(from our correspondent)

Siena - Naturally enough, war is the dominating factor in Siena and the Siena Province, which is just behind the lines. Political and civilian life are thereby affected, and the population is keenly aware of the abnormal state of affairs.

The province has suffered considerable damage, especially on the part of withdrawing Germans and Fascists. It may be fairly stated that the nazifascists, not content with dynamite, made use of hammers and pick-axes to vent their destructive fury on machine-tools which they could not carry off, and which were essential to handicrafts, industry and agriculture.

This, together with general looting on the part of nazi-fascists, has caused a dearth of many commodities, especially clothing, domestic articles, utensils, and accessories such as soap, razor-blades, and so on. Allied authorities are doing their best to supply deficiencies.

The political situation is likewise unsettled, as the National Liberation Committee parties do not possess the whole-hearted allegiance

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The political situation is likewise unsettled, as the National Liberation Committee parties do not possess the whole-hearted allegiance of the population. Numerically considered, the parties rank as follows: Christian Democrats, Communists, Actionists, Socialists, and, far behind, Labour Democrats and Liberals. The majority of the population has not yet come off the fence. Socialist ideas are followed with interest, as evidenced by the demonstrations for Saragat, when the Socialist party leader visited Siena in his official

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capacity.

Outside the National Liberation Committee, organisation is proceeding on the part of the Republican party, and the Italian Democratic Party, which has the monarchist trend in its following.

As regards food, black market thrives; the main shortage is felt in meat, eggs and butter. There is a market in oil, for, although Rome is an oil-producing province, yet the oil available is bad. Here again measures are being taken by the Allied authorities.

(ORBIS)

(Note for correspondents)

WILL THERE BE A FINE ARTS MINISTRY ?

Rome - According to rumours circulating in artistic circles, a scheme has been floated by Silvio D'Amico, Director of the Rome R Dramatic Academy, theatre critic of the "Tribuna", and playwright, aiming at detaching the General Direction of Fine Arts from the Education Ministry and making the former the nucleus of a new ministry to be known as "Fine Arts".

The present Fine Arts General Direction should also be placed in charge of certain entertainment services now handled by the Undersecretary for Press, Travel and Entertainment.

The rumour has been strengthened by the expected impending abolition of this Undersecretariat, which is the direct descendant of the Ministry of Popular Culture, Fascism's most powerful tool in harnessing the press and all artistic activity to the chariot of Mussolini's dictatorship.

No forecast can yet be made as to further developments in this connection, but artistic circles strongly maintain that art must return to the enjoyment of complete freedom, which is the pre-requisite for all achievements of the kind.

(ORBIS)

1942

APPOINTMENT OF NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EPURATION

Rome - As previously reported, the next Cabinet meeting will decide on the successor to Count Carlo Sforza in the post of High Commissioner for Epuration. Many names have been mooted as to the next Commissioner, as reported by "ORBIS". Persistent mention has been made of Avv. Giuseppe Pagani, Sectional President of the Supreme Court, who was pensioned off under the Fascist regime for

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tent Commissioner should in any case be a Communist. It is also said that,unless a satisfactory solution be found, he will not take up his post as Minister for Occupied Italy. (ORBIS)

EXPECTED POSTPONEMENT OF TRIAL AGAINST SENATORS ALFREDO FELICI, GIACOMO CURTOLO, STEFANO DE RUGGIERO.

Rome - The trial against Senators Alfredo Felici, Giacomo Emilio Curstolo and Stefano Ruggiero, now in custody; and Cesare Gancvesi, Paolo Vinasse De Regny and Giuseppe Guadagnini, absconders, charged with receiving monthly allowances from the secret funds for acting as informers in the Senate, will almost certainly be postponed. The accused are liable under article 3 of the antifascist law, which speaks of 'substantial activity contributing to the maintenance of Fascism".

Postponement of the trial has been requested by counsels for the defence, on the grounds, so it is said, that two of the Senators cannot be moved about.

The likelihood of a postponement is borne out by the fact that, while the trial should start on January 8, a Public Prosecutor has not yet been appointed. (ORBIS)

WAR's EFFECTS - STRANGE STATEMENTS BY MAN CHARGED WITH THEFT

Rome - Dante Spagnoli, charged with aggravated theft, appeared this morning before one of the sections of the Rome Penal Court. When the President asked him whether he realised the gravity of the offence which is liable to six years' imprisonment, and expressed his astonishment at the thefts having been committed by an uncensured person, Spagnoli smilingly answered: "Just as you like, Excellency, it's all the same to me. I know I am uncensured, but I took the only possible course. If I go to prison, I shall have no worries while I am there. If I go free, I shall have the devil of a business trying to make ends meet. Perhaps you don't realise what it costs to live".

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(ORBIS)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006

ORBIS

(E)
Mr. Major DICKLI Fidlon
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corp. Fascisti
Via Veneto
R O M A

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

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

SECOND ISSUE

SENATE MEET FOR LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC CONCENTRATION
Rome - A private meeting was held day before yesterday at the Senate. There were about 90 Senators invited by Bergamini and they discussed on the Liberal Democratic Concentration of which Senator Bergamini is greatly interested. The realization of this concentration which should represent the right wing of the liberal party seems imminent and consents are numerous.
Besides the names of Bergamini we have heard those of Senators Frassati, Cerruti and della Torretta.
It is believed that the Giornale D'Italia will come out shortly. Maybe the paper will have a new title. (ORBIS)

LATEST CURRENCY QUOTATIONS AT THE BLACK MARKET
Rome-The underground sale of currency continues in Rome. The police made a surprise yesterday morning at Piazza Colonna where these money traders work and arrested many persons and seized quite a quant ty of currency and gold pieces. Prices are again going up and while a few days ago the Sovereign had gone from 7,200 to 5,000 to-days quotations are going up quickly.
HERE ARE THE LATEST QUOTATIONS

gold pound	6700
gold dollar	1358
Marengo	5360
paper pound	700
dollar	290
French franc	165
Algerian franc	220
Swiss franc	80

(ORBIS)

COMMISSION FOR GIFTS TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS
Rome- A Commission has been appointed to make up and give out gifts to soldiers in the Hospitals in Rome. The Duchess of Genoa suggested the idea and together with wives and widows of soldiers decorated with a gold medal for Valor she handed out gifts on Xmas day at the Cesare Battisti, Leonian, and Montegrappa Hospitals. (ORBIS)

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Fontegrappa Hospitals. (ORBIS)

DOG SAVES HUNTERS LIFE
L'Aquila -(from our correspondent)
Here is a case which interested the little mountain villages
of the Majella: One Gilberto Bandini had gone hunting with his
dog. He saw a beautiful eagle, shot at it, but only wounded it.
Having finished all his cartridges he tried to use his rifle

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

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SECOND ISSUE

as a bet but it slipped from his hands maybe on account of the cold. The Eagle plunged down upon him and tried to strike at him with its beak and claws. Then the dog jumped on the eagle trying to seize it by the neck. The bird then changed its target and charged against the dog that continued to fight though bloody and wounded till the hunter killed the eagle with his hunting knife. The eagle, with its wings spread, measured about 2yds. 8inches. The dog died of its wounds and the hunter stated that he will have it stuffed so that he can have it with him even now that it is dead. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

LEONIDA REPACI RESIGNS FROM "IL TEMPO", ... --
WHICH WILL INSTEAD BE OFFICIAL PAPER.

Rome+ Leonida Repaci, co-director of the "Tempo", independent, has resigned. He has decided to do this as his paper first was independent but lately it had abandoned this position and had decided to follow a political trend. Well informed circles state that it will become an officious paper, just about what the "Temps" was at the Quai d'Orsay. (ORBIS)

TWELVE RESIGNING SENATORS

Rome- The High Court of Justice in its Council meeting held Dec. 28 1944 has taken the following decisions following the judgement of preceeding meetings and on strictly political basis;
The following Senators are debarred from their Rights:

1) Arnoni Tommaso Fortunato
2) Bastico Ettore
3) Buronzo Vincenzo
4) Calze Rini Alberto
5) Catalano Carlo Giuseppe
6) Dudan Alessandro
7) Guerresi Agostino
8) Levi Isaia
9) Mazzetti Ottorino
10) Molisani Teodoro
11) Sailer Emilio
12) Trapani Lombardo Antonio

-The request of debarrment for Senator Giuliano Arturo has been denied.
-It has announced the deaths of Senators Guidi Fabio and Poggi Tito.

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-It has announced the deaths of Senators Guidi Fabio and Pogi TIto.

-It has adjourned the examination of other Senators' positions till the next meeting. (ORBIS)

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0008

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC 29 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

War continues (P.Nenni)
AVANTI! -socialist

Northern plague
IL TEMPO -(G.Cassinelli)

There is also a war going on (U.Ferrara)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

Rossini crescendo (R.Lucifero)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratico

Grecia docet (G.Gonella)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

Sanctions
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Italy and France (Velio Spano)
UNITA -communist

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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

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The discussions on the interior and international situation continue in the morning press of the Capital.

The AVANTI's leading article deals with the new situation that has been complicated by the Greek events and the psycological and political crisis of the recently liberated Countires. The most mortifying thing is that Italy is out of the war, living at its margins with only a few divisions which are being instructed and kept aside because they are too few. Why?-asks the AVANTI. No one will ever answer but will stay on technical grounds. Technical difficulties have never kept the partisans of the Lazio, Umbria, Tuscany, Marche and Romagna from giving a contribution to the war against nazi-fascists. And the Allies have loyally recognized the quantity and quality of it. On the other hand technical difficulties would never have hindered the formation of a national army if the allies on one side, internal reactionary forces on the other side and the Govt's hesitations had not compromised the psychological premises for a democratic surge of the Nation. Many Americans and British recognize to-day the mistakes of their policy in Italy and Greece. They admit that they are wrong. And also the Italian conservatories are wrong and all the parties of the National Liberation Committee that consider anti-fascism the same as the pseudo liberalism of the Giolitti period. And Bonomi is wrong when he insists in giving Italian politics an "ancien-régime" moderation line and tries to elude all problems considering them ordinary administration.

The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE states that there is a war on and it is the Italians and only the Italians who must fight it above the political situations which change day by day, hour by hour. The war is ahead of us, back of us, in us. We must fight it. There is nothing else to do and we cannot do otherwise. If there are men who do not present themselves to colours it is a result of the Sept. 8th confusion. But there are thousands a young men who have asked voluntarily to go and fight. There are all the officers who have refused to follow Graziani and his staff, who escaped from the barracks surrounded by the Germans, from sealed trains, from concentration camps; the patriots who fought in the zones that have been liberated there are the veterans of the last war that want only to fight. These are sufficient to form a big army that, if well led, would be sufficient to form and the fascists out of

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Speaking of the second Bonomi Govt.'s program the IT.LL. NUOVA states that it is necessary that the nation be informed of the Govt's intentions and the way it intends putting them through. One must not take advantage of the fact that the Italians have been used to fascist methods and try to impose a new Govt. and one cannot expect the country to live eternally between two fascist methods.

The IT.LL. LIBERA polemizing with the POPOLO, christian democrats paper, that has asked for disciplinary punishment for General Azzi, states that after the Azzi episode things will get worse instead of getting better. With the action of the War Dept. that touches the outer manifestation of the uneasiness and not the reason of the uneasiness itself thousands of officers will learn to keep quiet and to repress themselves and also to breed a spirit of revenge and to wait. Thus the Country's situation gets worse and skepticism, indifference, contempt take root.

Considering the relations between Italy and France the UNITA states that the only shadow that anyone could bring out to break up the harmony between the two nations in the Tunisian question. The paper states that is it only just that De Gaulle's France should make a juridical Constitution for the Italians in Tunisia to guarantee them and protect their honest labor also in consideration of the enormous contribution they have given and give to the valorization and to the economical and civil development of Tunisia. When this shadow has been done away with nothing can upset Italo-French friendship.

Dealing with the Greek tragedy the POPOLO states that the British policy admits that after the war Italy, Greece and Jugoslavia have the right to decide on the form of Govt. they want and to eliminate the monarchy if they wish to. At Athens, states the paper they have agreed on the Regency and they are considering a plebiscite to decide on the institution wanted by the people. In Italy it is considerd a means of rebellion while in Greece it is considered as the most democratic way of the people expressing

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

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The TEMPO, among the other things, deals with the Italian financial situation and states that the means of the Govt. should be predisposed also in view of the case when the financial situation, avoiding all controls, might be such that Italy would not be in a condition to accept it and to take necessary measures. (ORRIS)

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EVENING PRESS REVIEW

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

(E)
Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corp. Nasionale
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. 107 Data DEC 29 194. Ore 0930 Pag 1

FIRST ISSUE

F.ENZ.. BISHOP DIES
Vatican City-Mons. Antonio Lacrante, Bishop of the Diocese of Faenza died of a heart attack following an air raid on the city. He was born Jan. 30 1873 at Marsaglio Campo San Martino, (Province of Padua). (ORBIS)

PRICES OF SOME FOODSTUFFS DURING XLS
Rome- Among the highest prices reached by foodstuffs during the Xmas holidays there is a trout weighing 2,500 kilos, (5 lbs. about) a really exceptional weight for Italian waters, which was sold for 800 lire a kilo. Sugar went up to 1050 lire a kilo and a turkey was paid 4,200 lire. (ORBIS)

ITALO-RUSSIAN CULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
Rome- A group of students has founded an association for cultural relations between Italy and the U.R.S.S. in the intent of bringing closer together Italian and Soviet intellectuals in the fields of arts, science, letters and technics. The association will begin its work in 1945 and it hopes in the collaboration of all Italian cultural associations and also in the Soviet ones. The Directing committee is composed of Guido de Ruggero, President, Concettbo Marchesi and Gino Bergani, vice-presidents; Delio Cantimori, Mezio Crisafulli, Natale Papegno Ettore Lo Gatto, Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli, Councillors, Corrado Barbis Gen. Secretary. The provvisory office of the Association is in Via Lucrezio Caro 67; Telephone 35-660
(ORBIS)

NEW UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR
Rome- A decree of the Lieutenant which is being recorded appointsGen. Luigi Chatrian new undersecreatry of War. He was born at Aosta in 1891 and was decorated for valor in the Italo-austrian war. He taught organics for five years at the Military School and was C.O. of the Nunziqtella Military College at Naples.Matio Palermo, communist is the other Under-secretary for War. (ORBIS)

REDUCTIONS FOR GOVT EMPLOYEES ON MISSION

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REDUCTIONS FOR GOVT EMPLOYEES ON MISSION
Rome- The Italian Govt has issued a measure to determine the economical treatment of Italian employees on mission for service; This measure has caused some reserves because instead of bettering the financial conditions of Italians sent on special mission and helping them to face the high living costs it has reduced the margins of the former administration. (ORBIS)

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

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FIRST ISSUE

XMAS FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS

Rome- Some of the best Roman families have offered a Xmas luncheon to all those militaries who have their family up in Northern Italy thus showing their solidariety with the new army.
At the Quirinale a luncheon was offered to 107 soldiers of the Legnano Division, of the Friuli one and of the Rome garrison. Besides the Lieutenant General of the Realm also the Duke and Duchess of Genoa and the Duke and Duchess of Ancona were present. On Xmas day 110 children of poor families ravaged by the war were invited to lunch and each received a toy and woolen clothing. In the evening there were 100 mutilated soldiers invited for supper. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Rome- Ita has been rumoured that with Jan 1st the papers will cost 2 lire each. It seems though that the socialist and communist parties have asked the Editors Society to put the price at L.1,50 a copy.It has been noticed though that there is a great lack of half lire so that it will be difficult to give back any change. (ORBIS)

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28/12/1944 PRESS REVIEW afternoon

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA, dealing with the Azzi case, approves the general's attitude. General Azzi, says the paper, boldly stated that the army too must be released from its personal oath to the King. It must become the nation's army, without party distinction, and must owe allegiance to the people. Were the army to become national - the paper goes on - and not the army of the monarchy or of a party, we would all rid ourselves of a very grave "conscientious objection". We are convinced of the need for mobilising the whole nation for war, but we find it repugnant to swear an oath to a dishonoured monarchy, and place ourselves at the orders of the king's and Mussolini's generals. By eliminating the Fascist generals, as Azzi suggests, the whole nation would rally round its "own" army: republicans, socialists, communists, monarchists and partisans.

IL QUOTIDIANO in a leading article entitled "Justice and Peace", asserts that the religion which Christ established and preached teaches that all men, whatever race they belong to, whatever tongue they speak, are all brothers and belong to a single family. As for us Italians, the paper goes on, we should feel the need of a spiritual renewal. The more we strive to free ourselves from sin which debases man, and the mud which soils society, the more we shall appreciate the high spiritual values which alone have any significance and can promote the resurrection of a people.

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

SICILIAN EDITION

SITUATION IN SICILY - HISTORICAL ORIGIN AND PRESENT CAUSES OF SICILIAN SEPARATIST MOVEMENT
(from our correspondent)

Palermo - Though disturbances provoked by the Sicilian separatist movement have almost completely died down, the organisation is still actively at work. According to well informed observers, the movement is prompted by purely material and temporal reasons. The sections of the population who would stand to profit by a separation of Sicily from Italy, are the great landowners, industrialists, and proprietors of real estate in general. The landowners have been hit by the law on estates; they fear that the present democratic trend may lengthen the provisions of this law, hence they look to "separation" as a means of saving their property. Industrialists and other proprietors hope that by cutting themselves off from Italy, they may elude their liability in regard to reparations for war damages.

This is the mainspring of the hostile campaign against Italy, which endeavours to exploit the ignorance of the uneducated classes and to appeal to their baser instincts. Misled by false propaganda, Sicilian youths refused to respond to the call for enlistment; not because Sicilians do not want to fight the nazifascists, but because they were told - in thousands of leaflets, and otherwise - that it was no use fighting for a hard-hearted motherland. Likewise, the refusal to pay taxes is prompted by the idea that money must stay in Sicily, and not a penny be given to the coffers of the Italian Government.

2937

THE RETURN OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY - Hand in hand with political unrest, brigandage is spreading, and authorities are having a hard task maintaining public order and ensuring respect of persons and property. The capture of many bands operating throughout Sicily has been reported in the past few days. The gravity of the situation lies in the fact that the bands are thoroughly well organised, with leaders, local chiefs, and followers. Their activity consists in thefts of livestock, burglary, hold-ups, and kidnapping. A band of thirty persons, led by a certain Melchiorre Turici, was taken into custody in Caltanissetta province, while other bands have been captured in Trapani and Palermo provinces. An organisation 100 strong, resulting

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(from our correspondent)

Palermo - Though disturbances provoked by the Sicilian separatist movement have almost completely died down, the organisation is still actively at work. According to unbiassed observers, the movement is prompted by purely material and not ideal reasons. The sections of the population who would stand to profit by a separation of Sicily from Italy, are the great landowners, industrialists, and proprietors of real estate in general. The landowners have been hit by the law on estates; they fear that the present democratic trend may lengthen the provisions of this law, hence they look to "separation" as a means of saving their property. Industrialists and other proprietors hope that by cutting themselves off from Italy, they may elude their liability in regard to reparations for war damages.

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local chiefs, and followers. Their activity consists in thefts of livestock, burglary, hold-ups, and kidnapping. A band of thirty persons, led by a certain Melchiorre Turisi, was taken into custody in Caltanissetta province, while other bands have been captured in Trapani and Palermo provinces. An organisation 100 strong, resulting from the merger of two bands, had made its headquarters in Valle d'Olmo a small hill-town near Palermo. In this case, large-scale mopping-up operations lasted over a week. It is significant that these bands mainly consist of youths liable to military service; the oldest members are 34 or 35 years old at the utmost.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT

The separatists are at pains to give a historical explanation to their movement. They claim to be working for a return to the old independent kingdom which, in 1812, set up a constitution on the English model, and which struggled for its independence, against the Bourbons and others, from 1821 to 1860. The movement's main incentive was afforded by Fascist misgovernment which profoundly irritated Sicilians; in fact, in 1941, all officials of Sicilian extraction were transferred to the north, for they regarded as unreliable from the standpoint of Fascist war policy.

After the declaration of war against Great Britain and United States, the Sicilian separatist movement carried on intense propaganda among the islanders, to foster a favourable attitude towards allied landings.

The movement subsequently changed the target of its hostility; from antifascist it became anti-Italian. This trend was supported by the present leader of the separatist movement, Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile. The latter was a deputy in Parliament previous to Fascism; he returned to Sicily on April 8 1943, and issued the Charter of Sicilian independence on July 12. He is supported by the former deputies Rindone, Termini and La Rosa.

The movement's following has considerably increased during the past few months, and the general trend has been "leftward". Its slogan now is: "either independence or communism". (ORBIS)

(Note for correspondents)

CONCLUSION OF THE 'CANTACHIARO' AFFAIR

Rome - As previously reported, the Press Commission met this morning to discuss the case of the antifascist comic paper "Cantachiaro" which published the full text of Mussolini's speech in Milan, thus calling forth a rebuke from Government communists, who demanded the arrest of the editor and the suppression of the paper.

The Commission discussed the attitude which authorities should adopt as regards the "Cantachiaro". As the return of democracy has brought back freedom of the press, two views were upheld: on the one hand, no charge could be made against the editor of "Cantachiaro", an antifascist of long standing, who published Mussolini's speech in the same spirit which informs the press in the great democracies, where the public may freely judge and express its opinion; on the other hand, the editor lacked a sense of expediency, hence he

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The latter viewpoint won the day. The Editor was reprimanded, and his paper suspended for a week.

Mr. Ramsey, P.W.B. representative, attended the meeting in the capacity of observer.

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

(1)
Major Jhon P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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N. Data THIRD ISSUE Ora Pag.

AVVOCATO ANNIBALE ANGELUCCI, COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE IN AZZOLINI TRIAL, GIVES HIS OPINION ON HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE - POLITICS AFFECTED THE VERDICT

Rome - "ORBIS" Agency continues its enquiries among leading Italian lawyers, to elicit their views on the High Court of Justice. Avv. Annibale Angelucci, who acted for the defendant, Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, in the case tried before the High Court, made the following statements:

"From the formal point of view, the High Court of Justice fulfilled its duties in all respects; every opportunity was afforded in conducting the preliminaries, and there was absolute freedom of defence. Having acted as counsel for the defendant, I cannot give an unbiassed judgement as to the substance of the verdict; I can only say that politics undoubtedly affected the Bench's decision; from a purely legal standpoint the trial could have had a very different outcome, as I maintained, in concert with the other defending counsels, Patti and Piamonti.

In my opinion, the High Court of Justice should confine itself to those trials which, according to the Italian Statute, were handled by the Senate acting as High Court of Justice. Other trials might be brought before the Assize Courts or ordinary tribunals.

As for the law on sanctions against Fascist crimes, the need for its re-adjustment is shown by the trials so far held. I think that the codes now in force might have been sufficient, without issuing a new law; even the gravest acts committed under the past regime could thus have been considered as permanent offences.

However this may be, the Italian magistrature will always have that innate sense of equity which will allow it to reconcile the requirements of the work in hand, with the supreme demands of justice".

(ORBIS)

REVELATIONS TO "ORBIS" AGENCY BY PATRIOT WHO CROSSED THE LINES - SITUATION IN VENICE AND MILAN - SPAMPANATO, PAVOLINI, PREZIOSI ARE REPUBLICAN FASCISM's OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN - WHY MUSSOLINI SPOKE IN PUBLIC - TREATMENT OF JEWS - PAVOLINI's MISTRESS DORIS DURANTE ELOPES TO GERMANY WITH GERMAN COLONEL 2928

Rome - A patriot who

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2928

Rome - A patriot who managed to cross the lines in the middle of December arrived in Rome on the 24th from Perugia. He granted "ORBIS" the sole rights of an interview in the course of which he described the situation in Northern Italy.

- What happened immediately after the fall of Rome ?

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THIRD ISSUE

– As soon as Rome fell, many Republican officials whom reasons of propaganda or of personal safety had counselled not to stop at Florence or Verona, descended upon Milan. These three towns were Fascist strongholds, carefully watched over, of course, by the Germans.

– What was the attitude of the Milanese in the face of this sort of invasion ?

– Most people were utterly hostile. Others had to make a virtue of necessity; in some cases people were forced to collaborate. I am speaking, of course, of the man in the street without ideas of his own, and who took no part in the clandestine life. Those who fought and are fighting on the resistance front are still making life a burden for Fascists. Just the opposite happened in Milan to what occurred in Venice, as I was able to see with my own eyes. As time went on, the Republicans who rushed to Venice immediately after the armistice began to find the atmosphere increasingly hostile. In Milan, the lapse of time has somewhat softened the general attitude towards them; this can be explained on psychological grounds.

– What are these psychological grounds ?

– Firstly, Fascist and German propaganda which, being incessant and unopposed, is swallowed by the more gullible sections of the population. You have no idea of the trouble taken by journalists and wireless speakers, with Spampanato in the forefront, to convince Northern populations of the hopeless situation created by the Pavolini Government. When I crossed over to your side, though I had not swallowed their propaganda, yet – among many disappointments – I was relieved to find that something is really being done, and that things are a hundred times better than we in the North were asked to believe. We were constantly being told about a war to the death between rightist and leftist parties; in fact we wondered how – if things were really as bad as depicted – you had ever been able to form a democratic Government at all.

– Has this propaganda ever affected patriot activity ? 2927

– Of course not. Mainly because most of the bands operate in the mountains and the countryside, where effective liaison

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- Has this propaganda ever affected patriot activity ? 2927

- Of course not. Mainly because most of the bands operate in the mountains and the countryside, where informative liaison with the South is much easier than in the towns. In one mountain district alone - I can mention no names - where Actionist, Christian Democrat and Communist bands are operating, the patriots have as many as twelve receiving and transmitting sets. In the towns, patriot activity is largely confined to sabotage. This can however be on a large scale, as occurred in Milan on November 2, when seven

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time-bombs were exploded in a "Black Guards" barracks.

– What is German and Fascist reaction to these acts ?

– At first, they retaliated by "round-ups" and deportation to Germany. Then they went back to arresting suspicious elements, though they rarely get the ones responsible. Hence, sabotage goes on just the same; at the beginning there were no German S.S. in Milan. Now they have requisitioned three barracks and two hotels, "Luna" and "Centrale", where they carry on with their usual methods.

– How is recruiting proceeding in the "Black Guards" and the other Republican detachments ?

– From bad to worse. The "Black Guards" are mostly ex-jail-birds. Pavolini brought a good many along from Florence; there are also many Dalmatians. Recruiting in Graziani's forces is largely a matter of coercion; nevertheless there are constant evasions.

– What about the Jews ?

– They are in a bad way. Having learnt the lessons of Rome and Florence, Germans and Fascists are keeping a close watch on the issue of identity documents. It is extremely difficult to evade surveillance in the towns; many young Jews have taken to the country-side, and there are large numbers in the partisan bands. It is of course possible to elude surveillance, especially in Genoa.

– How are living conditions in Milan ?

– At first it was not so bad. There were still stocks, and the Po Valley produced sufficient agricultural supplies. Then the situation deteriorated. There are some commodities that are absolutely unobtainable, unless you have plenty of money. Cigarettes cost on an average 160 lire for a packet of 20; meat and oil have practically disappeared. In November, oil cost 2.200 lire the litre ! In Milan province, curfew fluctuated between 2 P.M. and 10 P.M. In November, it was at 8 P.M.

– How do Fascists and Germans get on together ? 2926

– Most cordially. Make no mistake on this point. It may

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- What is German and Fascist reaction to these acts ?

- At first, they retaliated by "round-ups" and deportation to Germany. Then they went back to arresting suspicious elements, though they rarely get the ones responsible. Hence, sabotage goes on just the same; at the beginning there were no German S.S. in Milan. Now they have requisitioned three barracks and two hotels, "Luna" and "Centrale", where they carry on with their usual methods.

- How is recruiting proceeding in the "Black Guards" and the other Republican detachments ?

- From bad to worse. The "Black Guards" are mostly ex-jail-birds. Pavolini brought a good many along from Florence; there are also many Dalmatians. Recruiting in Graziani's forces is largely a matter of coercion; nevertheless there are constant evasions.

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- How do Fascists and Germans get on together ?

2926

- Most cordially. Make no mistake on this point. It may have been different in Rome and Florence. There is the utmost collaboration, perhaps because they foresee the end is near, and are trying to help each other to the utmost. Salò, Gardone, and Verona, which are Mussolini's customary headquarters, are over-run with German police.

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0093
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006

– How do you account for Muassolini daring to speak in public at Milan ?

– For some time past, there had been rumours about the speech. It had been postponed several times, evidently through fear of some incident. Evidently, the temptation to speak, immediately after the crisis of the Italian Government, and just as things seemed to be brightening up on the German front in Belgium, must have been too strong. Thousands were arrested as a precautionary measure. Moreover as you probably know, and as I learnt at Viareggio, where I then was, curfew was put forward to 7 P.M.

– Could you mention some prominent Republicans ?

– There are the usual ones at the head: Pavolini, Preziosi, Spampanato, Berthese, and the whole gang that used to carry on in Rome. When I left, Borgese was being mentioned as a possible Undersecretary for the Interior. Between Venice and Milan, there is a regular crowd of spies, informers and collaborators of the worst description. Pavolini's mistress, Durenti, fled to Germany with a German colonel who had been plaguing Venice for 4 months, a certain Kurt Stunngarten. Nearly all the wretched film stars and hangers-on in Venice, with Valenti at their head, are directly under the orders of the Germans. Many Ministry officials who went north, have abandoned their posts and taken to the maquis. Thus there is a reward of half a million lire for the discovery of a certain Comm. Del Prato, and a Pattoressa di Scipio, both belonging to the Popular Culture Ministry, who have fled with important documents.

On the whole, one can say that, in addition to the gallant activity of partisans in town and country, the Northern population is standing up well to the German and Fascist occupation.

2925

– Is it very difficult to cross the lines ?

– My lips are obviously sealed on this subject. I may say however, that arrangements had been made prior to my departure for many Milanese and Genoese comrades to come to Rome, along the same

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(ORRIS)

(+) In January

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178016

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 240

(I)
Major Jhon P. DEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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

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

N.	Data	Ora	Pag.
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SECOND ISSUE

OVER 250 PRIESTS DETAINED AND SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS BY THE GERMANS + PARMA BISHOP LIVES IN CAMP OF HIS OWN WILL

Rome--The repression of the nazi-fascist police becomes more and more ferocious. In trying to repress the sympathy of the people for the partisans fighting against the Germans they arrest and loot everywhere. Even the Priests. Vatican circles are informed from the North that around Parma over 250 priests have been arrested and sent to a sort of concentration camp because suspected of favouring the partisans.
H.E. Evasio Colli, Bishop of Parma, in a noble and significative way has left his palace and has gone to live in the camp with his priests. (ORBIS)

XMAS GIFTS - BOOKS AND TOYS OF WOOD AND SAWDUST

Rome-Also this year quite an amount of money was spent for Xmas gifts. They were naturally conditioned to the war situation. Except for a few cases in which also the press made just criticisms, there were only books for grownups and wooden and sawdust toys for the young ones.
According to an approximative statistics 40 million lire were spent for books at an average of 100 lire a volume and 30-35 million lire for toys at an average of 150 lire each.
(ORBIS)

PONTIFICAL HEARINGS
Vatican City -

This morning the Pope received in separate private audiences the Ambassadors of Spain, Germany, Colombia, Brasil, U.S.A., and Japan to receive their wishes for the Xmas and the New Year. (ORBIS)

TRUTH ON Vth COLUMN- STATEMENT OF GUIDA OF POLITICAL OFFICE 2924
Rome- We asked Comm. Lino Guida, head of the Questura's political Office in Rome, about the intensified work of the Vth Column as popular opinion

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Guida told us that naturally the state of mind created by the present events in Belgium has excited a few people whose interests were injured with the arrival of the Allies and fascisms defeat and so they spread rumours; alarming rumours on the war situation in Italy. There is nothing that need worry us as the Italians hate the fascists and the Germans.

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SECOND ISSUE

False news will make no impression on them.
Yet for safety the Questura has given orders that a greater vigilance be kept to thwart future manoubres of these elements but still bearing in mind that the citizens of a democratic state have a right to liberty.
Concerning the the leaflets spread in Rome telling the people not to trust the two communist and socialist leaders, Guida beleived that they have been prepared by reactionary dissident parties out of the national Liberation Committees. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

SFORZA'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

Rome-

Dec. 30th the Council of the Secretaries of State will meet Among the topics on the order of the day there is also the appointment of Sforza's successor fot the post of High Commissioner for purging. Lawyer Manzi Marchesi of the comminist party ias a probable successor. According to another rumour a magistrate will substitute him and it is probable that it may be Andrea Ferrara, President of the section of the Supreme Court.
(ORBIS)

IACINI FUTURE DIPLOMAT IN SWITZERLAND?

Rome-

According to attendible voices in Foreign Affairs circles it is believed that Hon. Iacini, christian democrat, will represent Italy in Switzerland.

Iacini has just come back from Switzerland with a group of Italian personalities which had fled from Northern Italy.
(ORBIS)

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2923

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

PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC 26 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

The hour of the People-(G.Gonella)
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

Vain fascist wishes (Velio Spano)
UNITA - communist

Know ourselves better
IL TEMPO -independent

Azzi scandal (Pietro Tenni)
AVANTI! -socialist

The Azzi case
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Solidal world (A.Jacchia)
CORRIERE DI ROMA

Making sure (Einaudi)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

Lavid and obscure finance- (V.Lucci)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

2922

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The Capitals morning press deals with different topics among which the economical and financial Italian situation, the military problem and again on democracy.

Stressing on the democratic problem which is of great interest to the Capitol's press, the POPOLO states that the experience of totalitarian regimes suggests to us that democracy must be strengthened as authority cannot exist without liberty. Authority's requirements, states the paper, does not keep us from vindicating as also the Pope did in His Xmas message, a legeslative leqdership on the basis of "popular representatives" defined as the "centre of gravity" of the whole system. If the people will not be distracted by false illusions and if they are lead by Him Who has the high and hard responsibility of being an example and a guide, the it will be possible to reconstruct the "ation on the ruins and find in the bible the eternal law of liberty and justice.

The UNITA's leading article deals with clandestine propaganda whose symptomatic manifestations are the fascistsand pro-nazist leaflets strewn around these last days. Authorities must pay more attention to this and create a wide mass vigilance because these cases must not be considered as isolated ones. We do not want a "strong govt." as the fascists called it, yet we communists do not want anybody to forget that the Country is at war and that this war is against fascism.

The TEMPO states that many people wonder why liberated and in a certain way"pacified"Countries show not only signs of tiredness but also give themselves to civil wars, with savage determination. The truth is that this war is also a social one and must be considerd as an experiment of the immanent and imminent civil one.The small and big States are strongly mined zones whose war programs and ideologies represented a revolutionary transformation program of its economical and social structure. While one considers the war and victory [illegible] on the other hand it is also

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0103

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006

OR IT? PRESS REVIEW

The AVANTI's leading article deals with Gen. Azzi's case. The Azzi scandal does not close this case but underlines its seriousness. No that the General has been put on the retired list the question still remains whether he was right or wrong; if the military apparatus must be morally, politically and technically looked over; if the Army must be purged or not. We answer without hesitating that Gen.Azzi is right and that the political and technical function of a democratic Secretary of War is that of actuating the principles that The General explained in his article on ITALIA LIBERA. The Secretary of War removed Gen. Azzi from his post that he had kept with dignity and our opinion is conforted by the fact that the greater part of the public approves of the attitude assumed by Gen.Azzi.

In the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE Luigi Einaudi states that one must give the impression that the unlawful riches unlawfully acquired do not escape their tax contributions. And neither the sudden gains of the present . It is necessary that finance experts and technicians be not distracted from their work. Those who have responsibilities must be encouraged to work honestly.

The ITALIA NUOVA's leading article deals with obscure and pavid finance. The people have the right ot know where the Govt. gets its funds and how it spends them. Besides it has the right to knew it the time has come to say "the end" to a negative financial policy that has ruined the Country. When the Secretaries of Finance and of the Treasury do not have the courage to propose to the Nation an effective and immediate program to rebuild its finances it is not possible to consider their policy not obscure and pavid and the systems of the present Govt; regarding this situation are not democratic. (ORBIS)

2920

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2929

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0106

103 DEC 28 1944 1030

FIRST ISSUE

THE AVANTI DENOUNCES "HO VTH COLUMN

Rome- Leaflets have been secretly distrivuted. Undoubtedly it is the fascist Vth column that is thying to hinder the Nations ferocratic surge. The AVANTI has efficaciously denounced this manouver of the usual fascist provocators who are"speculating on the gullability of part of the population and on the lack of police and thus keeping up their sabotage activity in the back lines of the Allied Forces."

In the same edition of the leaflet itis easy to see that it is a typical nazi fascist scheme. And rightly the AVANTI has the authorities notice this and tells the population that it is a silly tentative of the enemy.

Here are the contents of the leaflet:

NATIONAL UNDERGROUND LIBERATION COMMITTEE -Rome-Milan+Turin

Italians!
Be careful of the Socialist and communist parties that with their Duces Nenni and Togliatti want to threw you, your families and Italy in a caos to provoke a revolution and instaure a red dictatorship.

Italians!
Think that with this revolution you wouls compromise the glorious Allied troops that are fighting to defend you from the barbaritusness of nazi-fascists.

Italians!
The manouvre of the leadres of the Communist and socialist parties is that of attacking and belittling men parties and patiots who have discovered their dirty game by charging them of collaboration with nazifascists and thus eliminate them from the struggle.

Italians!
For your dignity, for your Country do not lend hand to them but chase Hitler's and Mussolini's real allies away.

2919

The Martyrs of the North"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785076

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2319

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(ORBIS)

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

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

(E)
Lt. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex C.P.-Razionali
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	Ora	Pag.
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FIRST ISSUE

MOVIE PRODUCTION
Rome-

As the victorious Allied troops move farther up north the Italian Govt. proceeds with its difficult task of reorganizing everything, from activities connected with the war to national supplies and even a democratic culture.
So the Vice-secretary for the Press, shows and turism held a meeting to study the possibilities of the LUCE beginning again its production of short documentary films and news reels, according to the new methods .The LUCE (Instructive Movie Union) was a private firm that made news reels and scientific reels. Then fascism took it over making of it a violent means of propaganda for the masses, above all to reproduce the life of Mussolini and the high officials around him and to glorify the regime. Thus it became a plethoric organism, financed by the Govt., and all movie firms were obliged to have a news reel shown with each of their films.

The first difficulty in taking up again this activity is caused by the lack of machinery and material as the Germans and the repubblican fascists took everything up north with them. Besides it is very difficult now to find films.
During the Fascist Regime Presidents of the Luce were first Hon. Mario Sarsi, who was removed from his post while he was in the States at the 1931 International Movie Congress,for having expressed too friendly sentiments for democracy; then ex-ambassador Paolucci dei Calboli Barone, who went to Madrid lately, head of the Mussolini Cabinet,and who presented Germany with a declararion of war from the Badoglio Govt. in 1943 at Madrid; Then National Counsellor Augusto Fantechi, "Squadrista" appointed for being a close friend of Galeazzo Ciano.
The LUCE, during the fascist regime, cost the Italian taxpayer several hundred million lire for the mere glorification of Mussolini. (O BIS)

2918

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758066

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2918

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

FIRST ISSUE

FIRST HE TAKES HIS CLOTHES THEN GIVES HIM UMBRELLA AND TWO EGGS
(From our correspondent)
Macerata -The Italian and Allied police are fighting against a wave of delinquency that is spreading also in the Marche. A funny thing happened there one evening to one Ignazio Piselli, farmer, while he was going back home. Two masked individuals stopped him and took his money and all his clothes, then, as it was beginning to rain they gave him an umbrella that one of them took from a truck on the side of the road; To continue the farce he was given also two eggs and a hundred lire. (ORBIS)

PRESS LIBERTY AND THE "CANTACHIARO" CASE

Rome- This morning the National Commission for the Press met to discuss various problems. It had been said lately that one was going to eliminate the Commission for the permissions to have press publications; a complete press liberty was going to be instaured. Up to now things are as they were yet it seems that one will gradually settle things. The greatest difficulty is getting paper.

This morning the "Cantachiaro" case will be discussed. This paper had published in whole Mussolini's speech to make fun of it. The ORBIS has already published the statements concerning it made by Dr. Raffaele Perruzzi when the Council of the Secretaries of State asked for sanctions against the paper and its director. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

+++ ON PURGING +++ 2917

Rome-As the ORBIS announced, Count Carlo Sforza has resigned from the post of High Commissioner for purging. Thus the post is vacant and the disagreemente which caused the last Govt. crisis still exist. It is believed that the greatest disagreements will arise around the person who should secceed Sforza.

The socialists are not satisfied because a judge has been chosen instead of a political personality. One had suggested a tri-

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

FIRST HE TAKES HIS CLOTHES THEN GIVES HIM UMBRELLA AND TWO EGGS

(From our correspondent)

Macerata -The Italian and Allied police are fighting against a wave of delinquency that is spreading also in the Marche. A funny thing happened there one evening to one Ignazio Riselli, farmer, while he was going back home. Two masked individuals stopped him and took his money and all his clothes, then, as it was beginning to rain they gave him an umbrella that one of them took from a truck on the side of the road; To continue the farce he was given also two eggs and a hundred lire. (ORBIS)

PRESS LIBERTY AND THE "CANTACHIARO" CASE

Rome- This morning the National Commission for the Press met to discuss various problems. It had been said lately that one was going to eliminate the Commission for the permissions to have press publications; a complete press liberty was going to be instaured.Up to now things are as they were yet it seems that one will gradually settle things. The greatest difficulty is getting paper.

This morning the "Cantachiaro" case will be discussed. This paper had published in whole Mussolini's speech to make fun of it. The ORBIS has already published the statements concerning it made by Dr. Raffaele Perruzzi when the Council of the Secretaries of State asked for sanctions against the paper and its director. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

+++ ON PURGING +++

2917

Rome-As the ORBIS announced, Count Carlo Sforza has resigned from the post of High Commissioner for purging. Thus the post is vacant and the disagreemente which caused the last Govt. crisis still exist. It is believed that the greatest disagreements will arise around the person who should secceed Sforza.

The socialists are not satisfied because a judge has been chosen instead of a political personality. One had suggested a tripartite commission with three Secretaries of State (liberal, Christian democrat, communist) to speed up the purging and use that impartiality which is fundamental in such cases. The Christian democrats declined the offer at the last minute so a High Magistrate was appointed to succeed Sforza. (ORBIS)

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27/12/1944 PRESS REVIEW afternoon 1

"L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO" discusses "AVANTI!"s comment to the Pope's Christmas message. For the sake of truth and accuracy, says "Osservatore", the Pope made no reference to men, small groups, or parties; he spoke of "certain aspirations and tendencies of mind". The paper then quotes "Avanti!"s own words, where it attempts to define Socialist - as distinguished from other marxist ideologies in regard to democracy: "A century of European history shows the tragic error of those popular movements which, mistaking the precarious state of democracy in capitalistic regimes, naively suppose that democracy could be set aside as being incapable of providing for the development of class conflict". "Socialism cannot be set up by denying its premises; liberty cannot be established by merely supposing that it will come to the surface again, somehow, some day, after certain social conditions have been imposed by any and every means!"

"Avanti!" is evidently concerned, says "Osservatore" with the preservation of democracy and human liberty. As a matter of fact, every"antifascist party" proclaims: "Liberty, independence, democracy". Therefore, concludes the paper, Pius XII's pre-occupation is well founded; hence his plain warning.

"LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA" devotes its leading article to the speech delivered by Mussolini at the Lirica Theatre in Milan a few days ago. We are not of those, says the paper, who are afraid of publishing the enemy's speeches and documents. The final reckoning is near at hand, and it will certainly not be the "secret weapons", still less the ranting of dying brigands, that will halt the progress of avenging time. The slowness of the war in Italy has buoyed up Mussolini's sinking hopes. He wants a republic on the type of Germany, without a king, but with a God-like "Chancellor" vested with the powers of an absolute monarch. He wants to eliminate the king, so as to remain the single leader and master of a State which he calls "republican". We, on the other hand, writes "La Voce", want to eliminate both, so as to give authority to the people and the people's legitimate representatives.

(ORBIS)

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(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

FOUETH ISSUE

STATEMENTS BY SIGNORA ANGELA CINGOLANI (CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT) ON VOTES FOR WOMEN AND DIVORCE.

Rome - Interviewed by "ORBIS" as to her opinion concerning votes for women, and the chances of divorce being introduced into Italy, Signora Angelina Cingolani made the following statements:

"I have favoured votes for women for the last thirty years, that is to say, ever since I began to take an interest in women's problems. It is a mistake to suppose - as some are inclined to do - that the granting of the vote should be a sort of bonus given to women, in recognition of the fine work they have done during the war, and are still doing. The vote is something that women are entitled to. Just as she obeys, and abides by, the law, so she is entitled - as much as any other citizen - elect her legislators. And I consider that her claim should be recognised as quickly as possible, viz., at the Constituent Assembly. Too much time has already been wasted; from the political standpoint, Italian women are far behind the women of other civilised nations. The Government should do something definite, to implement the many fine promises that are being made. Thus, for instance, something could have been done when the electoral voting-slips were recently made out.

As to the use which women may make of their right to vote, I do not believe that, in the general immaturity of our country - due to obvious reasons - women will misuse their right any more than men.

As for divorce, I am of course entirely against it. Not only is my attitude dictated by religious considerations; this is naturally self-evident. I believe that divorce would be harmful from a social, as well as a religious, standpoint. Our programme pivots round the "family" cell, which is the heart and core of all society. Divorce tends to disrupt the family. This argument alone should, I consider, be enough to dismiss the possibility of divorce being introduced into Italy.

(ORBIS)

MORE FISH FOR ITALIAN MARKETS

2915

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(ORBIS)

MORE FISH FOR ITALIAN MARKETS

2915

Rome - Prof. Gustavo Brunelli, General Inspector at the Central Fishery Bureau, has given "ORBIS" the latest information on the present situation as regards fish supplies.

Fisheries have been placed under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, which deputises local authority to the Prefects.

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Efforts aiming at getting more fish to Italian markets are two-fold: increasing production, and controlling the trade. As regards the former, substantial help has been afforded by the Allies, who are endeavouring to provide nets and other indispensable fishing apparatus. Trade control is for the moment confined to the collecting centres; it will subsequently be extended to the high seas, as soon as sufficient policing forces are available.

We hope gradually to be able to increase the supply to Italian markets, and lessen the present extremely high prices.

Things will certainly improve in spring, when favourable weather will facilitate Mediterranean fishing.

(ORBIS)

CARABINIERI OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY AGAINST HIGHWAY ROBBERS

Rome - News is to hand of brilliant operations conducted by Carabinieri against bands of highway robbers in various parts of liberated Italy. The principal items are as follows:

In Matera province, seven masked men some time ago raided a farm, tied up the shepherds, and made off with livestock and equipment to the value of about half a million lire. Investigations were made by the Carabinieri and the whole band identified and subsequently arrested.

Another band, operating in the same province, and consisting of five men, stole property from a farmer, Donato Abate, to the value of 17.000 lire. Other members of this band had previously stolen 50.000 lire from labourers working on the Calabro-Lucana railway line. The band was captured on December 17.

In Grosseto province, Carabinieri have arrested a certain Leo Moscatelli, who robbed a farmer at pistol point.

In the district of Sesse Aurunca, following on clashes in which injuries were inflicted, the Carabinieri succeeded in capturing a band of fifteen individuals who were guilty of grave crimes committed against farmers.

Nearly all the members of these bands were youths.

(ORBIS)

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As regards the former, substantial help has been afforded by the Allies, who are endeavouring to provide nets and other indispensable fishing apparatus. Price control is for the moment confined to the collecting centres; it will subsequently be extended to the high seas, as soon as sufficient policing forces are available.

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(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

(Note for correspondents)

2914

LUIGI EINAUDI MAY BE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BANK OF ITALY

Rome - According to usually well-informed circles, Senator Luigi Einaudi, who recently returned Rome from Switzerland, is expected to be appointed Governor General of the Bank of Italy.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

(I)
Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corp.razionali
Via Veneto
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THIRD ISSUE

ECUADOR AMBASSADOR H.E. EMANUEL SOTO MAJOR LUNA
RECEIVED BY POPE - PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

Vatican City - H.E. Emanuel Soto Major Luna, the new Equador Ambassador to the Holy See, presented his credentials to the Holy Father in the course of a solemn audience. The ceremony took place in the Throne Room, where Pius XII was surrounded by his Noble Ecclesiastical Court. The Ambassador made a speech of homage to the Pope, who replied with expressions of marked cordiality. His Holiness then held a long talk with the Ambassador in his private library. At the end of the audience, the Ambassador descended into the Vatican Basilica, for the customary visit to the tomb of St. Peter's.

(ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - The Diplomatic Corps began its audiences this morning for the presentation of Christmas and New Year greetings to His Holiness, who received, separately, the Ambassadors of Poland, Belgium, Chile and Perù.

(ORBIS)

INTERVIEW WITH ON. VIOLA - COMMISSIONER FOR THE NATIONAL EX-SERVICE MEN's ASSOCIATION

Rome - On. Viola, Commissioner for the National Ex-service Men's Association, gave "ORBIS" an interview on the Association's activity and objects. The text is as follows:

- There have been rumours of extensions and alterations in the Association. Have you any information ?

- As a matter of fact, there is a scheme for the setting up of a High Commissionership for returning service men; it is not yet decided whether the High Commissioner should confine his activity to the men back from imprisonment, and partisans.

I may as well tell you that the Ex-Service Men's Association is opposed to any such scheme. We consider that it would

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I may as well tell you that the Ex-Service Men's Association is opposed to any such scheme. We consider that it would result in a cleavage between the men who fought in this war (most of them unfortunately are prisoners) and those of other wars.

The Ex-service Men's Association's scope would be reduced to mere relief work, such as is undertaken by other existing institutions, e.g. the Veterans' organisation.

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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THIRD ISSUE

We consider that fighting men's organisation should be absolutely non-political, so as to number in its ranks men of all ideas and classes who have served and fought for their country.

Hence, should a High Commissionership ever be set up, our organisation believes that the former should provide for men who have fought in every war, partisans, and cripples, so as to form one great single organisation which would represent an element of order and constructive work in the revival of the nation.

– What is the Ex-Service Men's Association now doing on behalf of repatriated prisoners ?

– The Association has set up a National Committee for war prisoners, to look after their interests as far as is possible with the means at its disposal. On request being made by the families, prisoners abroad are made members of the association. Once the prisoner comes home, he is received by the local committee branches which have been set up in each province. He is afforded assistance, and helped to seek employment; in more urgent cases he is allowed financial grants .

– Are partisans admitted to the Association ?

– Before the Partisans' Association was set up, fighting men had recognised partisans as eligible for membership; thus many partisans joined us, and many are still members.

– How many members has the Association in liberated Italy ?

– As the front advances and more land becomes liberated, the Provincial Associations are being reconstituted. The present membership may be reckoned at over 300.000, of whom about 125.000 in Sicily.

– Talking about Sicily, how do you think theseparatist tendency effects the Fighting Men's Association ?

– On May 19 I broadcast a speech to Sicilians, calling on the fighting men to rally together. I received, and am still receiving telegrams from the main Sicilian towns, agreeing with my views. The members of the Association are against separatism to a man. All the Regional Committees are in agreement. This is particularly significant, inasmuch as provincial associations are chosen! through election, in the democratic way.

On. Viola concluded by expressing the hope that the Ex-Service Men's Association

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- Talking about Sicily, how do you think theseparatist tendency affects the Fighting Men's Association ?

- On May 10 I broadcast a speech to Sicilians, calling on the fighting men to rally together. I received, and am still receiving telegrams from the main Sicilian towns, agreeing with my views. The members of the Association are against separation to a man. All the Regional Committees are in agreement. This is particularly significant, inasmuch as provincial associations are obtained through election, in the democratic way.

On. Viola concluded by expressing the hope that the Ex-Service Men's Association may become the great army of peace. He also said how glad they were at the return of On. Gasperotto, who was regarded by fighting men as their "older brother".

(CERIS)

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THIRD ISSUE

POPE's REPLY TO CREDENTIAL SPEECH OF EQUADOR AMBASSADOR.

Vatican City - Replying in Spanish to the address of homage delivered by the new Equador Ambassador, His Holiness expressed his satisfaction at the noble words with which the Ambassador had initiated his mission. These words recalled the fact that Equador, the "Republic of the Sacred Heart", was the first American State which, on the initiative of the great President Garcia Moreno, had wished that its existence should be an uninterruped act of atonement. The Pope noted that President Plasco Ybarra aimed at affording added lustre to his country's relations with the Holy See, by appointing an Ambassador, and entrusting the task to a person whose merits were already known previously.

Pius XII then stressed the special circumstances in which the Ambassador presents his credentials. Turning to the future, the Pope went on: "Terrible is our distress at the horrors of war, but no less terrible is our distress at the uncertain prospects of a solution. Who will succeed in organising a peace which does not carry within it the seeds of war ? Will the new order in international relations succeed in solving the conflicts and bitterness which may arise once hostilities are over ? Will this new order apply law and equity to all, and do violence to none ? History teaches that technical and juridical guarantees are not enough. Spiritual guarantees are required: a sense of justice, together with wise broad-mindedness, mutual understanding and benevolence, readiness for reconciliation, even at the cost of self-sacrifice if so required in the interests of concord and peace. These beneficial customs will not pervade the international outlook, unless hatred, distrust, misunderstanding and prejudice are not first destroyed".

His Holiness concluded by sending his blessing to the President, the Head of the Government, and the Equador Nation.

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

ORBIS

(I)
Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto

R O M A

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SECOND ISSUE

INTERVIEW OF GIULIO RODINO',VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL TO ORBIS.

Rome-To our question on his point of view on the Govt's program and the Country's reconstruction H.E. Di Rodino' stated:
" The present moment in which the Country is divided, suffering, and at war is not one for verbal manifestations so I will answer you quickly.
I believe that at present what the people want most is that the parties at the Govt. forget all that may divide them and while Italy is being freed- come to an agreement on Italy's reconstruction. Only this sacred unity can better the unbearable condition in which the people of all classes are living as their salaries do not correspond to the enormous cost of life that, for greater want of money, is still going up instead of going down.
It is our duty to stay united until the elections show the parties which need to follow. Soldiers and patriots are offering their life without class distinctions or political opinions. If we don't try to imitate them in a supreme effort of love- there is no love without renunciation- it means that everybody has the Country's name on their lips but not in their hearts.
(ORBIS)

MIXED COMMISSION IN ABRUZZO AND PUGLIE
Rome-

It has been announced that a Commission of Italian and Allied experts will leave for Abruzzo and Puglie. They will study the possibilities of utilizing local agricultural resources and a rational transportation plan to supply big cities, fight the black market, etc.
The problem of prices will be studied. The greatest difficulty will be the passage from a controlled fascist economy to a free democratic economy (ORBIS)

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

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SECOND ISSUE

GERMANS GIVE POISONED CANDY AND LIPSTICK

Rome-The diary of a Carabinieri Officer, fallen in the struggle against fascists and nazis states that the Germans are still using poisoned candy and explosibe lipstick. During their retreat some trucks were seen in several places and the soldiers on them were throwing these things to the people.
It happened that a group of boys from 8 to 13 years of age picked up some of these things near Florence. The oldest ones remembered the warnings of the press and had the lipstic explode under a big rock. The candy was thrown in a pond and all the fish in it died. The carabinieri were told of this and they helped spread the voice so that many lives were saved.(ORBIS)

EPURATED SENATORS PROTEST - SENTENCE ILLEGAL- PRESIDENT's STATEMENT TO ORBIS

Rome- In circles of Senators about to be epurated there is a rumour that the epuration of Senators is illegal if due to political reasons.Only the Senate taking the place of the High Court of Justice can judge the activity of each member singularly;.On the other hand it is said that as there are 120 Senators free of any charge and as they represent the fifth part of the Senate they can judge the ohters by forming a High Court.
Besides another group of epurated Senators intends presenting an appeal to the Supreme Court as they consider illegal the sentence of the July 27 1944 law.
We asked information about this to Marquis Pietro della Torretta, President of the Senate.He stated to the ORBIS That naturally the epurated senators and those about to be epurated are miscontant. Yet the Senates prerogatived were annulled by a royal decree from Bari by the Badoglio Govt. and this decree considered also their forming a High Court. The High

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GERMANS GIVE POISONED CANDY AND LIPSTICK

Rome-The diary of a Carabinieri Officer, fallen in the struggle against fascists and nazis states that the Germans are still using poisoned candy and explosibe lipstick. During their retreat some trucks were seen in several places and the soldiers on them were throwing these things to the people.
It happened that a group of boys from 8 to 13 years of age picked up some of these things near Florence. The oldest ones remembered the warnings of the press and had the lipstic explode under a big rock. The candy was thrown in a pond and all the fish in it died. The carabinieri were told of this and they helped spread the voice so that many lives were saved.(ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

PRIVATE MEETING AT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Rome- At the house of Representatives there has been a meeting of the Parliament members in office when Fascism came to power. The meeting had a private character and it is not improbable that they discussed also the the Chamber resume its normal work.

MARIO BERLINGUER P.P. AT ROATTA TRIAL?
Rome In well informed circles it seems that Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for the Purge of Fascist Crimes will be P.P. against Mario Roatta, Sulvio Suvich, Francesco Jacomoni and the other accomplices on Jan 22 before the High Court of Justice for sanctions against Fascism. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS
Rome- A few days ago it was rumoured, and the ORBIS denied it, that the High Commissioner for the purge of Fascist crimes had issued a warrant of arrest against General Pieche if the Carabinieri. It was even said that he had friendly relations with the Duce. When Rome was conquered Gen. Pieche, who had be coma Carabinieri Commander during the Badiglio Govt., was sent to Ancona to cover the post of Prefect. It was said that he was arr rested there. This has been denied as we also stated above. From other information that we received it is certain that a Pieche was sidetion of his personal position was made and even it resulted that he wasn't a close friend of the Duce, his position is such that, because of having praised the Duce in a speech barely he came back from the Spanish civil war, he can be deferred to the epuration commission. He cannot be judged yet because he covers an important post in a territory that has not yet come under the jurisdiction of the Italian Govt. (ORBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC 27 19.. DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

Women's vote
UNITA -communist party

Opposition is opposition (G.Conti)
LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA - republican

The battle for our freedom -(S?Chiri)
IL POPOLO + christian democrat

reactionary legalism (O.Reale)
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Mass and people (A.Airoldi)
IL TEMPO -independent

The Pontiff's Message (A.Gentile)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE-Liberal

Human dignity's message (G.Selvaggi)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

Comment to the Pope's message (G.Saragat)
AVANTI!-socialist

FINANCE

Finance and currency in solari statement(F.G.Calabrese)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

ECONOMY

It's never too soon to begin reconstructing (Ing.E.Crespaldi)-
LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA -republican

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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ORBIS

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MORNING PRESS

The Capital's morning press deals with women's vote reactionary legalism, the opposition of the parties left out of the Govt., Italy's liberation, and in general of the Pope's message.

Dealing with the women's right to vote the UNITA' states that Italy needs all her children and so it is necessary to mobilize the millions of women. Only through complete equality in the political field can this mobolization be made. The communists will do their utmost so that women may participate immediately to the elections.

Speaking of reactionary legalism the ITALIA LIBERA says in Italy it's the National Liberation Committe that does the legalizing and that insures political balance. The Italian conservatories would serve order better if they would respect and bow without reservations to this provvisory legality instead of trying to keep in life old worthless institutions.with no political basis.

Giovanni Conti, director of the VOCE REPUBBLICANA says that the opposition in parliamentary profiles of the press and in important politicians' addresses is miserable. This is not the fruitful opposition of a new democratic policy, he states. The parties that want a new democratic policy must show a decided opposition to antidemocracy, that is monarchy.We must not have a Royal army to wage our war. We must get a national army , put the monarchy aside and put democracy in it's place.

Dealing with the battle for the Liberation of Italy, the POPOLO states that the Govt's action is not sufficient.All the people must participate more actively to the war. The fight for liberty must not be considered something apart from the people but they must consider it part of themselves, the arm of the shipwrecked man that brings him out of the stormy sea in which fascism has for 20 years kept him and all Italy pushing them in a war that they did not want/

2906

Commenting on the Messags of Pius XII, the AVANTI notices how precarious democracy is in a capitalistic regime. It would be

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2906

Commenting on the Messags of Pius XII, the AVANTI notices how precarious democracy is in a capitalistic regime. It would be undemocratic to disown the reasons of socialism's development. Democracy's solution is in a contemporary struggle to attain democracy and annihilate all that is opposed to it.

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

In other words we must guarantee democratic conquests with the free will of the people and with an economic structure equal to the new political conditions.

The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE wonders whether the Pope's admonishments will be followed by the people and their leaders; whether democracy will establish itself in every Nation and whether the Nations with their mutual relations will be able to avoid war for a long time, at least. Whatever our thoughts may be it is comforting to know that there is an old, historic force that has the assent of a large part of the human family.

In its article "Mass and People" the TEMPO deals with the Pope's message. Since His first speeches The Pope has always spoken of the future's international aspects, analyzing and developing the catholic moral doctrine. This speech is one of the greatest decalrations of democratic faith made by a Pope and it is also a declaration against some false interpretations of the word "democracy"

The ITALIA NUOVA calls the Pope's message the message of "Human dignity. It is evident, states the paper, that the Church intends participating still more actively to the life of the peoples with the weight of its authority, justice and humanity. The message means peace to men of good will and a teaching of life, practical life, for the Nations and among the Nations.

(ORBIS)

2905

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(ORBIS)

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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FIRST ISSUE

LIZZADRI ASKS ITALIAN PARTICIPATION TO LONDON MEET
Rome-

Dr. Oreste Lizzadri, Secretary of the Italian General Labor Confederation has asked for Italy's participation to the London meeting which will be held at the beginning of February. (ORBIS)

DOMENICO D'AMICO'S STATEMENTS ON HIGH COURT
Rome-

The ORBIS is continuing her inquiry among the most outstanding Italian lawyers to get their opinion on the High Court.

Lawyer Domenico D'Amico, political secretary of the Rome Section of the Italian popular party in 1922 stated as follows:

"Considering that the fundamental principles of law are that no one can be punished for an act that was not contemplated by the law when committed; that no one be subtracted from one's natural judges,- no lawyer can approve the creation of laws that have a retroactive effect and the constitution of special courts. The July 27 1944 law that appoints the High Commissioner's office for the punishment of fascist crimes creates some crimes that are rather "evanescent", imposes the retroactivity of laws and a new special court with judgement beyond revocation. But this is founded on political necessity, and the July 27 1944 law has tried to make the laws so that the offenders may be protected from abuses and excesses. The fact that the High Court has lately judged cases out of its jurisdiction, (three in all) but handed to it by the High Commissioner, has done no good to the High court which should judge only crimes committed by Secretaries of State (that according to the constitution should be judged by the Senate, now inexistent), and high officials.

I have noticed that some party papers have tried to influence the impartiality of the judges by anticipating aggressive opinions and thus subtracting popular faith from the laws and the Judges and paralyzing the sentences of the High

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I have noticed that some party papers have tried to influence the impartiality of the judges by anticipating aggressive opinions and thus subtracting popular faith from the laws and the Judges and devaluating the sentences of the High Court (in which are important members of the same parties) and of the Supreme Court. (ORBIS)

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CATTLE THIEVES ARRESTED IN LAZIO
Roma-

Lately farmers were terrorized by bands of cattle thieves that attacked the stalls. It was known that there was a similar organization the armed and masked stole cattle to sell it on the black market after having slaughtered it secretly. The carabinieri have succeeded in arresting the heads of the band, Giulio Formica, a farmer, and his help Tullio Ferrazzola. In their house were several thousand cartridges, three muskets, a machine gun, an american rifle many hand grenades and revolvers.This is not an isolated case as such thieving is common also in the southern provinces. (ORBIS)

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA ON OPERA PROGRAM

Roma-The Cavalleria Rusticana has appeared on the program of the Royal opera House id Rome. It has been rumoured that Mascagni's operas had been forbidden because of his fascist activity. He was among the founders if the Italian Academy and one of the most outstanding representatives of Fascism in the musical field. At present he is living at the Plaza Hotel with his wife. He is 82 and both of them are not in very good health, especially since they lost one son in East Africa and the second has gone up north with the fascists.
Both have nervous exaustion: He is convenced that Germany will win, she goes to bed at 1000 hrs. after having gotten dressed during the night.. Mascagni has a big collection of gifts received during his career. His authors rights have brought him many millions and his batons, watches, services and other gifts have been valued at over 12 million lire. (ORBIS)

JOSETTE LUPINACCI, ITALIAN LIBERAL PARTY REPRESENTATIVE,MAKES STATEMENT ON VOTE AND DIVORCE

2933

Roma-The ORBIS is continuing its inquiry on divorce and voto for women. Josette Lupinacci, representative of the Italian Liberal Party stated as follows:

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Romo-

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29 03

Roma-The ORBIS is continuing its inquiry on divorce and vote for women. Josette Lupinacci, representative of the Italian Liberal Party stated as follows:
" The Italian woman is not less mmature, politically, than the man. It is to be hoped that Italian women get the administrative vote right away so that they can learn what it means to vote.

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FIRST ISSUE

It is feared that the outcome of the votes will be different if women are allowed to vote for the Costituente because, being very religious, the christian democratic party would get the majority of the votes. I don't believe this because I think that at the beginning most women will vote for the same person that their husband votes for. This,without going against national interests, will be the beginning, and later a clear political conscience will be formed.It is absurd that women should be kept away form politics and in the the Italian woman is far behind the women of other civilized Nations
Then we must not tie our political vindications to divorce. I am against divorce because I think that women should not try to make their life easier by divorcing. Divorce would strengthen without excessive risks the women's fauts: lack of reflection ; easy enthusiasms, fastness, and they would face marriage without thinking it over conscientiously. I cannot admit divorce also because of the children. A child cannot be educated outside of the family. And that no one tell me that often there are immoral situations in many families.Divorce could save the outer appearances but the immorality would remain as it is, and it would even become worse.
Mrs. Lupinacci concludes by stating that in a catholic country, see of the Pope, it would be a political mistake to institute divorce.

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

PIETRO NENNI DID NOT SPEAK AT LONDON LABOR MEET

Rome- It was rumoured that Pietro Nenni had been forbidden to speak at theLondon Congress.We have informed ourselves at the Socialist party's and they stated that Nenni did not wish to speak/ It is not true that they forbade him to speak. (ORBIS)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782016

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POPE PRESENTED WITH YEAR'S THREE MEDALS, GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE

Vatican City - This morning, Cardinal Maglione, accompanied by Mons. Guidotti of the Holy See Administration, and the engraver of the "sacred bronzes" Prof. Mistruzzi, presented His Holiness with the yearly pontifical medals, in gold, silver and bronze respectively. The figure stamped on the medal always depicts an outstanding event of the year; this time it portrayed the sparing of Rome from the horrors of war. The face of the medal has the bust of Pius XII with the wording "Sesto anno di pontificato" (sixth year of pontificate), and the motto "Defensor civitatis" (defender of civilisation). The reverse bears an allegory of the Pope's action to have Rome spared. In the centre is an angel carrying a shield bearing the Pope's crest. On the left stands Trajan's column surmounted by the statue of St. Peter and the Capitol surmounted by the cross, symbolising Christian Rome which has superimposed itself on the Rome of the Caesars. At the bottom is the date, 12 March 1944, when the Pope received the homeless who had sought refuge in Rome.

(ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness granted private audiences to Duca Tommaso Gallarati Scotti, and Col. William M.C.Macon.

(ORBIS)

NEW PAPAL COINS

Vatican City - As already announced by "ORBIS", the new coins shortly to be issued by the Vatican City will bear other effigies in the place of the former sacred images. On the obverse of the 100 gold lire coin will be the figure of the Pope, in his cope; on the reverse will be an allegory depicting charity. The 10 and 5 lire coins will have the Pope's bust on the face, and the allegory of charity on the reverse. The 1 and 2 lire and 20 centesimi aeneo-capital coins will have the Pope's bust on the face and an allegory of justice on the reverse. The 10 and 5 centesimi copper coins

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THIRD ISSUE

MRS. CLARA BOOTHE LUCE AT THE INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN POLITICS

Rome - On the initiative of a group of Roman ladies, the American Congresswoman Mara Boothe Luce paid a visit to the Institute of Foreign Politics in Rome, where she met a representative group of widows and mothers of the Ardeatine Quarry victims, as also representatives of various Italian women's associations.

Mrs. Boothe Luce expressed her satisfaction at meeting Italian women representatives. She exhorted Italian women to be united and strong, for Italy's war of liberation, and to prepare for the struggle for women's rights. She added that women need expect little from men, except promises. Mrs. Boothe Luce told her hearers that she was born in Connecticut which has a large Italian population, that there was much sympathy for Italy in America, and that she herself has adopted an Italian child who will grow up "healthy and strong". She added that "United States citizens harbour no feeling of vengeance or resentment in their hearts".

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Luce had tea at the Palazzo Del Drago where she was the guest of Signora Grace and Signorina Sforza.

Mrs. Luce has now left Rome for the front, where she will spend Christmas with the American troops. (ARIAN)

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT REVEALS GERMAN INTENTION TO INVADE ITALY AFTER 25 JULY 1943

2939

Rome - The text of a telegram sent by the Italian Embassy in Berlin on July 31 1943 has just come to hand. The words in brackets do not form part of the text, but have been added in order to clarify the position to our readers.

"H.E. Marras (Italian military attaché in Berlin) received

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

MRS. CLARA BOOTHE LUCE AT THE INSTITUTE
FOR FOREIGN POLITICS

Rome - On the initiative of a group of Roman ladies, the American Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce paid a visit to the Institute of Foreign Politics in Rome, where she met a representative group of widows and mothers of the Ardeatine Quarry victims, as also representatives of various Italian women's associations.

Mrs. Boothe Luce expressed her satisfaction at meeting Italian women representatives. She exhorted Italian women to be united and strong, for Italy's war of liberation, and to prepare for the struggle for women's rights. She added that women need expect little from men, except promises. Mrs. Boothe Luce told her hearers that she was born in Connecticut which has a large Italian population, that there was much sympathy for Italy in America, and that she herself has adopted an Italian child who will grow up "healthy and strong". She added that "United States citizens harbour no feeling of vengeance or resentment in their hearts".

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Luce had tea at the Palazzo Del Drago where she was the guest of Signora Greco and Signorina Sforza.

Mrs. Luce has now left Rome for the front, where she will spend Christmas with the American troops.

(REUTER)

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT REVEALS GERMAN INTENTION TO INVADE
ITALY AFTER 25 JULY 1943

2910

Rome - The text of a telegram sent by the Italian Embassy in Berlin on July 31 1943 had just come to hand. The words in brackets do not form part of the text, but have been added in order to clarify the position to our readers.

"H.E. Marras (Italian military attaché in Berlin) received today by Fuhrer and conferred with Ribbentrop and Marshal Keitel. Fuhrer regrets unable meeting (between him and Badoglio) because of recent eastern meeting and because present military situation requires presence. Meeting possible when situation clarifies. He nevertheless recognizes expediency joint examination of situation by Foreign Ministers and Chief Chiefs (Italian and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763046

German) Ribbentrop and Keitel have agreed.

Keitel says talks possible as from next week, H/ Mentioned Salzburg or Berchtesgaden. I deemed expedient to drop any further reference to those places. (Because it was feared that Germans might seize Italians and keep them as hostages).

Fuhrer and collaborators most dour and cordial. Showed concern over Italian internal situation considered conducive to military government and shift towards left. Troops thought unreliable.

My general impression Fuhrer is on the watch and taking precautionary measures. (This sentence is highly important viewed in the light of Mussolini's downfall which had occurred 6 days previously). Military situation on Italian front considered still remediable provided reliable troops available.

In talk held simultaneously between Embassy Secretary Lonza and Ambassador Rahn acting as liaison between Fuhrer and Ribbentrop, latter mentioned that if necessary a dozen picked divisions could redress military situation in Italy. (The divisions were already beginning to pass the Brenner to prepare for the invasion of Italy). During talk Rahn re-asserted need for Germany and Italy to continue war till victory, adding in peculiar tone of voice he trusted that noone in Italy would even toy with the idea of a political solution to the conflict. (This threat needs no comment)." (CROSS)

WAGNER PENSIONS - BUDGET APPROVED - PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES - INCREASED SOCIAL WELFARE PENSIONS

Rome - The Cabinet meeting ended to-day at 1.30 P.M. The main decisions were: 1) Approval of the Budget; 2) approval of provisions on behalf of employees on the lines of the report submitted by General Labour Confederation; 3) social welfare pensions to be increased by 7% in certain cases; in other cases a fixed minimum will be granted enabling over 1.000.000 pensioners to receive an average of not less than 15 lire daily; 4) 2000 lire emergency bonus to State employees; 5) appointment of Ing. Prof. Gustavo Colonnetti as President of the National Research Council.

Discussion of black market repression and other points

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

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Fuhrer and collaborators most calm and cordial. Showed concern over Italian internal situation considered conducive to military government and shift towards left. Troops thought unreliable.

My general impression Fuhrer is on the watch and taking precautionary measures. (This sentence is highly important viewed in the light of Mussolini's downfall which had occurred 6 days previously). Military situation on Italian front considered still remediable provided reliable troops available.

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UNEMPLOYMENT PENSIONS - BUDGET APPROVED - PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES - INCREASED SOCIAL WELFARE PENSIONS

Rome - The Cabinet meeting ended to-day at 1.30 P.M. The main decisions were: 1) Approval of the Budget; 2) approval of provisions on behalf of employees on the lines of the report submitted by General Labour Confederation; 3) social welfare pensions to be increased by 70% in certain cases; in other cases a fixed minimum will be granted enabling over 1.000.000 pensioners to receive an average of not less than 15 lire daily; 4) 2000 lire emergency bonus to State employees; 5) appointment of Ing. Prof. Gustavo Colonnetti as President of the National Research Council.

Discussion of black market suppression and other points raised in the General Labour Confederation's report have been deferred to next Cabinet meeting, fixed for December 30. (CROCE)

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

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

0151

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785076

(S) Intl. Letter Dtd [illegible]
C.
Palazzo ex Governatorio
Via Veneto

R [illegible]

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

N. | Data | Ore | Pag.

96 [illegible] 23 1944 1130 1

SECOND ISSUE

ORBIS INQUIRY ON WOMEN'S VOTE- OPINION OF MARIA SOTGIU,LABOR.

Rome- Concerning the right to vote and Italian women's political immaturity and lack of preparation Mrs. Sotgiu stated that she believes there is not much difference between the two sexes. If maturity comes from suffering and sacrifice I believe the Italian women is as mature as the man, she stated. If instead it comes from the experience of a political life that has been lived I must then state that the majority if the men in Italy have only lived through a very unhappy fascist experience. It would have been much better if they had not had such an experience because then the seeds would have fallen on a more fertile and healthier ground too.Women should have the right to vote as soon as possible. At least she should be tried out. If she should fail then she must learn before trying again.
-And how about divorce?
-It is yet too soon to talk about divorce, there are still too many women who are still shocked at the more word "divorce". It is necessary to make a strong propaganda so that the feminine mentality will evade from its narrow limits in which it is often imbued. Yet in my opinion divorce is necessary because it would do away with many immoral situations that exist only because of the indissolubility of marriage. Besides I firmly beleive that divorce would keep the married couple more closely tied together.Just by knowing that they could divorce they would feel closer.....
-And if there are children?
-There should be State institutions made on purpose. It is better that children grow away from parents that would set a bad example by always quarreling and immoralities. We will get to this with time, said Mrs. Sotgiu. What we want now is the right to vote. (ORBIS)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758046

ORBIS INQUIRY ON WOMEN'S VOTE- OPINION OF DIANA SOTGIU, LABOR.

Rome- Concerning the right to vote and Italian women's political immaturity and lack of preparation Mrs. Sotgiu stated that she believes there is not much difference between the two sexes. If maturity comes from suffering and sacrifice I believe the Italian woman is as mature as the man, she states. If instead it comes from the experience of a political life that has been lived I must then state that the majority if the men in Italy have only lived through a very unhappy fascist experience. It would have been much better if they had not had such an experience because then the seeds would have fallen on a more fertile and healthier ground too. Women should have the right to vote as soon as possible. At least she should be tried out. If she should fail then she must learn before trying again.

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285f

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785048

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

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SECOND ISSUE

XMAS NIGHT ALL STREET CAR CONDUCTORS WILL WORK ACCORDING TO SCHEDULES
Rome-

We just gave the news that a group of anticlerical street car conductors had the intention of not working on Xmas night We now can stat. that that will not happen because some directors and many christian democrat street car men induced them to withdraw their objections. One of the men present stated;"If there are any vindications to be made we will choose another time." (ORBIS)

SECRETARY RUINI STOPPED BY A CARABINIERE
Rome-

Secretary Bruccio Ruini,labor democrat leader, went by foot to the Allied Headquarters and entered the doorway without showing any identification card. The Carabiniere on duty stopped him and brought him to the police office where an Allied Corporal identified him. (ORBIS)

FIFTH COLUMN AT WORK - GERMAN LEAFLETS IN ROMAN THEATER-
Rome-

Yesterday evening at 1930 hrs at the Palestrina Movies during the program some leaflets were thrown from the balcony They evidently had been printed by the fifth column; on them was written:"A solemn hour has come (from Kesselring's proclamation to the German troops that has begun the offensive Dec 16 XXIII° at dawn)-Horay for fascism -Long live the Duce - Heil Hitler!" (ORBIS)

2887

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS
THO ROBERTO FARINACCI WAS
Rome-

The German radio gave the news of Farinacci's death in an accident, without specifying what kind of an accident. Yet

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XMAS NIGHT ALL STREET CAR CONDUCTORS WILL WORK ACCORDING TO SCHEDULES

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SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS
WHO ROBERTO FARINACCI WAS

2837

Rome-

The German radio gave the news of Farinacci's death in an accident, without specifying what kind of an accident. Yet a few days ago we had news of a bomb exploding in the direction of the "Regima Fascista" at Cremona and it is thus possible that Farinacci is a victim of the patriots.
He was born at Isernia (Prov. of Campobasso) in 1893. His father was a police Commissionor and his brother followed the same profession becoming Questore with the help of Roberto.

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RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
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SECOND ISSUE

He began his career as a little employee in the Govt.s railways and became "aggiunto" station master at Cremona in 191[illegible]. He was a reform socialist and against the Duce who in that period was a revolutionary socialist. In 1914 for opportunity he was in favour of th intervention and faces prove his opportunism because shoot W.W. providing for the exemption from military duty of State employees, states that he was a "mobilized civilian". When he had to accompany some train in the battle zones he used political protections and masonic influences to stay back at Cremona and ended by attacking violently the masons to remain still at Cremona.
Following these facts , at the end of the war the social reformist paper "Giustizia" attacked Farinacci with violence and called him "imboscato" (lying in wait) because he had not been up at the front fighting. Farinacci sued but the "Giustizia" headed by Treves was absolved as it was able to prove its charges.
He founded the Fasces with the Duce and became the director of "Cremona Nuova" and Secretary of the National Fascist Party till 1926. He was one of the men responsible for the Matteotti murder and it was he that cinically assumed in the name of the Fascist Party before the Chamber, the full responsibility of Giacomo Matteotti's murder, thus defying the opposition and stating that if anything should be attempted against Fascism he would not hesitate in submerging Italy in a sea of blood. Paolo Valera, in a book published in 1924 and bearing the title "Mussolini", writes that "Farinacci was so ferocious that even the Duce was afraid of him". Valera tells of Farinacci's criminal activity when Commander of the action groups and states "Farinacci has become the idol of this human litter. Farinacci admonished the antifascist many times by voice and though his paper and warned them to behave. He talked and talks as the head of a band would. One cannot understand how they can tolerate such a clown. The exsetation master was appointed deputy then lawyer, then defender of Lumini then accuser of Cesare Rossi and now is about to become Secretary od Satet. It had already been foreseen. He is hated by many people but has never understood it.
[illegible] Duce after Mussolini, before

declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788506

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2536

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785042

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290
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summarizes Farinacci's statement with these words:
"Hon. Farinacci stated that for Fascism he accepted the responsibility of the murder of our Baldori. He also stated and repeated thatwith his men he will keep everybody from accompanying the body during the funeral."
Mussolini was very grateful to him yet he feared the popularity Farinacci had gained amongst the toughest fascists with his energetic attitude towards the opposition and at the first occasion Mussolini got rid of him.He used the excuse of Farinacci's excessive intransigence. The Duce told him that his work as Secretary of the Fascist Paryt would have come up against Italian public opinion, especially among the catholics.
In the meantime Mussolini was getting used to the opposition which was eliminated in 1936 with the laws on press liberty and the law on the prerogatives of the Head of the Govt. and he could not allow that there be beside him a popular man.
On the other hand it is Mussolini's tactics to eliminate a man barely he had become outstanding. Yet Farinacci was appointed Secretary of State and National Councellor. He took advantage of this by getting a law degree and opening a lawyers office where he had a numerous clientele, not for his merits as a lawyer but on account of his political position. And so not to diminish his importance in Mussolini's face he changed the name of his paper"Cremona nuova" to "Regime Fascista".
In the meantime, like everybody else, he did all kinds of jobs. There was a moment in which, while fighting with his paper against those who had an excessive amount of jobs and salaries, he was counsellor of 38 industrial and trade societies amongst the most important ones in Italy. And to keep his tab of "honest and upright fascist" he attacked other high standing fascists and Turati who succeeded him as Secretary of the Party. The scandal against Turati was prepared abroad. He got personal letters belonging to Turati and had some French papers print them and then published the news on his paper thus obliging the Duce to intervene against Turati, then Direstor of the "Stampa di Torino",expell him from the Party and confined to

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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ORBIS

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

SECOND ISSUE

As for his moral life he was absolutely immoral. Married and with children he had many adventures, the biggest of which still lasted in the last days of his life. She was an artist, a contralto, wife of a movie manufacturer from whom she was separated. She was always his favorite. A noisy incident took place at the Baglioni Hotel at Bologna where Farinacci was trying to ensnare a lady taking advantage of his high political position. The lady's husband reproved him and she beat him. The scandal was suffocated.

He was a good friend of Giovanni Preziosi a priest who had later abjured his profession, director of the"Vita Italiana" and well known for having begun the "race persecutions" in Italy. He followed Preziosi's thesis and was a determided persecutor of Jews and a good friend of the Germans.

Undoubtedly he was one of the men most responsible for Italy's catastrophe and he often forced events and even became"the German's trusty person in Italy".

He volunteered in the Ethiopian war in 1936 and while fishing with hand grenades in the Tana Lake he got his hand blown off. The surprising thing is that for this incident he was considered mutilated in action. The farce was at its utmost when his Cremona clients had triumph arches built for him who he returned from Abissinia, and glorified his as a mutilated veteran. His shame was maybe greater than his vanity because he entered the city incognito thus the ceremony did not take place.

When the war broke out Farinacci did not go to fight but stayed in Italy with Pavolini and many others "with important personal charges by Hitler and Goering".

In the famous meeting of the Gran Consiglio when fascism fell he presented an order of the day which got only his own approval. In it he asked that a small committee of fascist officials be appointed and that the Command of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force be handed over to the Germans. A warrant of arrest was issued against him but Teruzzi, head of the OVRA warned him six hours ahead of time so he took refuge at the German Embassy and flew to Germany with Pavolini, Prezioni and other fascist officials.

2891

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2894

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

ORBIS

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second issue

He came back to Italy after Sept. 8th and took up the publications of "Regime Fascista" with a stupid article bearing the headline "Here I am back again" in which he promised to get even with those who had harmed him. He kept hi work with the help of the SS and the Black Brigades.
After Sept. 8th he began a campaign against the Catholic Church and brought it to a paradoxical point. Even in this occasion he showed his ferocity threatening bishops and priests and using a haughty tone against the Vatican and showing that, as usual, he was the German's mouthpiece.
With his mistress he got into many speculative operations and had the majority of many joint stock companies. (ORBIS)

2653

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2883

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF D.C 23 1944 MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

Success of Italian Gen. Labor Confed. (G.Di Vittorio)
UNITA -communist

Franco surges (B.B.F.)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALI - Liberal

CLASSICAL EXPERIENCES (C.Trabucco)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

Toschings of a trial (P.Nenni)
AVANTI! -socialist

Unity and regions (The Contributor)
IL TEMPO - independent

Autonomy of regions (P.Bucciolo)
ITALIA LIBERA - action

Socialization and democracy (V.Lucci)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Black duty
CORRIERE DI ROMA

INSTRUCTION

Democratize the school (F.Lombardi)
AVANTI! -socialist

2892

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

MAIN HEADLINES OF DAY 23 1944 MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

Success of Italian Gen. Labor Confed. (G.di Vittorio)
UNITA -communist

France surges (S.B.F.)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALI - liberal

CLASSICAL EXPERIENCES (C.Trabucco)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

Teachings of a trial (P.Nenni)
AVANTI! -socialist

Unity and reactions (The Contributor)
IL TEMPO - independent

Autonomy of regions (F.Parri)
ITALIA LIBERA - action

Socialization and democracy (V.Lucci)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Blast duty
CORRIERE DI ROMA

INSTRUCTION

Concretize the school (F.Lombardi)
AVANTI! -socialist

2892

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

ORBIS

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

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

N.	Data	Ora	Pag.
55	DEC 23 19[illegible]	1038	4

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The Capitol's daily press deals with the Generals' trial sentenced to 20 years, regional autonomy, class experiences and Italian economy

The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE says that France is settling fascism as quickly as possible, goes to Moscow and comes back with a 20 years treaty in her pocket, treaty which pleases Moscow, London and Paris, thus getting her right to say her word on Germany's destiny. France is surging quicker than it fell, states the paper, and this presents before the eyes of the world the French moral and political problem which is at the same time also Europe's problem. Italy has suffered too much and has developed her historic and political intelligence through her suffering and humiliations thus she cannot help being glad of France's recovery and Europe's future of which she is one of the major actors. She only hopes that France may have acquired through her suffering a more alive and human intelligence and will work with Italy in rebuilding Europe.

The POPOLO, considering class experiences states that the social christian school must overcome the two extremes represented by capitalism and classism. To-day the political value of economical factors has reached such a point that beyond it there is only a crash. The people that know vaguely what they want, states the paper, must feel that they have near someone that will bring light into the darkness of thier souls. If we wait that the people light the se lights themselves we will have bloody lights which will be no glory for those who could have understood but did not want to.

The AVANTI, commenting on the 20 year sentence of Gen.s Pentimalli and Del Tutto states that the sanction and purge problems are not going on as quickly as they should because they are being settled with burocratic spirit. We want no revenge, states the paper, yet there is a need of justice in the Country that has not been satisfied yet. The Italian society needs a purificationthat cannot be eluded if not by eluding the main problems of the Nation's surge.

2891

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178566

The Capitol's daily press deals with the Generals' trial sentenced to 20 years, regional autonomy, class experience and Italian economy

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

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290
N. | Data | Ora | Pag.

95 DEC 23 19[illegible] 1030 5

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

Dealing with regional autonomy the ITALIA LIBERA states that autonomy will not solve the problem of the Nations structure. This problem is tied up with the renewing of the directing class. It is a matter of institutions and not a social matter and the whole structure of the state must be changed so that Italy will not lend herself under the financial oligarchies responsible for fascism.

Under the heading "Socialization and democracy" the ITALIA NUOVA states that socializing Italy's economy means socializing her deficiency, her downfall. It would mean also breaking up private initiative, typical manifestation of the human personality. To sacrifice the individual on society's altar with the excuse of equality means suppressing nearly all of the human personality and disowning democracy.

The CORRIERE DI ROMA states that now more that ever everybody must help the Govt' in its determination to increase the war effort. Useless political squabbles must be set aside and the murmurings of the fifth column must be suppressed.. One must give, through discipline, work and moral compoundness all possible help to the war effort from wich a new Italy must be born.
(ORBIS)

2820

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

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2839

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

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

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

(I)
Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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

0170
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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

POPE PRESENTED WITH YEAR'S THREE MEDALS, GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE

Vatican City - This Morning, Cardinal Rossi, accompanied by Mons. Cristofori of the Holy See Administration, and the engraver of the "sacred bronze" Prof. Mistruzzi, presented His Holiness with the yearly pontifical medals, in gold, silver and bronze respectively. The figure stamped on the metal always depicts an outstanding event of the year; this time it portrayed the sparing of Rome from the horrors of war. The face of the medal has the bust of Pius XII with the wording "Sexto anno di pontificato" (sixth year of pontificate), and the motto "Defensor civitatis" (defender of civilisation). The reverse bears an allegory of the Pope's action to have Rome spared. In the centre is an angel carrying a shield bearing the Pope's crest. On the left stands Ruggeri's column surmounted by the statue of St. Peter and the Capitol surmounted by the cross, symbolising Christian Rome which has superimposed itself on the Rome of the Caesars. At the bottom is the date, 12 March 1944, when the Pope received the homeless who had sought refuge in Rome. (ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness granted private audiences to Duca Tommaso Gallarati Scotti, and Col. William M.C.Macon. (ORBIS)

NEW PAPAL COINS

Vatican City - As already announced by "ORBIS", the new coins shortly to be issued by the Vatican City will bear other effigies in the place of the former sacred images. On the face of the 100 gold lire coin will be the figure of the Pope, in his cope; on the reverse will be an allegory depicting charity. The 10 and 5 lire coins will have the Pope's bust on the face, and the allegory of charity on the reverse. The 1 and 2 lire and 20 centesimi acto-

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

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

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

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

N.	Data	Ora	Pag.
97	December 23 1944	14	2

THIRD ISSUE

MRS. CLARA BOOTHE LUCE AT THE INSTITUTE
FOR FOREIGN POLITICS

Rome - On the initiative of a group of Roman ladies, the American Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce paid a visit to the Institute of Foreign Politics in Rome, where she met a representative group of widows and mothers of the Ardeatine Quarry victims, as also representatives of various Italian women's associations.

Mrs. Boothe Luce expressed her satisfaction at meeting Italian women representatives. She exhorted Italian women to be united and strong, for Italy's war of liberation, and to prepare for the struggle for women's rights. She added that women need expect little from men, except promises. Mrs. Boothe Luce told her hearers that she was born in Connecticut which has a large Italian population, that there was much sympathy for Italy in America, and that she herself has adopted an Italian child who will grow up "healthy and strong". She added that "United States citizens harbour no feeling of vengeance or resentment in their hearts".

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Luce had tea at the Palazzo Del Drago where she was the guest of Signora Croce and Signorina Sforza.

Mrs. Luce has now left Rome for the front, where she will spend Christmas with the American troops. (ORE 14)

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT REVEALS GERMAN INTENTION TO INVADE
ITALY AFTER 25 JULY 1943

Rome - The text of a telegram sent by the Italian Embassy in Berlin on July 31 1943 has just come to hand. The words in brackets do not form part of the text, but have been added in order to clarify the position to our readers.

"H.E. Marras (Italian military attaché in Berlin) received today by Fuhrer and conferred with Ribbentrop and Marshal Keitel. Fuhrer regrets unable meeting (between him and Badoglio) because of recent eastern meeting and because present military situation

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

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FOR FOREIGN POLITICS

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(REUT)

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"H.E. Marras (Italian military attaché in Berlin) received today by Fuhrer and conferred with Ribbentrop and Marshal Keitel. Fuhrer regrets unable meeting (between him and Badoglio) because of recent overturn meeting and because present military situation requires presence. Meeting possible when situation clarified. He nevertheless recognizes expediency joint examination of situation by Foreign Ministers and Staff Chiefs (Italian and

2888

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

ORBIS

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

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

N.	Date	Ora	Pag.
97	December 23 1944	16	3

THIRD SECTION

German) Ribbentrop and Keitel have agreed.

Keitel says talks possible as from next week. He Mentioned Salzburg or Berchtesgaden. I deemed expedient to drop any further reference to these places. (Because it was feared that Germans might seize Italians and keep them as hostages).

Fuhrer and collaborators most calm and cordial. Showed concern over Italian internal situation considered conducive to military government and shift towards left. Troops thought unreliable.

My general impression Fuhrer is on the watch and taking precautionary measures. (This sentence is highly important viewed in the light of Mussolini's downfall which had occurred 6 days previously). Military situation on Italian front considered still remediable provided reliable troops available.

In talk held simultaneously between Embassy Secretary Lanza and Ambassador Rowel acting as liaison between Fuhrer and Ribbentrop, latter mentioned that if necessary a dozen picked divisions could redress military situation in Italy. (The divisions were already beginning to pass the Brenner to prepare for the invasion of Italy). During talk Rowel re-asserted need for Germany and Italy to continue war till victory, adding in peculiar tone of voice he trusted that people in Italy would ever toy with the idea of a political solution to the conflict. (This threat needs no comment). " (ORBIS)

MARINES DECISIONS - BUDGET APPROVED - PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES - INCREASED SOCIAL WELFARE PENSIONS

Rome - The Cabinet meeting ended to-day at 1.30 P.M. The main decisions were: 1) Approval of the Budget; 2) approval of provisions on behalf of employees on the lines of the report submitted by General Labour Confederation; 3) social welfare pensions to be increased by 70% in certain cases; in other cases a fixed minimum will be granted enabling over 1.000.000 pensioners to receive an average of not less than 15 lire daily; 4) 2000 lire

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(ORBIS)

MINISTERIAL DECISIONS - BUDGET APPROVED - PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES - INCREASED SOCIAL WELFARE PENSIONS

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Discussion on black market repression and other points raised in the General Labour Confederation's report have been deferred to next Cabinet meeting, fixed for December 30.

(ORBIS)

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

(I)
Major Jhon P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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

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

FIRST ISSUE

MUSSOLINI'S 372 LETTERS TO CLARETTA PETACCI -"I LOVE YOU DESPERATELY, YOUR LOVE MEANS MORE TO ME THAN ITALY"
Rome- One of the many episodes of the Duce's life is that of 372 love letters written to Claretta Petacci. They were seized by Col. Frignani of the Carabinieri who was arrested and tortured by the Germans at Via Tasso and then killed at the Ardeatine pits. The nazifascists had it with Frignani becasuse it was he that directed Mussolini's arrest July 25th 1943. After Col. Frignani was arrested those letters went back to their author. The contained fantastic sentences like "I love you desperately, Claretta,and your love means more to me than Italy does". Frignani had given this package of letters to a Captain that had buried them. Just a few days before he was arrested Frignani asked to have them back and the S.S. found them and seized them. Frignani was denounced by the maid of the mistress, a German, of the Colonel'd brother who was director General of the bank of Naples and was arrested by the Allies. (ORBIS)

SOME STREETCAR CONDUCTORS WILL NOT WORK XMAS NIGHT
Rome-

Xmas night the streetcars will run for a longer period so that people may go to S.Peters for the High Mass. Some anticlerical streetcar conductors have refused to work overtime for the occasion. (ORBIS)

POWER PLANTS AND THE FUTURE
Rome-

At present the Comunal Electricity Co. works the S.Paolo plant of 12,000 kw and two small ones in the Tivoli zone.It is hoped that the two plants of Mandela 6,000kw. and of Castel Madama, 4,000 kw. will start working in Spring.The generating group at Galleto, 35,000 kw. is about ready, it is said.

The Roman Electricity Co. has the Vulci plants,2000kw, Scrolla,5000kw., Comunacqua, 5000kw. Subiaco 3000kw., Vostano 2000kw.,Arci 4000kw., Capreno 8000 kw., Farfa 3000 kw., Vescovali 3500kw.

A 20,000kw plant works intermittently. One hopes the Canterno plant 10,000 kw., will start working in January. In 1945 the important Acquoria groups 17000 kw.,Farfa Io 7000kw., Marmore 6000kw., and Ponte Fiuma 3000kw. will [illegible]

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

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A 20,000kw plant works intermittently. One hopes the Canterno plant 10,000 kw., will start working in January. In 1945 the important Acquoria groups 17000 kw.,Farfa I° 7000kw., Marsia 6000kw.,and Ponte Fiume 3000kw. will also produce. If those provisions will come true and it will be possible to give some of the power produced to Rome, then one will be able to illuminate the City and have streetcars run also at night. Yet war needs may make it necessary to send some of the power north of Rome . (ORBIS)

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788506

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

A BLOCK UPSET
Roma-

An Allied soldier after a gay chat with a girl noticed that his gold fount-in pen was missing. Not knowing out of which flat he had come he upset the whole building at 6 Via dei Cappuccini trying to find his gay but dishonest friend. This night incident awakened all the people in Via dei Cappuccini they thought that a whole band was assaulting the place. (ORBIS)

WARDROBE OF IMPORTANT FASCIST STOLEN
Roma-

A few hours ago four individuals armed with revolvers penetrated in the apartment of Dionisio Santoni at Norcia. At presentVittorio Senculli lives there but they took away with themselves suitcases and four luxurious wardrobe trunks belonging to Mario Appelius, writer and newspaperman that had lived there from April to August 1944. (ORBIS)

OPINION OF PERRIS, OUTSTANDING CRIMINALIST, ON ORBIS INQUIRY ON HIGH COURT

Continuing the inquiry begun by the ORBIS on the High Court of Justice we are giving the opinion of an important lawyer of the Italian criminal forum, Corrado Perris.
"In my opinion the High Court fulfills a historic need. All Countries that have found themselves in this situation have formed such Courts. It has been formed for politic l reasons which, though do not exclude respect for law.. The competence of the High Court is limited to politics but in such cases it is not possible to divide the juridical side from the political one. I think that The Special Fascist Court resembles only formally the High Court. Substancially the High Court is regulated by laws which are absolutely the opposite of the fascist ones made for the Special Court. Then the composition of the Special Court is so different from the one of the High Court that a comparison would be to the advantage of the latter. What all Italians must wish of their High Court is that it settle"very quickly" the past of some people.
The Special fascist Court

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

that his gold fountain pen was missing. Not knowing that a which flat he had come he upset the whole building at 6 Via dei Cappuccini trying to find his spy but dishonest friend. This night incident awakened all the people in Via dei Cappuccini that thought that a whole band was assaulting the place. (ORBIS)

WARDROBE OF IMPORTANT FASCIST STOLEN

Rome-

A few hours ago four individuals armed with revolvers penetrated in the apartment of Biagini Santoni at Norcia. At presentVittoria Brunelli lives there but they took away with them twelve suitcases and four luxurious wardrobe trunks belonging to Mario Appolius, writer and newspaperman that had lived there from April to August 19--. (ORBIS)

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Continuing the inquiry begun by the ORBIS on the High Court of Justice we are giving the opinion of an important lawyer of the Italian criminal Forum, Corrado Ferris.

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The Special Fascist Court was formed by the 1926 law as a provvisory organ but it became a permanent judicial one and spread its competence becoming one of the main fascist organ. This will not happen to the High Court which will leave its place to the ordinary Courts barely it has finished this work. (ORBIS)

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRE
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONI
RESERVADO AOS CO

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

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

(I)
Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Empain
Via Veneto
R O M A

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

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

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

N.	Data	Ore	Pag.

22/12/1944

PRESS REVIEW - AFTERNOON

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA devotes its leading article to the trial of Generale Pentimalli and Del Tutto. It speaks of "the turning, twisting, cowardice, terror, shouts, desperation, and chaos" in which those who "did not know how to die for their country, who were not cool enough to respect a uniform or a rank" will issue from the "mud and ignominy of turpitude". Not all generals, however, the paper goes on, were, or will be, like these. The honour and life of the country will well know how to rally worthy intelligence and deserving spirits, so that the future may once again shine with splendour.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, in an article entitled "Stages on the road towards Europe's future", draws the following conclusions: There is a wide-spread impression that, at the end of another year of war, the political and diplomatic situation vis-à-vis peace, its ends and its means, is more complicated and difficult than when the war situation was graver, and the war's duration and outcome more uncertain. Danger unites, it is remarked; the expectation of danger overcome apparently does not. Were this so, topical war developments are a warning against undue optimism.

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FOURTH ISSUE

NEW APOSTOLIC NUNZIO IN FRANCE - MONSIGNOR ANGELO RONCALLI

Vatican City - It is officially confirmed by His Holiness' Secretary that Mons. Angelo Roncalli has been appointed Apostolic Nunzio in France. Mons. Roncalli was born at Sotto il Monte in the Diocese of Bergamo, Nov. 25 1881. He was Apostolic Delegate in Bulgaria, whence he was transferred in 1934. He was also Apostolic Delegate in Greece, and Apostolic Legislator in the Apostolic Viceroyage at Constantinople.

(ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Cardinal Salotti, Prefect of Rites; Card. Marchetti Selvaggiani, Secretary of the Holy Office; Monsignor Bolla, Bishop of Forlì; Army Corps General Angelo Cerica; Col. Bertsons; Col. Carlo Vittorio Musco; Lt. Col. R.W.Revon.

(ORBIS)

EUROPEAN TRANSPORT ORGANISATION - SURVEY BY OSCAR SPINELLI WELL KNOWN EXPERT

Rome - The Italian Committee for Studies on the Federation of European States which some weeks ago informed us of a survey on economic reconstruction, now announces a survey on European transport organisation by the well-known expert Oscar Spinelli. The author states that the organisation and taxation of transport between European countries must be rid of all obstacles and handicaps; it will otherwise continue to be the festering sore which was one of the causes of the present conflict.

Transport in Europe must be run on United States lines, classifying traffic as "state" and "inter-state". If Europe suppresses customs barriers, adopts a single currency, takes joint action in regard to frontier-less transport, a great stride forward will be made on the road to definite peace.

These trains plying between stations situated in the same country, will be "internal"; those running between two coun-

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Thus trains plying between stations situated in the same country, will be "internal"; those running between two countries or serving several countries, will be "inter-state" or "European". It would be an improved version of the existing Sleeping-Car Company organisation.

The survey examines the problem in the light of railways, shipping, motor-car, inland waterways; air. Recalling the

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FOURTH ISSUE

conferences at Bruxelles, Warsaw, Chicago, etc., the author stresses the need that all means of transport be complementary and should be handled as on an equal footing.

The "European Transport Company" suggested by Spinelli at the end of the survey, will be a promotor of peace. It will assist in the return of exiled populations to their homes, the exchange of products, the reconstruction of war-stricken countries.

(ORBIS)

PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO TRIAL - "THE FACT IS, THAT WHEN GANGRENE REACHES THE NERVE CENTRES, IT IS USELESS TO WONDER WHY MUSCLES AND LIMBS ARE NOT FUNCTIONING PROPERLY" - THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE RECESSES TO PASS SENTENCE

Rome - We give e ncluding particulars of the Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial, whose verdict we announced in our previous special edition.

The hearing is resumed at 11.15 A.M., and the President calls on the last council for the defence.

Avv. Ferruccio Liuzzi, Pentimalli's second council, starts by pointing out the loftiness of legal defence; this function was under-rated and handicapped by dessetism; now it can freely operate in a regime of liberty.

He then turns to the charges, and says that the accused cannot be fairly judged unless allowance be made for the circumstances under which they were compelled to act. The articles of the Military Code, says council, are made for normal cases of warfare; they assume the existence of an efficient army, a supreme command which is in a position to issue definite orders, two opposing forces facing each other on their respective lines of combat; they cannot however be automatically applied in such an altogether abnormal case as occurred on September 8 1943.

He proves that the state of the army, and specially of the XIX Army Corps were such that no immediate reaction could be made following on the sudden back-to-front turn taken by political events. Pentimalli, says council, did his utmost, both in the preparatory and in the executive stage. He cannot [illegible]

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

Are all Italian generals, then, traitors ? "The fact is" exclaims counsel, "that when Graziani reaches the norre control, it is useless to enquire why tunnels and kitchens are not functioning properly !" He then surveys accused's conduct during the unfortunate days of September 9, 10 and 11, and maintains that there was neither absenteeism nor desolation. This is shown by the general's flat refusal to surrender arms to the Germans, and the order to resist if attacked.

Counsel then dwells on the legal aspect, and contends that none of the charges proffered by the Prosecution can be upheld. He goes on to review General Pentimalli's excellent pact (which would in any case call for extenuation provided by article 26 of the War Code), and finally calls on the High Court to be impartially guided by a sense of justice which, untainted by the vicissitudes of political strife, illumines the path of civilization through the ages.

Avv. Ferruccio Liuzzi ends his address at 12;15 A.M.

The declares the proceedings at an end, and the Court withdraws to deliberate.

(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

ARREST OF MARIO FARNESI FORMER FASCIST PARTY VICE-SECRETARY

Rome - The Political Office of the Questura has arrested Dott. Mario Farnesi, aged 34, who was Party Vice-Secretary when Vidussoni was appointed Secretary of the Fascist Party.

Born in Trieste, Farnesi owed his political success to the fact that Vidussoni was an articled clerk in the accounting office of Farnesi's father. After the 25 July 1943 Farnesi attempted to disclaim all responsibility.

(ORBIS)

(Note for corrospondents)

RUMOURED ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE TO THE HOLY SEE

Rome - It had lately been rumoured that H.E. Giovanni Visconti Venosta would be appointed Italian Ambassador to the Holy See. According to reliable information now to hand, H.E. Visconti Venosta is apparently unwilling to accept the post.

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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ECONOMIC SUPPLEMENT

APPLICATION OF TAXATION INCREASES

The Giglionti law of last October, increasing taxation in certain categories, came into force on December 10.

The law has been much criticised. It does not appear to provide for the present income situation. While income derived from regular economic activity has practically disappeared, present commercial income, derived from irregular activity, is not assessable.

Nevertheless, increased taxation is necessary, if any sort of Budget has to be drawn up, and if anything is to be done towards bridging the huge gap between revenue and expenditure. The Minister of the Treasury has,in fact, announced that he will shortly announce his first Budget.

The warning issued by the Minister of Finance in regard to the initiation of new taxation shows the grave difficulties besetting state finance; prices must be controlled and reduced; they will moreover be burdened with ever-increasing tax incidence. The first thing to be done is to keep down the prices of foodstuffs; here again, tax incidence is increased.

The Giglionti law's main defect lies in its failure to tackle the entire taxation problem. An attempt should have been made to replace the fragmentary, haphazard and piece-meal policy followed since 1922, by a single, comprehensive, and clearly workable law.

It should however be added that, even so, the crux of the problem would still remain to be solved: taxation must be increased in order to provide for the consequences of war and the future of the country, but taxable items are hard to find.

Italy's problem, like that of other European countries though not to so great an extent, is first and foremost, to resume production.

(ORBIS)

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ITALY'S BICYCLE INDUSTRY

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(ORBIS)

2379

ITALY'S BICYCLE INDUSTRY

With the almost complete disappearance of transport, the bicycle has come to the fore in Italy. It is now used for long-distance travel, and carries wares as well as persons. The multifarious uses of a bicycle are amply in evidence along Italian roads.

Bombardments and German looting have however sadly depleted Italian stocks of bicycles. Before the war, Italy

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had three and a half million bikes, and supply fell far short of demand. There were however other means of communication and transport.

The Italian bike industry could cater for the entire country. Italy's annual output was 400.000 bikes; had necessary materials been available, this figure could easily have been increased by one-third. One-quarter of the 400.000 bikes were manufactured in ten Northern factories; the other 300.000 were turned out by small artisan workshops situated throughout the country, and particularly suited to Italian labour.

The industry was well organized: 40.000 bikes were exported annually, both by the large factories and the artisan workshops.

The latter will call for priority, in resuming activity and replacing stocks. Spare parts - to repair existing bikes - and tyres will first have to be imported; these must be followed by manufacturing material.

Many of the artisan workshops are situated in liberated Italy. (ORBIS)

ITALY AMERICA ENGLAND CO-OPERATION FOR MERCANTILE MARINE AND MARITIME TRANSPORT

There are many opportunities for co-operation between Italy, America and England in connection with merchant navies and maritime transport.

America's shipping will need 170.000 merchant sailors by next June. Once freedom is restored, the United States may find it difficult to find this figure. As things are, 25.000 men leave shipping for other occupations every year. Moreover, they are not organised to deal with traffic between foreign ports, and they are not accustomed to the exacting life of cargo-boats, which suck their cargoes from port to port.

An understanding between the two countries is therefore possible and mutually profitable. If America means to maintain all the merchant shipping built during the war, she can arrange to charter her boats, and organise Italo-American

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As regards England, it must be remembered that

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Italian ports constitute important transit points along the Middle and Far East lines, which are the Commonwealth's imperial highways. Thus Italian trade can make use of British transport. British ships would find Italian goods and passengers in Italian ports, as well as all the necessary organisation connected with customs, warehousing, repairs, and so on.

That is why our ports are regarded as instruments of labour in our reconstruction programme, and their re-establishment must be accorded the same priority as railways and industrial plant.

(ORBIS)

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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

VERDICT IN CORNELIA TANZI TRIAL - DEFENCE ASKS FOR ACQUITTAL - COURT PASSES 30 YEARS SENTENCE

Rome - The Prosecutor having asked the Court to give a verdict of 30 years imprisonment, counsel for the defence spoke this morning, and submits that he will prove her complete innocence. He describes the tragic occurrences of September, and maintains that Tanzi never intended to warn the Germans, nor did she accompany German soldiers. As for the telephone conversations, Avv. Augenti declares that the second conversation was a put-up job by the Questura.

Tanzi was arrested, says counsel, because she was presumed to be Mussolini's mistress. As for the artist's alleged report, the two copies (one sent to the Governatorato and one held by the Questura) do not tally; the former contains Tanzi's request that the Villa Strohlfern caretaker Carlin be replaced by the Militia officer Caponeri, whereas the latter is hostile to Caponeri. Under these circumstances, there is the possibility that there has been a judicial error. Hence counsel asks for acquittal, since Tanzi is not proved to have written the statement.

The Court withdraws, and subsequently returns for the verdict which, as stated, is 30 years' imprisonment.

(ORBIS)

VERDICT IN PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO TRIAL EXPECTED THIS EVENING - COUNSELS FOR THE DEFENCE ADDRESS THE COURT

2376

Rome - Avv. Carlo Mirabella, counsel for General Riccardo Pentimalli, rose to speak yesterday afternoon at 17.30.

Mirabella makes accurate examination of each charge, discussed the points raised by the prosecution, and ended by asking the Court for acquittal, as the charges brought against Gen. Pentimalli do not constitute a legal offence. One of coun-

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Mirabella makes accurate examination of each charge, discusses the points raised by the prosecution, and ended by asking the Court for acquittal, as the charges brought against Gen. Pentimalli do not constitute a legal offence. One of counsel's main contentions was that nothing further could have been done, seeing the number and condition of troops and material at the General's disposal.

To-day's hearing opened at 9 A.M., and the President calls on Avv. Guido Tedeschi, defending General Ettore Del Tetto. Avv. Tedeschi says that the facts brought before the Court must be viewed in their true light, i.e. in the unique circumstances which existed at the time. No general in our country's history has ever had to contend with psychological conditions and confused

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responsibility of such gravity. Counsel reviews the tasks entrusted to Gen. Del Tetto, the strength available, the political and military situation in Naples, and states that the General was the victim, not the author, of such a situation and circumstances. The wish to spare Naples the horrors of German reprisals cannot be construed as betrayal. Betrayal implies intent. But this would-be traitor is an officer with 37 years' of honourable service, and three medals awarded for valour; he is a citizen known throughout Naples as altogether antifascist and antinazi.

It cannot be maintained that Del Tetto ever betrayed, or collaborated with the German invaders. Nor can he be accused of having delivered Naples into German hands. Naples was already in their hands. By September 8, as many as 400.000 Nazis were stationed in Italy. Operative command, moreover, as was proved in the course of the trial, was entrusted to General Marino and not to Del Tetto.

The latter, says counsel, reckoned on three factors: prompt arrival of the Allies, withdrawal of the Germans, instructions from his commanding officers. The first factor failed because, as Mr. Churchill told the Commons, the Allies did not act with sufficient energy; the second failed because there was no German withdrawal; the third failed, because no orders or instructions came from either Rome or Bari.

In these tragic circumstances, Del Tetto did what he could. When there was nothing more to be done, for everything had come to grief, he had been left alone with nobody at his orders, he still tried to maintain liaison. When this proved impossible, he sought refuge in the Palmo Monastery to escape being captured.

The prosecution charges him with not having performed a deed of heroism; but, says counsel, when it is neither profitable nor useful, heroism becomes mere rashness. Counsel then recalls examples, in ancient and modern history, of generals who preferred flight, to death.

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subjectively and objectively,

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responsibility of such gravity. Counsel reviews the tasks entrusted to Gen. Del Tetto, the strength available, the political and military situation in Naples, and states that the General was the victim, not the author, of such a situation and circumstances. The wish to spare Naples the horrors of German reprisals cannot be construed as betrayal. Betrayal implies intent. But this would-be traitor is an officer with 37 years' of honourable service, and three medals awarded for valour; he is a citizen known throughout Naples as altogether antifascist and antinazi.

It cannot b maintained that Del Tetto ever betrayed, or collaborated with the German invaders. Nor can he be accused of having delivered Naples into German hands. Naples was already in their hands. By September 8, as many as 400.000 Nazis were stationed in Italy. Operative command, moreover, as was proved in the course of the trial, was entrusted to General Marino and not to Del Tetto.

The latter, says counsel, reckoned on three factors: prompt arrival of the Allies, withdrawal of the Germans, instructions from his commanding officers. The first factor failed because, as Mr. Churchill told the Commons, the Allies did not act with sufficient energy; the second failed because there was no German withdrawal; the third failed, because no orders or instructions came from either Rome or Bari.

In these tragic circumstances, Del Tetto did what he could. When there was nothing more to be done, for everything had come to grief, he had been left alone with nobody at his orders, he still tried to maintain liaison. When this proved impossible, he sought refuge in the Palmo Monastery to escape being captured.

The prosecution charges him with not having performed a deed of heroism; but, says counsel, when it is neither profitable nor useful, heroism becomes mere rashness. Counsel then recalls examples, in ancient and modern history, of generals who preferred flight, to death. 2875

Avv. Tedeschi concludes that, subjectively and objectively, there was no betrayal, that there was no disobeying of Memorandum 44 or Badoglio's broadcast message, because Del Tetto had neither time, means, or authority to act. Counsel warns the Court that all military trials held under the pressure of public opinion have ended with judicial errors, and with verdicts that posterity later found unjust. He asks that General Del Tetto be acquitted.

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After a short interval, Avv. Liuzzi rises to speak. His address will be the last. The verdict has already been announced in our special edition. Further particulars will follow.

(ORBIS)

SIXTY EDITION

REPUBLICAN YOUTH MOVEMENT SCATTERS LEAFLETS AT CATANIA, MESSINA AND OTHER TOWNS, GIVING AN ULTIMATUM

(from our correspondent)

Palermo - Leaflets printed by the "Republican Youth Movement - Sicilian Section" were yesterday scattered in Catania, Messina and other Sicilian towns.

The contents of the leaflets are hostile to conscription.

A ten days' ultimatum is given to the Allied authorities and the Italian Government. Sicilian youths declare they will not perform military service or fight, so long as the Italian army owes allegiance to the House of Savoy, and the armistice remains in force.

(ORBIS)

0204
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THIRD ISSUE

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(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

2874

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

Major Jhon P. LEAGAGUS
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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SPECIAL ISSUE

SENTENCE OF CORNELIA TANZI TRIAL 30 YEARS

Rome-

Cornelia Tanzi's trial is over. The Court has judged her guilty of the crime considered in Art.51 of the Military War Code for having given aid to the enemy. Because of mitigatory circumstances the Tanzi has been condemned to thirty years inprisonment. (ORBIS)

GENERALS PENTIMALLI AND DEL TETTO SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

Rome - The High Court re-enters the hall at 1.50 P.M., after a recess of one hour and thirty-five minutes.

The President, H.E. Lorenzo Maroni, reads the sentence condemning Generals Ettore Del Tetto and Riccardo Pentimalli to 20 years' imprisonment each, expenses, and other consequences at law, because they are found guilty of dereliction of duty as contemplated by article 94 of the Penal War Code.

The Court acquits them of the other charges.

Thus ends the third trial brought before the High Court of Justice, for sanctions against Fascism. The trial lasted seven days.

(ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

ORBIS INQUIRY AMONGST MOST OUTSTANDING LAWYERS ON GREAT ITALIAN TRIALS AND COURT COMPOSITIONS

Rome- Seizing the occasion of the Pentimalli-Del Tetto trials the ORBIS has begun an inquiry amogst the most outstanding penal lawyers ot have their opinion on the present great trials and on the compositions of the High Court. First we questioned Giuseppe Sotgiu, professor of Penal Procedure at the Rome University, labor democrat, C.G.I.L. Del Tetto asked him to be his defender but Sotgiu refused
Here is what Prof. Sotgiu stated:
In general, from a purely doctrinarian point of view, I disapprove of Special Courts. The principle is that no citizen should be subtracted from his natural judges. Besides there are special democratic constitutions that forbid special judges. Yet the High Court of Justice has two explanations and two finalities. First of all it was necessary when the Senate adjourned or, in other words, ceased to exist. It was thus necessary that the Senators' judicial proceedings(crimes committed by Senators and penal responsibilities of Senators) should be handed over to another organ. Secondly one wanted to give greater importance to the case of fascist crimes that upset public opinion most.
The High Court can in no way be confused with the Special Fascist Court, both for its composition(the President of the High Court is an eminent magistrate while the president of the Special Court of the Fascists was a Console of the Militia) and for the fact that the trials which take place there get the amplest publicity which keeps out all party deviations.
I cannot make any statements on the Pentimalli del Tetto trial becaused when asked, I refused to defend Gen Del Tetto.
(ORBIS)

2512

POLITICAL ASSOCIATION FOR GERMANS IN LIBERATED ITALY

Rome- It is about a month that besides the Austrian Office there is an Austrian Union . It has a directive Council appointed by secret elections of democratic character and the

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2642

POLITICAL ASSOCIATION FOR GERMANS IN LIBERATED ITALY

Rome- It is about a month that besides the Austrian Office there is an Austrian Union . It has a directive Council appointed by secret elections of democratic character and the candidates are chosen amongst the different political groups that belong to it. Here are the results of the election: 5 christian democrats, 2 socialists, 2 liberals, 2 monarchicals. The communists did not get sufficient votes and joined the socialists. This is important if one thinks that it is the first time that

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SECOND ISSUE

a group of Austrians has had the possibility of expressing freely their political opinion. Besides this group had not lost all contacts with Austria like the overseas groups. (ORBIS)

FUEL AT LIRE 13,65 A QUART
Rome-

After three years of inactivity about ten automatic pumps will begin distributing fuel. The fuel is given by the Allies for public transportation and is to be sold at L.13,65 a quart. This price will influence the prices of transportation. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

SILONE ABOUT TO MARRY
Rome-

We are informed that Ignazio Silone, socialist writer, is about to marry. His future wife is an Irish lady, writer and well known in international literary circles It is quite probable that one of the witnesses at the wedding will be Giuseppe Saragat. (ORBIS)

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ECONOMICAL NEWS

CLAIMS FOR WAR DAMAGES
Rome-
The Council of the Ministers will shorlty study claims for war indemnities. It seems that the State will only aid a small number of cases because of its limited possibilities. It absolutely cannot pay all war damages. Goods, raw materials and manufactured goods will not be indemnified. Real estate damages under 150,000 lire will be paid off immediately while sums above 150,000 lire will be paid off after the war. The Prices are of the date of distruction for personal property andof the date of reconstruction for real estate. It seems there are no regulations for foreing persons or enterprizes.
(ORBIS)

TRANSPORTS IN LIBERATED ITALY
Rome- There are about 18,000 trucks in liberated Italy. This nûmber cannot be controlled because of the conditions of the offices yet the capacity of transports doed not exceed 30,000 tons per Kilometre. Pre-war statistics show that in central and southern Italy there was a need of 4 thousand million tons per kilometer. (ORBIS)

COTTON INDUSTRY ACTIVITY
Naples - (From our Correspondent)
The production of neapolitan factories has reached 400,000 meters of fine cotton cloth a month thanks to the Allies that have helped the owners fix up their machinery. 40,000 quinteli of raw american and egyptian cotton has beed handed over to the neapolitan cotton industry. (ORBIS) 2870

PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS
Rome- While retreating the Germans showed their fury especially againsr Chemical factories. As far as fertilizers are concerned the Allies faced the situation with great energy having fertilizers come first from North Africa. With Tuscany's liberation we have a greater quantity of iron pyrite so that ten factories of perphosphates have begun working. All efforts will be multiplied because of the importance of such problem (ORBIS)

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ECONOMICAL BULLETIN

PRODUCTION OF ITALIAN CEMENT
Rome-

Although most cement factories are in occupied Italy one notices a certain awakening also in this field. Already nine factories have begun working in Liberated Italy. A great amount of work is foreseen for reconstruction needs, especially after the war when this industry will become very important in Italy. Before the war it produced five million tons a year and consumed only four million of them. (ORBIS)

PROTECTION OF SAVINGS BANKS
Rome-

The "Casse di Risparmio" Association, dispersed by the fascist Govt. after 30 years of activity, has re-formed itself to protect the common interests of the banks tied up with it. (ORBIS)

IMPORTATION OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Rome-

The Italian Builders Association is carrying on dealings for the importations of machinery and trucks for the Assiciation itself which wuold then distribute them according to necessities. (ORBIS)

FRANCHISE ZONES ALSO IN SICILY
Palermo-The permanent Committee of the Trade, Industry and Agriculture Dept. has expressed the wish that franchise zones be created in Sicily to favour Sicilian trade and industries. (ORBIS)

2859

WOOD INDUSTRY IN CALABRIA
Reggio Calabria-

The Calabria wood industry that had begun working again shortly after the Liberation of the Zone but in very limited quantities is now supplying southern Italy with a greater amount of lumber. The production is still limited because of the lack of machinery and transportation. Notwithstanding this recent

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2869

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The Calabria wood industry that had begun working again shortly after the Liberation of the Zone but in very limited quantities is now supplying southern Italy with a greater amount of lumber. The production is still limited because of the lack of machinery and transportation. Notwithstanding this, recently enormous quantities of crates have been built for the exportation of Sicilian oranges and lemons. (ORBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF D C 22 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

West front
UNITA'-communist

Clear off (Politicus)
TEMPO - independent

Many Duces (R.Lucifero)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

New storm (G.Gonella)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

The Elas Drama (P.Nenni)
AVANTI -Socialist

WAR

Spring will come (L.Barbaro)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE liberal

The army (E.Lussu)
ITALIA LIBERA -action

ECONOMY

First aid(for Italy's economical reconstruction)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

FINANCE

Money and finance (P.Battara)
AVANTI! -socialist

Tax reforms (Interview with Pesenti, sec. of Finance)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE àliberal

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2508

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's morning press deals with the war in general, with the home and international Italyan situation.

In an article on the west front the UNITA' states that nazism must be destroyed together with fascism. This is a duty that we communists have never forgotten, this is aduty that we Italiens feel necessary for ourselves and for humanity. It is for this reason that we communists believe that nobody has the right hinder the Allies busy at this task and that we ask the Allies to give the Italians more liberty so that they may fight with them against the common enemy, ingreater number and strength.

Considering the Army's conditions the ITALIA LIBERA stated that we are inferior to the immense task before us. The war fought South of the enemy's lines is week and insufficient. The Country feels that its Govt. can and should do more. The National Liberation Committe is not what it should be. We pointed cut the deficiencies in this field of the first Badoglio Govt. and we do the same for the second. Knowing the National situation we would be superficial if we were to say that it is the fault of the War Dept. The drama is complex and the Generals and the Staff around the Secretary of the War Dept. keep hime like a prisoner. We must make up our mind and break this old circle, democratize the Army, give an ideal to the soldiers that are fighting. One does not die unless his flag on high makes him face danger and death serenely.

The AVANTI compares the SLAS drama to the Italian one. Nothing could demoralize the Italians more than seeing that it is always the same people who are up with the fascist, the germans and with the anglosaxons; that the same buildings are always lit up; the same uniforms honoured, the same interests in power. This demoralization gave way to the revolt in Greece just as here in Italy it caused the psychological separation of the

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Considering Von Runstedt's new offensive the POPOLO states that the war has been decided but what has not yet been decided is how much blood must still be poured on the battlefields.

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The German troops that have opened a gap in the enemy lines are not those who, with their rifle on their shoulder and singing war songs andavced from the shores of the Caucasus to the Pyrenees, from the Lybian desert to the Scandinavian Mountains. The future has been decided upon and the new blood being offered now is a necessary price to get the victory that has already been won.

For 20 years a man has talked in Italy in the name of the People. Now we see the multiplication of the Duces, states the ITALIA NUOVA. Nenni at London, Togliatti at Rome, the National Liberation Committee everywhere talk in the name of the people. It would be better that the "Voluntary Ducism" stopped and that the representatives had a greater sense of responsibility. But besides this, states the paper, we notice something else: the Italians favour and encourage these "Fatal men" because they are not used to democracy and follow the men instead of following his ideas. The real job of democrats is distracting the people from the men and guiding it towards the ideas.

The UNITA publishes an interviw with Pietro Nenni. Yesterday he stated that the British justly consider the Italian problems as of secondary importance compared to the war. They show a certain diffidence towards the Italians as tens of thousands of British families are in mourning because their men fell on Italia soil. They consider Italian problems practically. As for the future Nenni stated: A strong trend towards the left certainly does not please the British and not even the laborists. Bolshevism, for example, worries them. Yet they are all fully convinced that after a war the Nations must have the greatest liberty to decide of themselves and of their future. Nenni said that France is facing the same problems that there are in Italy only that the purge proceeds with greater energy.

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The TEMPO considers the Sardinian and Sicilian situation and states that the wave of "Autonomism" ans "Separatism" that pervades the Islands, some Italian regions, interests, writers and politicians is only a fruit of the season, a mere reaction, a mechanical influx caused by fascist centralization and totalitarianism. Yet this does not mean, states the paper, that we must ignore the situation because of order and legality. Instead we must identify the ones responsible for the "separatist" propaganda and punish them without putting off the punishment or considering with generosity the motives of their propaganda Carrying out this problem, states the paper, means eliminating the anti-democratic and anti-national forces and clearing the ground for to-morrow's solutions.

(ORBIS)

285

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

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(ORBIS)

2805

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

0224

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

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

N.	Data	Ora	Pag.
91	DEC 22 1944	0930	1

FIRST ISSUE

STATEMENTS BY ZANIBONI,HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AID TO REFUGEES-
AID CAMPS -REFUGEES ABROAD
ROME-

H.E.Tito Zanniboni, High Commissioner for aid to refugees has made the following statements to the ORBIS:
Our main problem is to help the thousands of refugees that are still straying all over Italy and we must do it with the utmost speed. At times unexpected situations seem to overpower us because they are unsolvable but we always get around them. Help is given to the refugees through gathering camps, first aid posts and mobile camps headed by the Allies and that are placed right back of the front lines where the civilians are not allowed to go. Before the institution of these camps the refugees were sent South, all over Italy without any judgement. Now, thanks to the Allies the civilians are gathered in these camps and aided, the when the war has passed by their little villages and towns they are sent back home. Help is given continually to the ones that have suffered most damage.There are 40 permanent camps in Italy now and many others are being set up.A plan is being studied together with the Allies for when Germany will be defeated. It must not be forgotten that in Germany there are 1,200,000 refugees, 250,000 in France and about 60,000 in Austria and Jugoslavia. There will be a chain of camps all along the Alps, the main passes will be guarded by A.P.C. (aid to refugees) and right under the passes there will be places to disinfect the refugees before they are sent to their home towns. To avoid a caotic situation because of the masses that will flow in all together we have asked the Allies to set up camps on the other side of the border to gather and assist the men before they enter their Country. As to the difficulties we have to face I must admit that they are many and this is natural when one thinks that we have given assistance to 300,000 refugees. Presently the main difficulty is finding the blankets necessary. We need many thousands of them and in Rome we found only 320. Fortunately we have been allowed by the Allies to buy 15,000 blankets at

2864

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006

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2864

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

ORBIS

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Another problem is caused by the lack of transportation. We must get the refugees first from their homes to the camps then back again. From Rome northwards we use what we can find, southwards things are a bit better. also because there are a few trains. We have had ships to bring refugees from the islands. As I said, with good will one can do everything. For Xmas we have organized a special meal for refugee children from Rome and we will hand out 1200 packages containing a toy, a piece of clothing, a kilo of macaroni and canned food. In the provinces the Prefects have received instructions to do about the same thing.
It is our duty to tell of the many families that are doing all they can for the little refugees, especially the orfans. The "Godmothership" is spreading. Little orphans are gathered in special asylums and their upkeep of 600 lire a month is paid half by the High Commissioner's office and the other half by a Godmother that wants to protect and help the child. Thus the child gets also a bit of affection and moral comfort. I think only of to-morrow and not of day after to-morrow, stated Zaniboni, yet I wish our institution was so efficient that it were possible to gather from the streets the thousands of little children that are exposed to all dangers, above all moral ones (ORBIS)

SOCIALIST TECHNICAL COUNCIL
Rome-

The Italian socialist party has decided to set up a technical Council of 20 members to study technical problems of reconstruction and socialization of national activities. The Council will appoint Commissions which will study each problem singularly. Prof. Henry Molinari has been appointed Secretary General. He will be assisted by two colleagues. (ORBIS)

A MEETING FOR RECONSTRUCTION
Rome-

2863

At the Public Works Dept., was held an important meeting to study reconstruction. Secretary Meuccio Ruini and Sec. Marcello Scleri were present. They deplored that [illegible]

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At the Public Works Dept., was held an important meeting to study reconstruction. Secretary Meuccio Ruini and Sec. Marcello Scleri were present. They deplored that the law on building loans had been studied so slowly and stated that it was most necessary to begin building streets and houses destroyed by the war. A technician stated that the situation can n

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0228
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FIRST ISSUE

not be changed by issuing loans but only by creating real economy. Building materials are necessary and we must ask the Allies to look over the block they put on these materials and on the products of complementary industries. (ORBIS)

JAN 1st 1945 FRANCE BEGINS ITALIAN BROADCASTS
Rome-

We have been informed that the French Radio Co. will begin its Italian broadcasts Jan 1st 1945. They will take place from 1030 hrs. to 1045 hrs on 25 and 33 meters; from 1730 to1745 hrs on 31 and 38 metres. (ORBIS)

A FILM ON MATTEOTTI, SOCIALIST MARTYR
Rome-

A story for a film on Matteotti is being studied. Shortly after July 25th 1943 the Alcine Movie Co. was formed in Rome and it wanted to make this film on Matteotti. Aldo Salerno, friend of Matteotti was to direct it. August 1943 he went to the Popolo di Roma and asked them to print an article on the future film. The 8th of September the Republican fascists got hold of the article and hunted up Salerno, the author of the story and all the others. The Germans got so interested in the thing that Dollman took it over. (ORBIS)

SFORZA WILL LEAVE PURGE OFFICE
Roma-

It has been rumoured for some time that Count Sforza will resign from his post of High Commissioner for the purge of fascist crimes. In well informed circles this news in not considered completely false. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

(I)
Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo 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	Ora	Pag.

December 21 1944 afternoon

PRESS REVIEW

"L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO" speaks of the discussions in the Commons. There the Government stands up to international occurrences and party factiousness. Fighting goes on from Belgium to Greece. On the Government benches are tireless men, whom their bitterest critics acknowledge to be whole-heartedly devoted to the cause of their country, and the cause for which England is fighting, side by side with the United Nations. The Government's, and Mr. Churchill's, energies, are all focussed on the outcome of the war. Parliamentary difficulties arise not only through the clash of vast military forces, but also through the clash of political ideas behind the lines, as the Allied advance permits these ideas to assert themselves once again. These political forces, adds the paper, which have achieved the liberty they have so long and through so much hardship yearned for, should feel disciplined enough to unite their efforts with those who have brought them freedom. These political currents should have the same supreme objective: end the war.

"LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA" comments on an interview granted by the Minister Soccimarro to the "Chicago Sun" on the recognition and functions of the Northern National Committee. The recognition of the Northern Committee with representative political functions, writes the paper, would mean two de facto Governments in Italy, apart from the nazi-fascist. Although deputising for the Bonomi Government, the provisional Northern Government would be a Government or National Committee without a monarchy. Secondly, Northern partisans would no longer be "irregulars", but combatants belonging to a recognised Government or Committee. This is most important. If the Northern Committee's representative functions are recognised by the Allies, we shall have something on the lines of the former De Gaulle Committee in Algiers.

2861

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0232

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

TRIAL OF CORNELIA TANZI

Rome - The proceedings open with a statement by Dott. Alberto De Luca, Assistant Chief of the Questura Political Office. He submits the texts of telephone conversations intercepted at the Ministry of Interior, between Tanzi and the Party Vice-Secretary, Pazzirani, and Tanzi and Ida Morelli. The original is also produced of the report addressed to the Governatore, Orgera, against the Villa Strohlfern caretaker, and the attached letter of the Undersecretary Cuoco. These documents clearly show the accused's prof-Fascist and pro-German sentiments, and point to the fact that Italian soldiers of the "Piave" Division in the grounds of the Villa were also reported to the Germans.

Ida Morelli confirms the telephone conversation. Defence witness Ippolita Toffi can say nothing on the subject. Another witness, Elena Formichetti, states that Tanzi was very worried because her house was surrounded by German soldiers; she meant to go to the Rome Command, to complain. Marchese Moronti refers to talks he had with the accused in 1940, and says she did not evince rabid Fascist feeling, but seemed quite unprejudiced in her judgement.

The General Attorney now begins his speech. The hall gets more crowded. There is a general feeling that, after the reading of the report addressed to the Fascist Popular Culture Undersecretary, and forwarded by the latter to Rome Governatore Orgera, the trial has entered a graver stage.

The contents leave no doubt as its having been written by Tanzi; it confirms the accusation made to the German Command, in regard to the presence of "Piave" men and material. The action is held up, in the report, as an act of patriotism and Fascist worthiness. General Attorney Giuseppe Lo Schiavo says that the thirteen artists living in the Villa Strohlfern would have had nothing to gain by reporting the accused to the Epuration Commissioner, had they not been prompted by really grave reasons.

Tanzi tried to interrupt the speech two or three times, and the President had to call her sternly to order. The Attorney maintains that the reason underlying the accused's report is her Fascist attitude. In this connection he quotes a statement by the

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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witness Orlandi who, on returning to the Villa from his hiding-place, avoided all contact with Tanzi, lest she should report him to the German authorities.

Her connivance with the Germans is further borne out by the fact that a group of German parachutists was led into the grounds by a woman. The latter has been definitely recognised as the accused. Further, Tanzi was often seen with German officers.

The Prosecutor then turns to the general proofs: the report which makes capital out of the writer's fascist sentiments in order to achieve the desired object, viz., removal of the caretaker Carlin. Accused denies she wrote it, but who else could have written to the Minister and supplied the details concerning the cutting down of trees in the grounds ?

Under the circumstances, the Prosecutor views accused's offence in the light of article 5 of the Lieutenant-General's decree, and articles 51 and 58 of the military war code; he eschews art. 58, because the episode in which accused is alleged to have incited Italian soldiers to join with Germans and thus rebel against the Badoglio Government, is only hearsay. He also eschews the offence of libel against Carlin, as there was no fraudulent intent. Tanzi is however liable to Art. 5, because she is guilty of having informed the Germans of the presence of "Piave" soldiers, and hidden material. In the name of those deported into Germany, the Prosecutor says that justice must be done; while allowing extenuating circumstances, to avoid the death penalty, he asks that a long term of punishment be inflicted, to give time for meditation and atonement.

Avv. Augenti, for the defence, will speak tomorrow.

(ORBIS)

NEWS FROM PADULA CONCENTRATION CAMP

(From our correspondent)

Naples - Arrivals continue at the concentration camp for former Fascist bosses. The inmates have set up their own organisation; posts are distributed according to former ranks, as might be expected. Thus, former Popular Culture minister and chief of the Rome Correspondence Bureau Gaetano Polverelli has been appointed mess-chief. Militia General Giorgio Vaccaro, who headed Fascist

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(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

SPECIAL PENSION FOR WIDOWS OF GIOVANNI AMENDOLA AND BRUNO BUOZZI

Rome - A law is now being drafted to assign a special pension to the widow of Giovanni Amendola who died of wounds received from Fascist aggressors. A special pension is also to be granted to the widow of Bruno Buozzi, who was murdered by Nazis at La Storta, immediately after the Allied entry into Rome.

(ORBIS)

PIETRO NENNI TO SEE H.E. BONOMI TOMORROW

Rome - We learn that at mid day tomorrow Pietro Nenni will call on the Premier Bonomi, at the Viminal. Questions arising from the socialist leader's recent visit to London will probably be among the subjects of discussion.

(ORBIS)

POPE SENDS GREETINGS TO NUNZIO IN BRAZIL

Vatican City - The Pope has sent a letter of good wishes and felicitations to Mons. Alcisi Masella, Apostolic Nunzio in Brazil, and to Mons. Pisani, Canon of the Vatican Basilica, both of whom to-day celebrate the 25th anniversary of the episcopal consecration.

(ORBIS)

PENNIMAN-DEL TETTO TRIAL: "TELL ITALY THAT GENERAL DEL TETTO WAS NEVER A TRAITOR ! "

Rome - The hearing opens at 2.45 P.M. The President calls on Avv. Francesco Arcangeli, first defending counsel for General Ettore Del Tetto. He begins by recalling the general's splendid career, which included two war decorations; the General was also wounded in action. His fondness for the army (he preferred the military career, although he had taken his degree in law) led him to take any risk.

Politically, Del Tetto was notoriously anti-fascist and anti-nazi, so much so that an enquiry was being held upon him by

2838

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02338

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2858

Politically, Del Tetto was notoriously anti-fascist and anti-nazi; so much so that an enquiry was being held upon him by General Radice; the enquiry was fortunately cut short by the happenings of the 25 July. Counsel then goes to the heart of the accusation which, he says, hinges on Del Tetto's tasks and his interpretation of Memorandum 44. Gen. Del Tetto's zone had territorial functions; his tasks were therefore territorial. It is evident therefore that he carried out his duties to the full

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by executing the "Rete" plan, as he was not empowered to handle operative plans.

As for Memorandum 44, says counsel, an order must always be clear; it must not lend itself to various interpretations; if this occurs, as it did, there can only be a question of error, and this does not call for the death penalty.

Moreover, according to General Biglino's statement, on the 6th September, i.e., two days after the issue of Memorandum 44, directives issued from high quarters recommended the spreading of hatred against the Anglo-americans. Hence, even if a misteke was made, the Prosecutor's request (for the death penalty) is absurd.

There is another grave fact. When, on the night of the 8th, the generals asked for instructions, the War Ministry replied: "You will receive instructions", and made no mention of Memorandum 44.

Counsel then points out the precarious condition of all troops stationed in Naples; there was not even artillery; most of the men were raw recruits who had received only one instruction in shooting; provisions and supplies were handicapped by the lack of water and transport. Under these circumstances, General Del Tetto did his utmost, and always acted according to orders, i.e. he intervened where our troops were provoked.

What result would he have achieved had he undertaken large-scale operations in Naples against the Germans ?

He would certainly have provoked the usual ferocious reprisals, since he had before him the Goering Division, 12.000 strong, with the last word in tanks and war equipment.

We are not here, says counsel, to answer indictments by journalists such as Scaglione; we are here to bring the truth before a Court which represents liberated Italy. However, even Scaglione and Gen. Ariscio state there was neither betrayal nor connivance with the enemy. Fraudulent intent on the part of the accused must therefore be ruled out.

Hence it follows, that if the return of prisoners is not done in order to help the enemy, it is juridically null. We are [illegible] on this point, moreover, by the fact that the

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by executing the "Bete" plan, as he was not empowered to handle operative plans.

As for Memorandum 44, says counsel, an order must always be clear, it must not lend itself to various interpretations; if this occurs, as it did, there can only be a question of error, and this does not call for the death penalty.

Moreover, according to General Biglino's statement, on the 6th September, i.e., two days after the issue of Memorandum 44, directives issued from high quarters recommended the spreading of hatred against the Anglo-americans. Hence, even if a mistake was made, the Prosecutor's request (for the death penalty) is absurd.

There is another grave fact. When, on the night of the 8th, the generals asked for instructions, the War Ministry replied: "You will receive instructions", and made no mention of Memorandum 44.

Counsel then points out the precarious condition of all troops stationed in Naples; there was not even artillery; most of the men were raw recruits who had received only one instruction in shooting; provisions and supplies were handicapped by the lack of water and transport. Under these circumstances, General Del Tetto did his utmost, and always acted according to orders, i.e. he intervened where our troops were provoked.

What result would he have achieved had he undertaken large-scale operations in Naples against the Germans ?

He would certainly have provoked the usual ferocious reprisals, since he had before him the Goering Division, 12.000 strong, with the last word in tanks and war equipment.

We are not here, says counsel, to answer indictments by journalists such as Scaglione; we are here to bring the truth before a Court which represents liberated Italy. However, even Scagliono and Gen. Ariccio state there was neither betrayal nor connivance with the enemy. Fraudulent intent on the part of the accused must therefore be ruled out.

Hence it follows, that if the return of prisoners is not done in order to help the enemy, it is juridically null. We are gravely handicapped on this point, moreover, by the fact that the defence has had to do without most of its witnesses.

military

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Avv. Arcamone points out, consequently, that resistance to the death could only have lasted a very few hours at the utmost; it might have been a fine exploit of heroism but, from the operative view, it would only have been a useless slaughter.

General Del Tetto's conciliatory tactics were mistaken, but there was neither guilt nor fraudulence on his part.

As for the posters, whose draft was not even written by Del Tetto, these were plainly intended - and perhaps the viewpoint was mistaken - to maintain order in Naples as long as possible.

The abandonment of the Command as construed by the prosecution is a distortion. In leaving the Hotel Bellavista, General Del Tetto meant to get away from the Germans so as to be able to carry on his duties as chief elsewhere.

Avv. Arcamone ends his address by calling on the High Court to show Italy that General Del Tetto, even though he may be at fault in certain points, did not betray.

Proceedings are adjourned at 4.40 P.M. On resumption, Avv. Carlo Mirabelle, defending Pentimalli, begins his statement.

(ORBIS)

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0243
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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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

0 2 4 1

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 239 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

89 December 21 1944 16.30 1

N. Data Ora Pag.

THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Card. Fumasoni Biori, Prefect of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide; Mons. Ottaviani, Assessor of the Holy Offi- H.E. Undersecretary Avv. Giuseppe Spatare; Lt.Col. Mario Grandi Cap. Alfredo Ugolini; Cap. J.M. Brown; Mr. James J. Major; Signorina Maria Luisa Savini. (ORBIS)

POPE ATTENDS SECOND ADVENT SERMON

Vatican City - This morning His holiness attended the second Advent sermon. Cardinals and Prelates of the Papal Court were present. (ORBIS)

CABINET's REPLY TO COUNT SFORZA's LETTER DECLINING APPOINTMENT AS ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO WASHINGTON

Rome - At yesterday afternoon's cabinet meeting, the Premier informed Ministers that he had received a letter from Count Sforza declining the Government's earnest request that he should take charge of the Italian Embassy in United States. Count Sforza thinks that the recent discussions which have centred round him might prevent him appearing for what he really is, viz., a staunch upholder of a far-reaching understanding between Italy and the two great English-speaking democracies; he is therefore "declining the offer for the present".

The Cabinet fully appreciated the scruples which counselled Count Sforza to decline a task for which he had been unanimously designated and for which the United States Government had signified its assent. As the Count persists in his attitude notwithstanding earnest entreaties again made by the Premier and the Foreign Minister, the Cabinet is regretfully compelled to accept the relinquishment of a task to the performance of which he would have brought his great authority and long experience.

The Cabinet expressed the hope that, although Count Sforza has for the time being declined the offer, the time may soon come when the country may use his services in the work of reconstruction. (ORBIS)

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THIRD ISSUE

PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO TRIAL - PROSECUTOR ADDRESSES COURT - DEFENCE PLAN WHICH CAME TO GRIEF - PROSECUTOR: "WITH PROFOUND REGRET BUT WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE, I CALL FOR DEATH PENALTY".

Rome - Proceedings opened this morning at 9, and the floor was taken by Public Prosecutor Mi E. Pietro Traina.

Gen. Riccardo Pentimalli hangs on the Prosecutor's every word, and makes notes. Gen. Del Tetto looks tired and ill.

The following is the gist of the Prosecutor's address.

"From our earliest days we have loved our army, and we venerate the memory of our Risorgimento and World War heroes.

We are bitterly disappointed when we find unworthy Generals who trample on our finest traditions. The two accused must answer for criminal acts which occurred before and after the armistice, in our beautiful and war-stricken Campania.

What were the orders ? How did the accused carry them out ?

They were first to make the necessary arrangements; secondly not if provoked; such were the orders contained in Memorandum 44. On the basis of these orders, I shall explain the violation of Article 10° of the Military War Code.

It must be recalled that, in addition to, and previous to, Memorandum 44, there had been instructions, as stated by Gen. Mario Arisio. These instructions concerned the need for caution against the Germans and their movements.

Pentimalli was well aware of this !

Let us see what Gen. Pentimalli says when transmitting to Gen. Del Tetto Memorandum 44: there is too much irresponsibility in transmitting such an important order.

What arrangements were made in regard to possible German attacks ? None by Pentimalli, who did not even ascertain what was being done; all allowed themselves to be taken by surprise when the events took place.

What do Col. Sicardi and Col. Almici say ? They both agree that had they only been advised 48 hours before the armistice to beware of the Germans, something could have been done.

When Gen. Biglino asked if there was anything new as regards Memorandum 44, Gen. Pentimalli and his A.D.C. replied: "Nothing substantial".

What did Del Tetto do ? Gen. Arisio says that everything

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What were the orders ? How did the accused carry them out ? They were first to make the necessary arrangements; secondly not if provoked; such were the orders contained in Memorandum 44. On the basis of these orders, I shall explain the violation of Article 107 of the Military War Code.

It must be recalled that, in addition to, and previous to, Memorandum 44, there had been instructions, as stated by Gen. Mario Arisio. These instructions concerned the need for caution against the Germans and their movements.

Pentimalli was well aware of this !

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had been neglected, no arrangements had been made for provisions, ammunition, or transports.

Matters got to such a pitch of absurdity, that a few dozen cartridges had to be loaned from the Police !

The Badoglio-Ambrosio instructions too were more than clear. Ever had there been any doubt in popular opinion, there could certainly not have been any on the part of our Generals.

When the armistice was known, no one bothered to get out the troops and arrange for defence; there was general inertia, owing to the lack of clear, precise orders; there was neither a closer assignment of tasks among the local military organisations, nor a plan of defence; this should have been arranged by the Army Corps Command. This led to the collapse of the defence of the region.

There has been too much beating about the bush in regard to this [illegible]; the crux of the matter is that there was absolutely no defence plan.

"I thought there was", says Pentimalli. But, during the 11 days he was in command, he did not bother to make sure.

Through their ineptitude and unpreparedness, we lost, in one night, the splendid city of Naples; every Italian heart bleeds at the thought.

Generals are therefore responsible for this unpreparedness, and liable to article of the Military penal code.

From the preparatory stage, we pass to the executive stage? Let us examine these episodes in the light of Articles 51 and 5, Vol. aggravated collaboration with Germans. The orders were clear enough for any well-meaning person.

Ever since July 25, every Italian knew what course to pursue!

There was a good deal longer than the 48 hours of which Gole. Staudt and Kesselring speak, in which to prepare.

As a matter of fact, previous to Roatta's wireless message, even the humblest Neapolitans had gallantly armed themselves.

Was it permissible, I say, to wait for Roatta's marconigram in order to regard the Germans as enemies ? No, the real enemies were those who waited for that marconigram

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There has been too much beating about the bush in regard to this matter, but the crux of the matter is that there was absolutely no defence plan.

"I thought there was", says Pentimalli. But, during the 11 days he was in command, he did not bother to make sure.

Through their inaptitude and unpreparedness, we lost, in one night, the splendid city of Naples; every Italian heart bleeds at the thought.

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As a matter of fact, previous to Roatta's wireless message, over the hundred Neapolitans had gallantly armed themselves.

Was it permissible, I say, to wait for Roatta's marconigram in order to regard the Germans as enemies? No, the real enemies were those who waited for that marconigram!

Memorandum 44 provided there should be a reaction in case of attack; notwithstanding the many provocative episodes, there was never any reaction.

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Notwithstanding the grave tumults in Naples between Italian soldiers and Germans, the Command held aloof.

Pentimalli behaved as if what was happening was no concern of his; he appears to have washed his hands of everything.

On the 11th, Del Tetto even thanked German officers, whom he met on the door of his office, for their conduct !

Col. Minniti tells us that, while talks were being held to organise some sort of resistance, Gen. Del Tetto appeared to be out of his wits. Where criminal action comes to a head is in the reply given by Gen. Pentimalli to Major Di Gennaro who was his liaison with the Goering Division, viz.; to shut the troops up in barracks, to facilitate the German withdrawal.

The Prosecutor goes on to speak of the prisoners captured after bloody clashes, and released on Del Tetto's orders. "How can one forget", he says "Gen. Del Tetto's indignation with Gen. Carlino, on learning that Italian troops had fired on Germans at Campodichino ?". The Prosecutor then stresses the gravity of such acts as the organisation of mixed patrols, the order to evacuate the Military Conscription building, proclamations threatening the arrest of 60 Neapolitan citizens regardless whether innocent or guilty. These facts, he says, constitute open collaboration with the Germans.

"Summing up therefore, in the preparatory stage we have disobedience in regard to art.100 of the Penal War Code; in the executive stage, such disobedience is coupled with collaboration with the German invaders in regard to Art. 51 of the same Code. Accuseds' responsibility must be viewed in this two-fold light".

At this juncture proceedings are adjourned for 15 minutes, and resumed at 11.15. The Prosecutor continues.

"The defence will certainly make the most of the bad condition of the troops. We must therefore list the deeds of gallantry on the part of officers and men. Foremost comes the conduct of General Ferrante Gonzaga, who was awarded the gold medal.

Why, under these circumstances, did neither of the two generals take their troops in hand and co-ordinate resistance ? Why were arms and help not given to the citizens who were desperately pleading for them ? Only one course lay open to the two Generals.

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Why, under these circumstances, did neither of the two generals take their troops in hand and co-ordinate resistance ? Why were arms and help not given to the citizens who were desperately pleading for them ? Only one course lay open to the two Generals, that of honour, for the honour of Italian arms was at stake.

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THIRD ISSUE

They should have resisted and obeyed, as did General Ferrante Gonzaga, Col. Ferraiolo, and all the others of the rank and file who fell in these tragic days. Del Tetto and Pentimalli failed to do this through cowardice."

The Prosecutor goes on to examine the charge of dereliction of duty. He points out that, within three days, Gen. Pentimalli shifted five times, and finally lost all liaison with his higher commands and his troops. Gen. Del Tetto left his command on September 11 at 1.20 P.M., wearing civilian clothes, and went to a private dwelling whence he could no longer exercise his command. Del Tetto and Pentimalli cease operating on the afternoon of the 11th. There can therefore be no question as to dereliction of duty in the presence of the enemy.

The prosecutor ends his address with the words: "With profound regret, but with a clear conscience, I ask for the death penalty !"

The President then adjourns the proceedings to 2.30 P.M.

(ORBIS)

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ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
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R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE
STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
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FIRST ISSUE
MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC.20 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

A nice walk (G.Saragat)
AVANTI! -socialist

Faithful to national unity (V.Spano)
UNITA -communist

High treason (R.Angiolillo)
IL TEMPO -independent

The French-Russian treaty (P.Marano)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Accomplice
ITALIA LIBERA _ action

From the Atlantic Charter to Dumbarton Oaks (G.Pepe)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

School: the hopes of Italy
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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's morning papers deal with the Atlantic Charter, the Franco-Russian treaty, sicilian events and the General's trials at the High Court.

The "ITALIA NUOVA", says that the second paragraph of the French-Russian treaty is not clear: that the two States bind themselves not to begin peace negotiations or an armistice with Hitler's Govt. nor with any other Govt. that should take its place with the intention of continuing or keeping up Germany's aggression policy. It is a very generic formula, states the paper, and it will favour the tendency of each of the two States to consider only a German Govt which would harmonize with its particular interests. Yet France alone cannot counterbalance Russia. In the 3rd article of the Treaty the two Powers show their will of eliminating any new danger coming from Germany so the paper asks: From whom should this initiative come since France and Russia state that they agree on the United Nations' policy and inform Washington and London of how their dealing is getting along? This question is legitimate as a displacement of forces in Europe might come from this treaty and only th the advantage of Russia - not of other Powers.

The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" states that the freed people are getting suspicious as they see things going as they had never expected them to. They fear that Europe will be divided in influence zones, and the Atlantic Charter had never foreseen this. Either one intends giving Europe a liberal order, a Federation of free States, internally free and independent, continues the paper, or an order which depends on influence zones in which case we must get used to the idea of a long guerrilla in Europe. We must not think of this last solution as it implies a totalitarian trend of the Allies and we hope it will never happen.

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PRESS REVIEW

Dealing with the Italian situation the "UNITA'" states that the most revolutionary act today must be that of making the war effort more efficient and freeing the Country more rapidly. This is why we refuse to beleive that the Nation's surge can be guided by the forces which brought on the catastrophe. The National unity that the Italian peoples is conquering in the struggle against fascism and the old reactionary castes can only be reached by a democratic regime whose main forces are the labourers'

Dealing with the Sicilian events the "TEMPO" states that it is high time that the Sicilians put aside their torpidness and had the will of becoming Italians. For the moment, states the paper, we can only take notice of the very clear facts that there has been a rebellion and we want ot remind our friends at the Govt that the law code has set imprisonment for life or death for whoever entices anyone to start a civil war, sack property, hate between classes. The punishment is still more serious in time of war.

The "ITALIA LIBERA" stresses on the Generals' trial. We know, states the paper, that one always tries to plot against justice. Even during the former Govt. crisis these forces tried to make their weight be felt. Yet public opinion, that wants to know the real facts so that it may eliminate all ills, will watch and keep vigil st that no difficulties will arise to perpetuate ills and compromise the Nation's policy and moral.

The "POPOLO" considers the School problem and states that if there is a perpetual human activity it lies in the spirit because it concerns all the being, it will heal the future of our Nation, and we must take an interest from this moment so that the school will not be rationally and sentimentally reformed.S, that it will not become a means of making mistakes and doing ills. So that it may satisfy the human' soul's desire of intellectual light. (ORBIS)

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war effort more efficient and freeing the Country more rapidly. This is why we refuse to believe that the Nation's surge can be guided by the forces which brought on the catastrophe. The national unity that the Italian proples is conquering in the struggle against fascism and the old reactionary castes can only be reached by a democratic regime whose main forces are the labourers'

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS
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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

SECOND ISSUE

WORLDS SYNDACAL CONFERENCE AT LONDON IN 1945 -WORLD SYNDACAL FEDERATION

Rome- In Italian syndacal circles there is a great anticipation for the World Syndacal Conference organiced by Sidney Hillman, head of the Northamerican delegation, President of the political Committee of industrial organizations.
The conference will take place in London in Feb. 1945 and all syndacal movements of peace loving nations will be represented, states Hillman. "American Syndacates, he said, believe that Force policies must stop. We must organize an international enterprise to keep peace. The program of American syndacates is economy and abundence. We want a cooperation to the advantage of all nations."
This initiative is very important because it is the first international syndacate conference and because it wants to form a world syndacate.
In Romen syndacal circles it is said that finally, after a century, syndacal organizations can take their plane in the international field.
The London conference is considered the most important step in social progress even if the results will not be immediate.
(ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Dealing with the World conference above mentioned a syndacal expert stated that the conference will strengthen the experience of the first half of the XX century in the following points:

1)The syndacates finality must be the common denominator from which progressist and democratic movements are born;
2)Syndacal unity must represent all labor and intellectual energies;
3)that when depending from political groups the syndacates have become weak;
4) that real syndacal gains have been made upwards and not downwards, meaning that workmen have the right of choosing their leaders;
5) Besides the economic factor one must consider also the education of the masses. (ORBIS)

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2347

ITALIAN RED CROSS GIVES BLANKETS

Rome.

The Italian Red Cross has decided to hand out blankets to people without homes because of war destructions. so that they can face the winter, especially in the mountain zones.

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RED CRO ISSUE

The Red Cross has appointed a committee which will handle contributions, and besides these the Dept. Of the Interior is about ot be authorized to give the Red Cross ten millions. As it will take some time to gather and distribute all contributions and winter is already here it is necessary that the State guarantee all bank operations that the Red Cross will deem necessary. In the meantime the Secretary for the Italian Treasure is about to be authorized to guarantee the Red Cross a credit of 20 million lire. (ORBIS)

FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA. GERMAN DESTRUCTIONS HAVE PREJUDICED SITUATION IN ALL MALARIA ZONES. ALLIES HELP

Rome-The malaria problem is one of the most serious we have to face and solve. There has been a really terrible increase in the last two years due to:1) modifications of the terrain because of war destructions, swamping, and destruction of canals and pumps;2) emigration of numerous masses of infected individuals who infected new zones.

It is interesting to observe the malaria trend of the last years in Italy studying particularly what happened at the end of the last war(1918) and what is happening now. In 1914 there were in Italy 2045 dead from malaria which is 57 individuals for every million. In 1918 there were 11,477 dead which is 324 for every million. From 1918 onwards the number always decreased till in 1940 we have 480 dead from malaria which means 11 for every million. From 1940 deaths go up crazily. In 1941 there are 756 dead (17 per million) and in 1942, the last year of which we have statistics the death rate is 1075 (24 per million).

As for the zones, in 1934 there were2,270 Comuni declared malaria zones, mostly in southern Italy and the Islands. In 1940 there were only 1711 and about the middle of 1941 the there were over 2000 malaria Comuni.

At present it is not possible to have precise statistics on malaria but from statements of the General Direction of Public Health there have been 3 hundred thousand malaria cases in liberated Italy.The Lazio region is the one which is worst off. In the Littoria province there have been

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At present it is not possible to have precise statistics on malaria but from statements of the General Direction of Public Health there have been 3 hundred thousand malaria cases in liberated Italy.The Lazio region is the one which is worst off. In the Littoria province there have been 2846 50 thousand cases which means that 90% of the population has malaria. The same has happened in the Province of Frosinone, low zone of Cassino.News from Calabria and Sicily and Sardinia state that also there malaria is on the upward trend. The illness had a very benignant form, the'terzana benigna and quartana' [illegible] agree that if this

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year there have been extremely few deaths next year there will be a malignant form.
The repercussion will be strongly felt by the Nation in the economical field as many pieces of land is not cultivated, for the conditions of the soil and because farmers will be ill. Italian doctors are trying to react against the service on the outskirts distributing antimalaria medicine that they still have and trying to better the economical treatment of workmen in malarian zones.
Also the Allied Commission, the Commission for help to Italy, the Rockfeller foundation, the American relief for Italy are interested in this problem, yet the situation is very serious because it is tied up with Italy's reconstruction which must undergo war requirements for reasons not under human control. (ORRIS)

PENTIMALLI DEL TETTO TRIAL - ADJOURNMENT REFUSED

Rome- The trial against Gens Pentimalli and Del Tetto continued this morning. The High Court refused to adjourn the trial following yesterdays surprise dealing with the witnesses incriminated by the High Commissioner for the purging of Fascist Crimes. Following this decision the defend ce decided to give up those witnesses.
The President took notice of it and the trial continued with the questioning of military and civilian witnesses who have not been charged by the High Commissioner.
A complete report will be given with the next issue.
(ORRIS)

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0266

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Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M E


0269

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BONOMI-CASPAROTTO

Interview with Casparotto: Switzerland is sort of "Concilium Ecumenicum" the exiles Italian Veteran Ass -

Rome -Hon. Luigi Casparotto, old democrat, vice-president of the Chamber in 1921 and secretary of war in the last Bonomi Govt, has just come back from Switzerland where he found protection from the nazi-fascist persecutions and has made the following statements to the ORBIS:
-What are the main impressions you got during your stay in Switzerland?
-Switzerland is an excellent observation post for political and military observers from all over the world and for the abundance of newspapermen and commentators of all world events.
It is a sort of "Concilium Oecumenicum" that gathers people of all opinions and every origin.
The Italians represent the greater part of the refugees. There are many Poles, not so many French. Lately many Germans crossed over but some of them have been sent back.
I also noticed a large groups of Hindus escaped from Italian P.W. camps who were very grateful for the assistance received from Italian farmers. Besides these there are many British & American soldiers who also escaped from P.W. camps in occupied Italy. A British Consul General told me that the best propagandists for Italy are the ex-prisoners. They tell with pleasure of the help and affection received from the population till they reached the border. I too met some on the Adriatic where the men of the villages accompanied them every bit of the way to the far away Spluga pass and refused all compensation.
-What is the Italian colony's attitude in Switzerland?
The Italian Colony in Switzerland behaved in a very dignified manner, not making public manifestations and going to schools, libraries, cultural circles and artistic shows. Famous Doctors like Donati, economists like Einaudi, lawyers like Carnelutti, technicians like Colonnetti began University courses at Geneva and Lossanne. Many students and listeners were present and Swiss professors were particularly interested.

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Interview with Gasperotto, Switzerland as ...
Documentation the exiles Italian Veteran Ass -

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-Could you tell us of your going to Switzerland?

-First I went to the ... to help my daughter-in-law cross over with her little son but I was sent back because I had no document. A few days later while I was on the Aposcone

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with some political friends a generous young Milanese, who is now one of the Fossuli martyrs, told me that two Swiss deputies were already waiting for me on the border.
After hesitating I accepted and was cordially greeted by our"Finanza" guards who followed me on the other side of the border; I can only speak weak of the attitude of the Swiss Authorities that while being strictly neutral were very human to me. The Val Vicino population literally opened its houses to the refugees and competed with each other in generosity.
-Will you now tell us your point of view on the Italian situation?
- While waiting in a French Castle to be brought back in Italy, I and my friends agreed on bringing back to Italy a word of harmony and unity.
We would have liked that the crisis had been solved through the collaboration of all the parties so that men and groups would all help in reconstructing the Country.Let us hope that we can still reach a moral unity of the Italian people even without the other two parties.The Italian press considers intelligently tre present problems. It is of comfort to me and it makes me think of the Swiss papers that was full of energy and battling spirit yet it defended the Confederation's interests against everybody.Also in the recent events that brought on the Pilt-Goulaz resignation the press, even having different opinions on the Govt's foreign policy, defended the Govt's dignity.
-What were your impressions on the Govt. crisis solution when you got to Italy?
-To be true I heard of some lack of satisfaction.Yet it is my belief that th men around Bonomi, who is esteemed for his moral straightness and wide political knowledge, will do their best for the Country's needs.Only a Govt in which the Nation has full faith can sit at the Peace Table. I wish this to Bonomi, my old President.
-According to you what is the Veteran's situation?
-I have heard that they are enlargening the Veteran's Asso-

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-According to you what is the Veteran's situation?
-I have heard that they are enlargening the Veteran's Asso-
ciation so that it will be able to help our soldiers when
they reach our borders. They must be greeted, helped and
heve jobs found for them. If I can help I will be very gra-
teful to tackle this task with my colleagues.
-What is the Association's program?
-

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-The Association must be apolitical and open its doors to men of all political faiths who have served the Country. War wounds and sufferings have no political tags.It will greet the partisans wholeheartedly and with its 3 million members it will constitute a peace army to defend free institutions and the right to work.
-What do you think of the future of the Nation and of the reconstruction possibilities?
-The Country will be saved by the enormous quantity of work that there is to do.The technicians that headed the great industries and are now in Switzerland have lost no time. With their experience they have prepared projects and we have brought many of them to Italy and have presented them to the Departments.
For example there are plans for re-building devastated cities and towns,for supplying building material, transportation and cooperatives like the Swiss ones with documents offered by the main Swiss organization.There is more that one exiled Italian that has come back with plenty of experience and studies taught in Universities and put into practice at work. (ORBIS)

...TIES OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR ALIMENTA...ION.
Rome- The duties of the High Commissioner for alimentation have been decided upon. In a law decree which will come out shortly his office will have to discipline the distribution of foodstuffs and national and foreing products necessary to feed the Armed forces and the population. Amongst the other things he can requisition foodstuffs and even buy them abroad; decide upon controls,blockings,obligatory bestowals, and the destination of national and imported foodstuffs; He can decide with the Industry Dept. on how the products can be utilized, or the prices and the quantities to be consumed, ask for means of transportation on land and water, with priorities on the needs of civilians, requisition buildings in which to keep foodstuffs; decide upon what can be exported after the armed forces and the population have been provided for .To help employees and laborers get foodstuffs the High

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DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVES IN ROME AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE ALLIES- A LABOR COOPERATIVE FOR CLOTHES MAKERS

Rome-

After the liberation of Rome over 1000 cooperatives have been formed and proceeded actively to supply the City. The Center of Studies for Cooperation has begun forming a Cooperative for tobacco sellers and one for artisans occupied in making clothes. Many thousands of people whose houses were destroyed by the war will participate to this one together with wives of soldiers at the front, of prisoners, of partisans, of political exiles and ex deported by nazi-fascists. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST CRIMES DENIES WARRANT OF ARREST AGAINST COUNT ARMENISE.

Rome-It has been rumoured lately that the High Commissioner for the punishment of fascist crimes had issued a warrant of arrest against Count Giovanni Armenise, factory owner, ex-president of the National Agriculture Bank, of the "Giornale d'Italia" Society, of the "Tribuna".

It was also rumoured that a warrant had been issued against S.E.Pieche, presently Prefect of Ancona, ex-commander of the Carabinieri during the Salerno period of Badoglio's Govt. The High Commissioner denied both rumours.(ORBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC 21 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

As they see us in London (P.Nenni)
AVANTI! socialist

We and the Govt.
UNITA Communist

Democratic Illuminism(C.Selvaggi)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

Towards a new State
ITALIA LIBERA -action

Consultive assembly (P.Gentile)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

Talking with a soldier back from the front(M.N.)
IL TEMPO -independent

WAR

Val D'Ossola (Poem)
ITALIA LIBERA - action

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IL TEMPO -independent

WAR

Val D'Ossola (Poerb)
ITALIA LIBERA + action

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ORBIS

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's daily morning press deals with many topics amongst which are the deliberations of the Council and the International and Home situations.

The AVANTI bears an article by its Director that has just come back from the London Labor Congress. The headline is "How they see us in London". He states that G.B. considers Greece's convulsions, Belgium's and France's agitations, Italy's crisis from a war angle only. It is a simple way of considering things without seeing social, political or moral urges which cannot be separated from military necessities. When politics is not on the same high level of the war that is being fought then one has moral landslips. We have seen many examples of this in these last years' Then the paper goes on saying that to make its war sacred G.B. had to put aside Neville Chamberlain and put Oswald Mosley in jail. Here in Italy we have many men like Chamberlain and Mosley with bloody hands and it will not be possible to give the Country a spirit with which to face its duties until we have eliminated and jailed them.

The "UNITA'" commenting on the decisions of the Cabinet taken in yesterdays meeting, states that notwithstanding the absence of two of the National Liberation Committee Parties, the program decided upon during the last Cabinet crisis is still the basis of the Govt.s activity. The paper concludes stating that only by governing with the people it will be possible to govern for the people.

The "ITALIA NUOVA" commenting on the Govt's declarations regarding the Sicilian situation, states that it is of the same opinion of Bonomi, yet it cannot say the same things about the latest sicilian events. Not a word has been said, states the paper, to explain to the people the real reason of the riots in which Italians were killed. Not a word has been said for the Sicilians that for four years have

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concludes the paper, we see that it has taken measures without a precise program and for this reason the second Bonomi Cabinet finds itself in the same conditions as the first and thus reveals its weakness and inconsistency.

The "ITALIA LIBERA" comments on the order of the day of the Marche region Liberation Committee. This order of the day has two points to it, states the paper. One to be developed on the long run and an immediate one, a transaction one. For the former the Regional Committee must form all technical-administrative-juridical organs necessary for the democratization of the Country. For the latter one admits that it is not possible to get to all this without a deeply reformed policy that can only be adopted by the Costituente and it is not the case now of talking of Regional Councils without powers to deliberate.

The "POPOLO" considers the measures to be taken barely the hundreds of thousands of soldiers come back from the front: legislative and aid measures, subsidies, schools and training centers, posts where they can rest and from which they will be sent back home. What we build to-day in Italy must be real, positive, not only for ourselves but especially for the mass of soldiers which will come back from all over the world and which will be very critical of us.

Dealing with the Consultive Assembly the "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" states that to re-establish democracy, besides the old ways there were no others except the one suggested by the situation. They who discredit Bonomi and the Liberation Committees are wrong. Ultrademocratic critics and censors should tell us how to give Italy, in this moment, a democratic and popular regime. Let us have then the consultive assembly and if it will not be possible to satisfy socialists and

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December 23 1944 afternoon

PRESS REVIEW

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA discussing statements made by Herbert Matthews to "Tempo" on the Italian situation, writes that, not being a diplomat, Matthews interprets the real feelings of the average man in the great American Republic towards Italy. Matthews hopes, says "La Voce", that we shall soon resume completely friendly and fruitful relations together. We Italian Republicans can reciprocate this wish from the very bottom of our hearts. We have reason to believe, concludes the paper, that Americans understand our attitude "better than any other people". In our country's moral, political, economic and social reconstruction, we place great reliance on this friendly and sympathetic attitude.

IL QUOTIDIANO speaks of the franco-soviet alliance and the troubled international atmosphere. At the beginning of the XVIII century, Peter the Great gave Russia the mastery of the Baltic and control of the eastern coast. After the first world war, she was thrust back. Now her victorious armies are there again, and the altered political phraseology but thinly veils this imperialist revival. The paper goes on to say that just as the Baltic peoples were yesterday oppressed by the Swedes and the Czars, so they are to-day by Bolshevism. The peoples of Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia, concludes the paper, want to be free and independent. If Russia is regarded as entitled to a zone of influence or, as Hitler used to say, a vital space, one should have the courage to say so outright; oppression should not be coupled with the mockery of an unfair protection.

(ORBIS)

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December 27 1944 afternoon

IRENE REVIEW

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

SPANISH FOODSTUFFS DUE IN NAPLES
(from our correspondent)

Naples - The Spanish s/s "Ciudad de Melilla" is shortly expected to arrive in Naples from Barcellona with foodstuffs purchased by the Holy See, and other supplies offered to the Holy Father by the Spanish Government. Distribution will be undertaken by the Vatican welfare organisations, according to the various degrees of urgency. H.E. Don Domingo de la Barcenas, Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, accompanied by Sig. Villacieros, First Secretary of the Embassy, together with H.E. Prince Carlo Pacelli, the Pope's nephew, and Monsignor Primo Principi, of the Vatican City Pontifical Commission, have gone to Naples to make the necessary arrangements.

(ORBIS)

NO MERGER OF ITALIAN FREE-MASONS

Rome - Recent rumours to the effect that the two branches of Italian Freemasonry, quartered respectively at Palazzo Giustiniani and in Piazza del Gesù, were to merge on the 27th December, have now been denied.

(ORBIS)

EPURATION AMONG SENIOR CIVIL SERVANTS

Rome - The High Commissioner for Epuration has reported all Italian civil servants from the fourth rank upwards, with a few exceptions, to the Epuration Commission. (N.B. The fourth rank corresponds to the post of "Director-General" in a Ministry).

(ORBIS)

NEW PROCEDURE FOR CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTIONS IN WARTIME

Rome - The Presidency of the Council has made a ruling aimed at safeguarding the interests of civil servants who are prisoners of war Promotions granted to State officials, which have damaged the interests of their prisoner-of-war colleagues have been cancelled, and will be re-examined in the light of positions held, and circumstances obtaining, at the time the promotions were granted, and the number of posts available.

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

COURT OF ASSIZES TRIES CORNELIA TANZI ONE OF MUSSOLINI's LADY FRIENDS.

Rome - Proceedings opened this morning in the Court of Assizes against Cornelia Tanzi, who was in the news some time ago, and was fully reported on by "orbis" in previous issues. Owing to the notoriety of the accused, police precautions had been taken; the galleries were closed; admittance to the hall was only permitted to persons connected with the trial, and the press.

The Court consisted of Comm. Luigi Misasi, President, Angelo Sandrini, Councillor, Bruno Tarti, Vittorio Rosi, Tito Franchini, Aldo Palarico, Ezio Salvadei, people's judges, Avv. Giuseppe Lo Schiavo, prosecutor, Avv. Giacomo Augenci, counsel for the defence.

Accused was brought in at 9.30, wearing a dark blue coat and a hood, which she later removed. Cornelia Tanzi is 36, plump, fair-haired, and pale because of malaria. Her face is expressionless. She was 27 when she became Mussolini's mistress; he used to accompany her on the violin, while she danced.

She tells her solicitor she is not feeling well. Some of her printed poems are examined, including the one recalling the bow of the famous violin. Tanzi is charged with collaborating with the nazifascists, reporting Italian soldiers and material to the Germans, denouncing the Villa Strohlfern caretaker, Bernardo Carlin, as a dangerous anti-fascist, traitor and holder of arms and ammunition; this accusation was confirmed by the Governatorato. In fact, the former Fascist Republican Party Vice-Secretary Pizzireni, and the Popular Culture Undersecretary Vincenzo Bucci, both supported Tanzi's request that Carlin be dismissed.

Accused would thus be liable to the death penalty, according to articles 51-58 of the military penal code.

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Defending counsel objects that the legal time-limit for the filing of documents has lapsed, and asks that anonymous writings be deferred. He further enquires why accused, reported to the Allied Tribunal in July, was released on October 16, and arrested by the Italian Police 5 days later.

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FOURTH ISSUE

Prosecuter explains that Allied authorities released Tanzi because she was to be tried by Italian authorities. The Court rejects defence's objections, and cross-examination of the accused then begins.

Asked why the Germans entered Villa Strchlfern, Tanzi briskly replies that immediately after the armistice, many soldiers of the "Piave" Division took refuge in the Villa, driving in in their vehicles. She denies she was present when the Germans entered the Villa and took the material away; she just happened to be passing that way at the moment. She also denies she was aware that Italian soldiers were hiding there. She admits having gone to the Flora Hotel (where General Stahel and afterwards General Maelzer, the two German commanders in Rome, had their H.Q.) but only once, and for about ten minutes, to claim the derequisitioning of her car. The Germans then came twice to see her at her villa.

"Had you anything against the caretaker ?"

"No. I reported to the Governatorato that trees were being cut down on the estate. I made verbal complaints about the caretaker, never written ones".

Accused says that Mussolini granted her several talks to discuss her artistic activity, and her interest in certain charitable cases; she admits she received subsidies from the Ministry of Popular Culture, but this again was for artistic reasons.

Witnesses are called. They confirm that Tanzi had announced her intention of advising the German command that soldiers were hiding in the Villa Strehlfern. At this point, accused strikes a tragic pose and cries: "God sees..", but the President sternly calls her to order.

A painter declares he saw a number of German soldiers paracrutists in the villa, led by a woman; he was told she was Tanzi.

Bernardo Carlin the caretaker declares that Tanzi had written anonymous letters because she wanted to replace him with a friend of hers, Caponeri Achille, a former member of the Fascist militia. He maintains that the anonymous letters could only have been written by Tanzi, since they contained informati... of which she al...

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The hearing was adjourned at 13.20

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(N.B. Information on Cornelia Tanzi's private life was given in our 27 issue of December 4 1944, 4 P.M.).

POPE's LETTER TO PRINCE ALESSANDRO RUSPOLI

Vatican City - His Holiness has sent Prince Alessandro Ruspoli, on the latter's fortieth anniversary as Grand Master of the Sacred Hospice, a letter conveying the Pope's warm commendation for the service rendered to the Holy See by the Prince, and imparting to the latter the Apostolic Blessing.

(ORBIS)

WHO's WHO ? - JOURNALIST CARLO BARBIERI

Rome - The Questura Political Office has arrested the journalist Carlo Barbieri. Born in Avellino August 16 1907; graduated in Political Science. Started his career on the "Corriere d'Irpinia", of which he subsequently became Chief Editor. Wrote for several periodicals under the nom-de-plume of "Hirpus", became sub-editor of "Popolo di Roma", and co-editor of "Roma Fascista", member of the Fascist Journalists Syndicate Executive, Director of "Il Popolo di Trieste" and later of "Il Veneto". It was during this latter period that Barbieri launched an anti-Jewish campaign, which ushered in the racial laws.

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(1)
Major John P. LEARGOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
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THIRD ISSUE

FENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO TRIAL
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE REJECTS REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT -
COUNSELS FOR DEFENCE RELINQUISH THEIR WITNESSES' HEARINGS -
PROSECUTOR WILL ADDRESS COURT TOMORROW

Rome - The Court enters the hall at 9.30 A.M., and the 6th hearing opens. President Lorenzo Lorenzi asks whether the parties concerned have anything to add in regard to yesterday's incident; the reply being in the negative, the Court withdraws. At 9.55, proceedings are resumed and the President reads the Court's findings on the incident. Request made by defendants is rejected, as the charges against the witnesses are not yet known, nor can the witnesses yet be definitely regarded as accused.

Avv. Carlo Tedeschi declares he relinquishes all witnesses irrespective by the High Commissionery for sanctions against Fascism. After five minutes' consultation by the Court, the President declares that this relinquishment is accepted, no objection thereto having been made by Public Prosecutor.

The first witness for the defence to be heard is thus Col. Silvio Para, former Commander of the 10th Artillery Regiment Depot in Naples. Witnessing on behalf of General Del Tetto, he describes how, on the night of the 8-9 September, he received Del Tetto's order to clear Marina di Portici and the level crossing, of the Germans who had occupied them. This order was successfully carried out. On the morning of the 11, the Germans made it apparent they meant to occupy the 10th Artillery barracks; Col. Para asked Del Tetto for orders, and was told to resist as best he could.

Next witness is Signorina Elvira Melotti, General Del Tetto's maid. She states that she went to the Hotel Palleriate on the afternoon of the 11 to collect the general's suit-cases. A German colonel refused to surrender the suit-cases unless she told him where Del Tetto was. The German Command wanted to have a statement from the general pledging the latter to give up the Command. The maid gave no reply, as she herself did not know where the general was. She finally declares that the [illegible] Del had no contacts with Germans during his stay [illegible]

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Next to be called is Padre Michelangelo of the Palma Materdei monastery in Naples. He merely states that during Del Tetto's sojourn in the monastery he had no contact with Germans; at the beginning of October, the Padre himself, at Del Tetto's request, brought a letter from the latter to Col. Minniti.

Col. Ugo Almici, formerly commanding XIX Army Corps Staff,

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is the first witness to be heard for Gen. Pentimalli. He states that the latter gave orders for the defence of Commands and barracks against any German attacks; replying to requests made by officers of the German Goering Division, Pentimalli replied he would never surrender his weapons. On this occasion he gave orders that, should resistance prove unsuccessful, all arms were to be destroyed.

Witness goes on to say that Gen. Pentimalli agreed to requests made by Generals Del Tetto and Marino to change headquarters, but stipulated that the new H.Q. should be suitable for military purposes. The transfer from Casa Marciano to Naples was made in order to resume contact with the coastal Division troops, and to be nearer the anglo-americans who were said to be about to land in Naples. Clear orders were however left with the Chief of Staff at Casa Marciano, who was told to maintain constant liaison with Naples. Col. Almici ends his statement by stating that the defence plan envisaged allied landings; whereas resistance to the Germans would have required alterations to the "Beta" plan.

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The President then adjourns proceedings till 9.30 A.M. tomorrow, when Public Prosecutor Pietro Taina will address the Court.

(ORBIS)

GRADUAL REVIVAL IN SOUTHERN ITALIAN REGIONS 2831

Rome - A Report by the Allied Southern Regions Committee, of which Brig. Gen. G.K.Dunlop is in charge, surveys the gradual revival of activity in Italy's southern regions. The latter have a population of about 10.000.000, and had six months' start on the rest of the country, in regard to reconstruction.

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Though transport continues to be the main problem, every effort is being made to increase railway-carried tonnage. This has enabled some typical southern industries to resume activity.

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RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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thus, leather glove-making is gradually reviving.

As regards the Campania, which is mainly given over to farming, the "people's granaries" have proved to be most satisfactory. Wheat pooling is practically over, and has yielded 3,887,000 qtls. of wheat, and 311,000 barley. Nevertheless, corn seed is still lacking. Beet-sugar factories are functioning in several localities, and fertilisers have been distributed to farmers. The Campobasso wheat pool has given 400 tons; some hundreds more have been collected in the Naples district. Six industrial establishments in Naples are being overhauled with a view to resumption of activity; one factory of the Montecatini at Portici is already producing sulphuric acid and superphosphates, while another at Bagnoli will start work in February. Hemp-making, one of the most flourishing industries in the world, shows considerable improvement, and thirteen samples of rope manufactured for the Royal British Navy have been tested and approved by the Admiralty. Street lighting has been resumed in a certain number of Communes; as regards Naples, an 80,000 cubic metre gas reservoir will soon be functioning.

Turning to public safety, the Report describes how a band of dangerous individuals in Naples, and another of tobacco smugglers in Taranto, have been dealt with. As regards health, Small-pox and typhoid fever are decreasing, and the situation is well in hand. Schools have begun again, some in their own repaired premises, and others in suitable emergency buildings. The telegraph and telephone system is also being re-established.

(ORBIS)

ST.PETER'S SQUARE PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS

Vatican City - Passersby in St. Peter's Square this morning were surprised to see lights burning in the Square, the Colonnade, and Via di Porta Angelica. Electricians were replacing the blue-painted bulbs with normal white ones. The same thing is being done in Via della Conciliazione and in other main Roman thoroughfares. It is thus to be hoped that Rome will be partly, if not entirely, illuminated, on Christmas night. The authorities' decision is eagerly awaited.

2330

In addition to the normal pre-war illumination, search-

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2830

In addition to the normal pre-war illumination, searchlights placed on top of the colonnade will illuminate the square. Preparations are going ahead to get the Basilica approaches ready for the Midnight Mass, which, as will be recalled, is to be celebrated by the Pope. Italian and Allied troops will be accomodated to the right and left of the central nave. British and American troops will be on the right, while Italians, French, Poles, and a group of Swiss, will be on the left.

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The Pope's entry and exit will be saluted by the hymn "Tes Petrus", while the silver trumpets will play the march by Silveri, from the inside loggia of the blessing. (ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES - POPE RECEIVES MYRON TAYLOR

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: H.E. Myron Taylor; Mons. Chelucci, Bishop of Montalcino; Fr. Policarpo Schmoll, Bishop General of Friars Minor; Dottoressa Maria Rinoldi, President of the Women's Catholic Action Union.

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(ORBIS)

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0304

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Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M E

0 3 0 3

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THIRD ISSUE

KESSELRING-DEL TETTO TRIAL
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE REJECTS REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT -
COUNSELS FOR DEFENCE RELINQUISH THEIR WITNESSES' HEARINGS -
PROSECUTOR WILL ADDRESS COURT TOMORROW

Rome - The Court enters the hall at 9.30 A.M., and the 6th hearing opens. President Lorenzo Marconi asks whether the parties concerned have anything to add in regard to yesterday's incident; the reply being in the negative, the Court withdraws. At 9.55, proceedings are resumed and the President reads the Court's findings on the incident. Request made by defendants is rejected, as the charges against the witnesses are not yet known, nor can the witnesses yet be definitely regarded as accused.

Avv. Carlo Tedeschi declares he relinquishes all witnesses incriminated by the High Comissionary for sanctions against Fascism. After five minutes' consultation by the Court, the President declares that this relinquishment is accepted, no objection thereto having been made by Public Prosecutor.

The first witness for the defence to be heard is thus Col. Silvio Para, former Commander of the 10th Artillery Regiment Depot in Naples. Witnessing on behalf of General Del Tetto, he describes how, on the night of the 8-9 September, he received Del Tetto's order to clear Marina di Portici and the level crossing, of the Germans who had occupied them. This order was successfully carried out. On the morning of the 11, the Germans made it apparent they meant to occupy the 10th Artillery barracks; Col. Para asked Del Tetto for orders, and was told to resist as best he could.

Next witness is Signorina Elvira Meletti, General Del Tetto's maid. She states that she went to the Hotel Pallavista on the afternoon of the 11 to collect the general's suit-cases. A German colonel refused to surrender the suit-cases unless she told him where Del Tetto was. The German Command wanted to have a statement from the general pledging the latter to give up the Command. The maid gave no reply, as she herself did not know where the general was. She finally declares that the general had no contacts with Germans during his stay in Naples, and his hatred for the nazis was well known.

Next to be called is Padre Michelangelo of the Palma

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Rome - The Court enters the hall at 9.30 A.M., and the Sun
hearing opens. President Lorenzo Maroni asks whether the
parties concerned have anything to add in regard to yesterday's
incident; the reply being in the negative, the Court withdrews.
At 9.55, proceedings are resumed and the President reads the
Court's findings on the incident. Request made by defendants
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es incriminated by the High Commissionary for sanctions against
Fascism. After five minutes' consultation by the Court, the
President declares that this relinquishment is accepted, no
objection thereto having been made by Public Prosecutor.

The first witness for the defence to be heard is thus
Col. Silvio Pepe, former Commander of the 10th Artillery
Regiment Depot in Naples. Witnessing on behalf of General Del
Tetto, he describes how, on the night of the 8-9 September, he
received Del Tetto's order to clear Marina di Portici and the
level crossing, of the Germans who had occupied them. This order
was successfully carried out. On the morning of the
11, the Germans made it apparent they meant to occupy the 10th
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where the general was. She finally declares that the general
had no contacts with Germans during his stay in Naples, and his
hatred for the Nazis was well known.

2328

Next to be called is Padre Michelangelo of the Palma
Materdei monastery in Naples. He merely states that during Del
Tetto's sojourn in the monastery he had no contact with Germans;
at the beginning of October, the Padre himself, at Del Tetto's
request, brought a letter from the latter to Col. Minniti.

Col. Ugo Almici, formerly commanding XIX Army Corps Staff,

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Witness goes on to say that Gen. Pentimalli agreed to requests made by Generals Del Tetto and Marino to change headquarters, but stipulated that the new H.Q. should be suitable for military purposes. The transfer from Casa Marciano to Naples was made in order to resume contact with the coastal Division troops, and to be nearer the anglo-americans who were said to be about to land in Naples. Clear orders were however left with the Chief of Staff at Casa Marciano, who was told to maintain constant liaison with Naples. Col. Almici ends his statement by stating that the defence plan envisaged allied landings, whereas resistance to the Germans would have required alterations to the "Beta" plan.

Last witness is Gen. Carlo Biglino, commanding the "Pasubio" Division, who speaks of the orders received concerning the movement and directives of his division subsequent to the armistice. His division, he says, could not be concentrated for the defence of Naples at short notice; there were few horses and motorvehicles. He states he was ordered by the General Staff to move to Gaeta in the event of an armistice; he replied to this order that he could not do move, due to lack of transport and fuel. These instructions had been given him by Gen. Roatta's Chief of Staff at the beginning of August 1943.

The President then adjourns proceedings till 9.30 A.M. tomorrow, when Public Prosecutor Pietro Taina will address the Court.

(ORBIS)

GRADUAL REVIVAL IN SOUTHERN ITALIAN REGIONS 2827

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Turning to public safety, the Report describes how a band of dangerous individuals in Naples, and another of tobacco smugglers in Teramo, have been dealt with. As regards health, Small-pox and tyrhoid fever are decreasing, and the situation is well in hand. Schools have begun again, some in their own repaired premises, and others in suitable emergency buildings. The telegraph and telephone system is also being re-established.

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2826

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THIRD ISSUE

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(I)
Major Jhon P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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FIRST ISSUE
MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC.20 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

A nice walk (G.Saragat)
AVANTI! -socialist

Faithful to national unity (V.Spano)
UNITA -communist

High treason (R.Angiolillo)
IL TEMPO -independent

The French-Russian treaty (F.Marano)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Accomplice
ITALIA LIBERA _ action

From the Atlantic Charter to Dumbarton Oaks (G.Pepe)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

School: the hopes of Italy
IL POPOLO ÷ christian democrat

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's morning papers deal with the Atlantic Charter, the Franco-Russian treaty, sicilian events and the General's trials at the High Court.

The "ITALIA NUOVA", says that the second paragraph of the French-Russian treaty is not clear: that the two States bind themselves not to begin peace negotiations or an armistice with Hitler's Govt. nor with any other Govt. that should take its place with the intention of continuing or keeping up Germany's aggression policy. It is a very generic formula, states the paper, and it will favour the tendency of each of the two States to consider only a German Govt which would harmonize with its particular interests. Yet France alone cannot counterbalance Russia. In the 3rd article of the Treaty the two Powers show their will of eliminating any new danger coming from Germany so the paper asks: From whom should this initiative come since France and Russia state that they agree on the United Nations' policy and inform Washington and London of how their dealing is getting along? This question is legitimate as a displacement of forces in Europe might come from this treaty and only th the advantage of Russia - not of other Powers.

The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" states that the freed people are getting suspicious as they see things going as they had never expected them to. They fear that Europe will be divided in influence zones, and the Atlantic Charter had never foreseen this. Either one intends giving Europe a liberal order, a Federation of free States, internally free and independent, continues the paper, or an order which depends on influence zones in which case we must get used to the idea of a long guerrilla in Europe. We must not think of this last solution as it implies a totalitarian trend of the Allies and we hope it will never happen.

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The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" states that the freed people are getting suspicious as they see things going as they had never expected them to. They fear that Europe will be divided in influence zones, and the Atlantic Charter had never foreseen this. Either one intends giving Europe a liberal order, a Federation of free States, internally free and independent, continues the paper, or an order which depends on influence zones in which case we must get used to the idea of a long guerrilla in Europe. We must not think of this last solution as it implies a totalitarian trend of the Allies and we hope it will never happen.

2823

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ORBIS
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PRESS REVIEW

Dealing with the Italian situation the "UNITA'" states that the most revolutionary act today must be that of making the war effort more efficient and freeing the Country more rapidly. This is why we refuse to believe that the Nation's surge can be guided by the forces which brought on the catastrophe. The national unity that the Italian peoples is conquering in the struggle against fascism and the old reactionary castes can only be reached by a democratic regime whose main forces are the labourers'

Dealing with the Sicilian events the "TEMPO" states that it is high time that the Sicilians put aside their torpidness and had the will of becoming Italians. For the moment, states the paper, we can only take notice of the very clear facts that there has been a rebellion. And we want to remind our friends at the Govt. that the law code has set imprisonment for life or death for whoever entices anyone to start a civil war, sack property, hate between classes. The punishment is still more serious in time of war.

The "ITALIA LIBERA" stresses on the Generals' trial. We know, states the paper, that one always tries to plot against justice. Even during the former Govt. crisis these forces tried to make their weight be felt. Yet public opinion, that wants to know the real facts so that it may eliminate all ills, will watch and keep vigil so that no difficulties will arise to perpetuate ills and compromise the Nation's policy and moral.

The "POPOLO" considers the School problem and states that if there is a perpetual human activity it lies in the spirit because it concerns all the being, it will head the future of our Nation, and we must take an interest from this moment so that the school will not be rationally and sentimentally reformed. So, that it will not become a means of making mistakes and doing ills. So that it may satisfy the human soul's desire of intellectual light. (ORBIS)

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

SECOND ISSUE

WORLDS SYNDICAL CONFERENCE AT LONDON IN 1945 -WORLD SYNDACAL FEDERATION

Rome- In Italian syndacal circles there is a great anticipation for the World Syndacal Conference organized by Sidney Hillman,head of the Northamerican delegation, President of the political Committee of Industrial organizations.
The conference will take place in London in Feb. 1945 and all syndacal movements of peace loving Nations will be represented, stated Hillman. "American Syndacates, he said, believe that Force policies must stop.We must organize an international enterprise to keep peace. The program of American syndacates is economy and abundance. We want a cooperation to the advantage of all Nations."
This initiative is very important because it is the first international syndacate conferance and because it wants to form a world syndacate.
In Roman syndacal circles it is said that finally, after a century.syndacal organizations can take their place in the international field.
The London conference is considered the most important step in social progress even if the results will not be immediate.
(ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Dealing with the World conference above mentioned a syndacal expert stated that the conference will strengthen the experience of the first half of the XX century in the following points:

1)The syndacates finality must be the common denominator from which progressist and democratic movements are born;
2)Syndacal unity must represent all labor and intellectual energies;
3)that when depending from political groups the syndacates have become weak;
4) that real syndacal gains have been made upwards and not downwards, meaning that workmen have the right of choosing their leaders;
5) Besides the economic factor one must consider also the education of the masses. (ORBIS)

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28.1

ITALIAN RED CROSS GIVES BLANKETS
Rome-
The Italian Red Cross has decided to hand out blankets to people without homes because of war destructions so that they can face the winter,especially in the mountain zones.

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SECOND ISSUE

The Red Cross has appointed a committee which will handle contributions, and besides those the Dept. Of the Interior is about ot be authorized to give the Red Cross ten millions. As it will take some time to gather and distribute all contributions and matter is already here is is necessary that the State guarantee all bank operations that the Red Cross will deem necessary. In the meantime the Secretary for the Italian Treasure is about to be authorized to guarantee the Red Cross a credit of 20 million lire. (ORBIS)

FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA- GERM DESTRUCTIONS HAVE PREJUDICED SITUATION IN ALL MALARIA ZONES. ALLIES HELP

Rome-The malaria problem is one of the most serious we have to face and solve there has been a really terrible increase in the last two years due to:1) modifications of the terrain because of war destructions, swamping, and destruction of canals and pumps:2) emigration of numerous masses of infected individuals who infected new zones.

It is interesting to observe the malaria trend of the last years in Italy studying particularly what happened at the end of the last war(1918) and what is happening now. In 1914 there were in Italy 2045 dead from malaria which is 57 individuals for every million. In 1918 there were 11,477 dead which is 324 for every million. From 1918 onwards the number always decreased till in 1940 we have 480 dead from malaria which means 11 for every million. From 1940 deaths go up crazily. In 1941 there are 756 dead (17 per million) and in 1942, the last year of which we have statistics the death rate is 1075 (24 per million).

As for the zones, in 1934 there were2,270 Comuni declared malaria zones, mostly in southern Italy and the Islands. In 1940 there were only 1711 and about the middle of 1941 the there were over 2000 malaria Comuni.

At present it is not possible to have precise statistics on malaria but from statements of the General Direction of Public Health there have been 3 hundred thousand malaria cases in liberated Italy.The Lazio region is the one which [illegible] In the Littoria province there have been [illegible]

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At present it is not possible to have precise statistics on malaria but from statements of the General Direction of Public Health there have been 3 hundred thousand malaria cases in liberated Italy.The Lazio region is the one which is worst off. In the Littoria province there have been 50 thousand cases which means that 90% of the population has malaria. The same has happened in the Province of Frosinone, low zone of Cassino.News from Calabria and Sicily and Sardinia state that also there malaria is on the upward trend. The illness had a very benignant form, the terzana benigna and quartana [illegible] agree that if this

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year there have been extremely few deaths next year there will be a malignant form.
The repercussion will be strongly felt by the Nation in the economical field as many pieces of land is not cultivated, for the conditions of the soil and because farmers will be ill. Italian doctors are trying to react against the service on the outskirts distributing antimalaria medicine that they still have and trying to better the economical treatment of workmen in malaria zones.
Also the Allied Commission, the Commission for help to Italy, the Rockfeller foundation, the American relief for Italy are interested in this problem, yet the situation is very serious because it is tied up with Italy's reconstruction which must undergo war requirements for reasons not under human control. (ORBIS)

PENTIMALLI DEL TETTO TRIAL - ADJOURNMENT REFUSED

Rome- The trial against Gen.s Pentimalli and Del Tetto continued this morning. The High Court refused to adjourn the trial following yesterdays surprise dealing with the witnesses incriminated by the High Commissioner for the purging of Fascist Crimes. Following this decision the defend ce decided to give up those witnesses.
The President took notice of it and the trial continued with the questioning of military and civilian witnesses who have not been charged by the High Commissioner.
A complete report will be given with the next issue.
(ORBIS)

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(I)
Major Jhon P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
R O M A
Via Veneto

0 3 2 7

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

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FIRST ISSUE

SYNDICAL COMMUNIST LEADER'S STATEMENT TO ORBIS- POLITICAL LABOR CONFEDERATION- 600 TERMS WITH CELLS - NO GOVT. REPRESENTATIVES - ONE MILLION MEMBERS - Rome-

Hon. Giuseppe Di Vittorio Syndical representative of the Communist party at the General Confederation of Labor made the following statement to the ORBIS together with Hon. Grandi christian democrat and Orazio Lizzardi, socialist.

-Does the Italian General Labor Confederation intend keeping syndical unity?

-Yes, most absolutely.

-Are some Federations already organized?

-Yes. The Post and Telegraph, railroad employees, and former ones. We are about to form the ones for Insurance and Bank employees, teachers textile and metal workers.

-How many members do you have up to now?

-One million but this is only in liberated Italy. They are mostly farmers as in northern Italy they represent the bulk of the workers. When northern Italy will be freed we will have 4 million members.

-Will the old prefascist organizing plan be followed?

-Naturally. There will be local and provincial labor chambers and the federations will be headed by a confederation.

-Will the syndicate be apolitical?

-The General Labor Confederation and the Federations will be scrupulously apolitical and completely independent from political parties. Yet the Confederation will always struggle for the defense of the peoples liberties, democratization and press liberties and a progressist social legislation.

-On what terms are you with the Allies?

-Very good in the regions farthest from the front. Quite good in the nearer ones. We are trying to eliminate difficulties created by incomprehension.

-Has the Confederation been officially recognized by the Govt?

-By point of facts yes, not legally. We are waiting for a syndical law that will abolish all fascist laws concerning labor and also the Labor Charter and substitute them with democratic laws. All existing contracts will have to be abolished and substituted by ones made by the workers themselves instead of bureaucrats whose interests

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-Does the Confederation intend working out its program through

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its Parliament representatives?
-It will have no representatives but it will cooperate with all the parties to work out its program and it will use all the party deputies that will approve its program.
-Will the Confederation take part in the first meeting that will take place in London february next?
-We have already asked to participate and if there will not be reasons beyond our control to keep us, we will send our representatives. (ORBIS)

PROSTITUTION, PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DEATH RATES.

Rome- Medical circles are very worried over the consequences of prostitution and venereal diseases which cause premature births, children's mortality and a weakening of the race. It is already known that syphillis and other diseases harm the child when it is being formed and since last year the death rate has gone up over 30% and the mother's death rate 22-25% if not more as it is not possible to have exact figures (ORBIS)

SICILIAN EDITION

THE MAN IN THE STREET'S POINT OF VIEW CONCERNING SICILIAN PROBLEM: AUTONOMY YES SEPARATION NO.

Palermo (from our correspondent)

To have a clear idea of the sicilian political situation it is good that we hear the opinions and the attitude of sicilian masses. From researches and information about 70% of the island wants an absolute autonomy for their island. But only politically and administratively, not as a complete separation. They hope for a federation like the american one. The aspiration of sicilian farmers, employees, small owners and estate owners is a dependence that will not hinder the island's economical situation, its resources and its production; because only, up to now, has sacrificed the island's interests. Sicilians hope that the allies will help them reach their goal. On the moderate trend of the masses there is a strong pressure by the extreme groups represented by Finocchiaro

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PROSTITUTION, FUNERAL AND INFANTILE DEATH RATES.

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ORBIS
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FIRST ISSUE

number and the members of this group are not many. Undoubtedly M.P. Orlando is the most followed personality in all the island notwithstanding some reflections caused by his last speech. As he disapproved of a separation some people thought he was going against the Island's interests. The greater part of the Sicilians believe that soon Orlando will be a worthy representative of the Island's interests and needs at the Italian Govt. and the Allies.(ORBIS)

SERVICE WIRE FOR CORRESPONDENTS ON SICILIAN EDITION

Palermo-Following the riots in some sicilian cities direct and objective observations precise these facts:

1) All manifestations were only a protest against the call to colours on which irresponsible elements had speculated;
2) The masses that rioted at Catania were nearly totally made up of students and men of an age to go to colours. Beside these there was a small group of good for nothings ready to steal, destroy documents and profit by the situation, etc.
3) The separatists that took part in this demonstration were about 10%, a very small part indeed.
4) The posters and placards bore these words:"Enough with call to colours" "We are tired of fighting and seeing our houses destroyed and abandoned","Still too many mothers and wives cry over the blood of their sons and husbands. At Messina and elsewhere they had "Give us an alliance and we will fight".
5) Catania's public opinion recriminated the weakness of the authorities at the beginning of the demonstrations which brought on the destructions of historic buildings and documents of importance for the City's life.(ORBIS)

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0332

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0334

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(I)
Major Jon P. LARGUS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

UNEXPECTED INCIDENT DURING FIRST HEARING OF PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO TRIAL - PROSECUTOR WANTS COURT AGAINST WITNESSES FOR DEFENCE, ALLEGING THAT PENAL PROCEEDINGS ARE BEING TAKEN AGAINST THEM - DEFENDING COUNSELS REQUEST DEFERMENT OF TRIAL - HIGH COURT'S REPLY AWAITED FOR TOMORROW.

Rome - An unexpected development revived interest in the trial against Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto.

When statements had been heard from the prosecution witnesses, the first witness for the defence, Col. Maggi, entered the hall. Before the President could put the customary questions, the Public Prosecutor called on the High Court to give a reserved acceptance to any statements made on behalf of defendants, as he had been officially informed by the High Commissionary for the punishment of Fascist crimes, that penal proceedings had been instituted against the following officers: Admi. Ferdinando Casardi, Gen. Enrico Cerrino, Gen. Ettore Marino, Gen. Emilio Modice, Col. Maggi, Col. Fasulucci, Col. Di Stefano, Col. Mené, Cap. Coppola, and medical Lt. Gigliotti.

Avv. Ferruccio Lluzzi makes the most of his opportunity. After thanking the Prosecutor for his valuable information, he requests the trial, as it would be unpracticable to undertake two trials simultaneously. At the same time, witnesses for the defence could not, under the circumstances, be expected to be either unbiassed or cool in judgement.

Avv. Carlo Tedeschi, another defence counsel, makes an eloquent speech to the same effect. He points out that General Marino was evidently responsible, since he was in command of the Port of Naples. It would be a bad example for Italians, says counsel, were different standards to be adopted according to individuals. It is not known whether the persons newly accused will be tried by the Military Tribunal. Hence, to avoid any conflict between the verdict of the Military Tribunal and that of the High Court of Justice, the present trial should be adjourned.

"In this hall" concludes counsel, "not only is justice being done, but history is being made ! We appeal to the judges of this High Court to respect justice and history, for they can judge as free men, in a new atmosphere, wherein the country's future is being worked out !".

The President asks for more detailed particulars in regard to the charges against the witnesses

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that these officers are also liable to Article 5, viz., collaboration with the Germans.

Pietro Treins then takes the floor, and requests that the request put forward by the defence, i.e. adjournment of the trial, should not be granted; he points out that it would be impossible, at this stage of the proceedings, to run the two trials together.

Avv. Todeschi replies, pointing out that he asked for an adjournment of the trial, and not that the two trials should be coupled together. Finally, Avv. Ferruccio Liuzzi quotes Art. 432 of the Penal Procedure Code, which provides for the adjournment of a trial, when a case of absolute necessity should arise in the course of the proceedings. Such is the case at present, for the defence has suddenly been deprived of its witnesses.

It is now 1.30 P.M., and President Lorenzo Maroni adjourns proceedings, till tomorrow morning at 9, when he will give the Court's findings on the requests put forward by defence counsels.

(Note for correspondents)

The incident described above is undoubtedly very grave, and unforeseen developments may be expected. The Public Prosecutor may have played into the hands of the defence, quite unwittingly, for the request put forward by defending counsels were completely unexpected and took the Court by surprise.

Avv. Carlo Taliercio, defending counsel, when the proceedings were over, turned to the Prosecutor Treins, and said in a friendly tone of voice: "I shall be eternally grateful to you".

N.B. Further morning items will be given in our fourth issue.

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Card. Tedeschini, Datario; Card. Lavitrano, Archbishop of Palermo; Mons. Spada, Chancellor of Brevi Apostolici;

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trial, should not be granted, it proved out that it would be impossible, at this stage of the proceedings, to join the two trials together.

Avv. Todeschi replied, pointing out that he asked for an adjournment of the trial, and not that the two trials should be coupled together. Finally, Avv. Ferruccio Liuzzi quoted Art. 488 of the Penal Procedure Code, which provides for the adjournment of a trial, when a case of absolute necessity should arise in the course of the proceedings. Such is the case at present, for the defence has suddenly been deprived of its witnesses.

It is now 1.30 P.M., and President Ignazio Maroni adjourns proceedings till tomorrow morning at 9, when he will give the Court's findings on the requests put forward by defence counsels.

(Note for correspondents)

The incident described above is undoubtedly very grave, and unfortunate developments may be expected. The Public Prosecutor may have played into the hands of the defence, quite unwittingly, for the request put forward by defending counsels were completely unexpected and took the Court by surprise.

Avv. Dario Todeschi, defending counsel, when the proceedings were over, turned to the Prosecutor Turone, and said in a friendly tone of voice: "I shall be eternally grateful to you".

N.B. Further morning items will be given in our fourth issue.

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Card. Todeschini, Patrizio; Card. Ruffini, Archbishop of Palermo; Mons. Spada, Chancellor of Tribunal Apostolici; Army General Corps General Ugo Ignotti; Mons. Dino Staffa, auditor of the Holy Roman Rota.

./. 2814

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THIRD ISSUE

ST. PETER'S OPEN TO ALL

Vatican City - To allow as many as possible of the faithful to attend Christmas Midnight Mass, His Holiness has instructed that the Basilica be open to all. Rectifying previous news, therefore, no tickets will be distributed; there will only be special invitations for the Diplomatic Corps and for other personalities, who will be accomodated in the Apse.

(ORBIS)

SACRED COLLEGE CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

Vatican City - At 10 A.M. on the 24th instant, the Sacred College of Cardinals will present Christmas greetings to the Pope.
At 1.15 P.M. His Holiness will broadcast the Christmas Message to the world.

(ORBIS)

2813

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ST. PETER'S OPEN TO ALL

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(ORBIS)

2813

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE N. 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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80	19/12/44	11.30	1

DEUXIEME EMISSION

L'ON LUSSU EMILIO CHEF DU PARTI D'ACTION EXPLIQUE A L'AGENCE ORBIS LES RAISONS DE L'ATTITUDE DE SON PARTI VERS L'ON IVANOE BONOMI = POUR LE PARTI D'ACTION EN ITALIE IL N'EXISTE PAS DE PROBLEME SANS REPUBLIQUE = LA REPUBLIQUE EST EN ITALIE LE PROBLEME D'ENTREE DE LA VIE CIVILE = LE PARTI D'ACTION DIT L'ON LUSSU EST UN PARTI REPUBLICAIN AVEC LE PREJUDICIABLE REPUBLICAIN = APRES LA DEFAITE DE L'ALLEMAGNE IL FAUT A CE QUE PENSE L'ON LUSSU QUE LES NOUVELLES FORMATIONS DE SOLDAT SOIENT FORMEES DE VOLONTAIRES

Rome - Dans une interview concédée à l'ORBIS le chef du parti d'action en. Emilio Lussu a fixé et éclairci quelques points importants regardant la conception, l'attitude actuelle et le programme d'opposition de ce parti qui a en premier et décidément nié sa collaboration au second gouvernement Bonomi.

- Quels sont les motifs de l'attitude d'opposition au gouvernement assumée par le parti d'action?

- Le parti d'action tend à rétablir la situation démocratique compromise par le second Cabinet Bonomi qui représente politiquement une défaite de la démocratie.

Nous nous rendons compte des difficultés mais nous retenons de devoir prendre cette position dans l'intérêt du pays et dans celui de la démocratie et dans la certitude du succès final.

- Voulez-vous nous dire quelque chose sur les rapports survenus entre Nos Comités de Libération du Nord et ceux de l'Italie libérée?

- Comme on le sait les formations de Bandes du Nord sont presque toutes composées de communistes et de membres du parti d'action. L'effort des partisans est par conséquent ressenti en plein par notre parti; qu'on songe que les fusillements de ses membres dépassent celles des inscrits à tous les autres partis.

2812

La position actuelle du parti d'action ne compromet pas l'unité du Comité de Libération Nationale et ne contraste pas avec la position politique des partisans.

Notre attitude est partagée par la masse des partisans du

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DEUXIEME EMISSION

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La position actuelle du parti d'action ne compromet pas l'unité du Comité de Libération Nationale et ne contraste pas avec la position politique des partisans.

Notre attitude est partagée par la masse des partisans du Nord qui combattent pour la défense de la démocratie. Qu'on note à ce propos que l'ordre du jour du Comité de Libération du nord Haut adopté le 3 décembre soutient la même ligne que celle qui est aujourd'hui mise en pratique par le parti d'action.

Il sera aussi intéressant de savoir que cet ordre du jour,

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approuvé à l'unanimité par tous les convenus, fut présenté par le parti libéral. Soci démontre que la cause de la démocratie est plus sentie au Nord qu'au Sud.

– Voulez vous nous expliquer brièvement la position de conception et de programme du parti d'action?

– Le parti d'action conçoit un nouvel ordre qui soit construit sur la destruction radicale du désordre fasciste monarchique. Pour le parti d'action il n'existe pas en Italie de démocratie sans république. La république n'est pas tout mais elle est le partail d'entrée à la démocratie. Sans république, en Italie on n'entre pas dans la démocratie.

Le parti d'action combat pour un état démocratique stable et durable comme l'état anglais après la dernière revolution ou les E.U. d'Amérique après la guerre de Sécession, non un état continuellement agité mais un état accepté par la volonté de la majorité du peuple. Pour ce qui regarde la mise en pratique il faut tenir compte que, après le désordre fasciste, ce que nous avons dit n'est pas réalisable sans la nationalisation des grands complexes plutocratiques qui ont créé puis exploité le fascisme, comme il est nécessaire aussi d'opérer une transformation de l'économie agraire actuelle entreprise avec la suppression des grandes propriétés terriennes et avec la rémission de ces propriétés.

Le parti d'action peut se définir un parti labouriste italien avec préjudiciable républicain.

La conception du parti d'action est caractérisée aussi par le fait qu'elle exige une transformation radicale de l'Etat centralisé: on aspire à un état fondé sur des bases autonomistes. Au point de vue de l'histoire il n'est pas possible en Italie d'établir un état fédéral, mais le type idéal de l'Etat démocratique est pour nous la Confédération Helvétique ou l'Etat fédéral de l'Amérique du Nord.

– Quelle est votre opinion sur les sujets traités par S.E. Bonomi dans le discours radiodiffusé dimanche soir?

– Accord sur la forme mais la substance nous préoccupe. On ne peut avoir d'effort de guerre vraiment efficace pour une collaboration avec les troupes alliées sans une politique de démocratisation du pays.

Il est nécessaire avant tout de réorganiser l'armée [illegible]

2811

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approuvé à l'unanimité par tous les convenus, fut présenté par le parti libéral. Sachez également que la cause de la démocratie est plus sentie au Nord qu'au Sud.

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Le parti d'action peut se définir un parti travailliste italien avec préjudiciable républicain.

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Il est nécessaire avant tout de réorganiser l'armée dans la zone libérée. L'armée italienne s'est détraquée en quelques heures. Les vieux cadres avant tout, les généraux, le Corps d'état major n'ont pas le prestige nécessaire pour réorganiser nos divisions et les mettre en état de combattre.

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Dans l'armée plus qu'ailleurs il faut une vie nouvelle. Une épuration radicale est indispensable parmi les officiers fascistes qui sont encore nombreux. Il faut que les drapeaux de nos régiments soient sans taches. En septembre l'armée s'est inféodée et ne peut plus, telle qu'elle est -à notre avis du moins- représenter l'honneur et la dignité nationale. Les offerte qu'on fait pour porter à la ligne de combat les vieilles divisions ne peuvent être couronnées de succès. Nous pensons que les nouvelles divisions doivent être formées de volontaires et réunies dans des quadres choisis parmi les meilleurs qui ont été mis à l'épreuve dans notre lutte clandestine.

(ORBIS)

LA CONSTITUTION D'UNE SOCIETE POUR PRODUIRE EN GRANDE SERIE LES PIECES DE RECHANGE DES VEHICULES ITALIENS

Rome - On a constitué aujourd'hui sous l'égide des autorités alliées la Société P.R.A. (Production rechanges automobiles) ayant pour but la production en grande série des parties de rechange pour autovéhicules italiens.

A cette société à laquelle peuvent participer librement toutes les industries mécaniques ont déjà adéré la Sociétés Alfa Romeo, Ansaldo, Breda, Avis et Breda.

Les autorités alliées qui appuient vivement cette initiative ont promis de refournir de matières premières et de produits manufacturés qui ne peuvent être actuellement produits par l'industrie italienne.

(ORBIS)

AUGMENTATION VERTIGINEUSE DES VALEURS ETRANGERES AU MARCHE NOIR

Rome - Nous avons donné dans le supplément économique la moyenne des cotes des valeurs étrangères au marché noir. On signale 28219 hier une rapide augmentation, qu'on peut reproduire dela façon suivante:

Sterline or	de	L. 5.860.- à	L. 6.300.-
Dollar or	"	L. 1.280.- à	L. 1.350.-

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une épuration radicale est indispensable par ici les officiers fascistes qui sont encore nombreux. Il faut que les drapeaux de nos régiments soient sans taches. En septembre l'armée s'est effondrée et ne peut plus, telle qu'elle est -à notre avis du moins- représenter l'honneur et la dignité nationale. Les efforts qu'on fait pour porter à la ligne de combat les vieilles divisions ne peuvent être couronnés de succès. Nous pensons que les nouvelles divisions doivent être formées de volontaires et réunies dans des quadres choisis parmi les meilleurs qui ont été mis à l'épreuve dans notre lutte clandestine.

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(ORBIS)

AUGMENTATION VERTIGINEUSE DES VALEURS ETRANGERES AU MARCHE NOIR

Rome - Nous avons donné dans le supplément économique la moyenne des cotes des valeurs étrangères au marché noir. On signale 28 août hier une rapide augmentation, qu'on peut reproduire de la façon suivante:

Sterling or	de	L. 5.860.- à	L. 6.300.-
Dollar or	"	L. 1.280.- à	L. 1.350.-
Louis d'or	"	L. 4.640.- à	L. 5.250.-
Sterling papier	"	L. 640.- à	L. 780.-
Dollar papier	"	L. 230.- à	L. 290.-

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Franc suisse de L. 62.- à L. 111.-(pour 1 fr.)
Franc français de L.168.- à L. 205.-(pour 100 fr)

La sterline or continue surtout à monter tant que ce matin les contractations ont été reprises sur la base de L. 7.200.-
(ORBIS)

(Note de service pour les correspondants)

LE CAS DU "MESSAGGERO"

Rome - Le Président et le Conseiller Délégué de la Administration de "Il Messaggero", éditrice du journal homonyme qui fut un des organes de la presse typiquement fascistes a présenté un recours au Conseil d'Etat, organe suprême de la magistrature administrative italienne, contre le Président du Conseil des ministres italien Ivanoe Bonomi parce qu'il a nommé un commissaire extraordinaire pour la gestion du "Messaggero" sans faire mention à des raisons qui l'ont induit à adopter cette grave disposition.

La loi qui prévoyait la possibilité de nommer un Commissaire aux entreprise éditoriales affirmait que la nomination aurait eu lieu à l'égard des maisons d'édition qui auraient collaboré avec les nazistes et fascistes. Selon les recourants le Gouvernement italien, dans la personne du Président Bonomi aurait manqué à l'obligation de documenter les faits posant sur l'administration publique comme présupposé de sa disposition.

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
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M A T I N

LISTE DES TITRES DES PRINCIPAUX ARTICLES DE LA PRESSE QUOTIDIENNE DU 19 DECEMBRE 1944

A R G U M E N T S

POLITIQUE

Dimanche à la Consulte (Alberto Lucifero)
L'ITALIA NUOVA - parti démocratique

Mélancolie silencieuse (Sur le discours tenu par Mussolini -Guido Pandolfi)
IL POPOLO - parti démocratique chrétien

Un grand coup
L'UNITA' - parti communiste

Confluences (Giuseppe Saragat)
AVANTI - parti socialiste

GUERRE

La guerre
L'ITALIA LIBERA - parti d'action

ECONOMIE

Nous faisons tous des plans (Luigi Einaudi)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - parti libéral

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R E V U E D E L A P R E S S E

I T A L I E N

LISTE DES TITRES DES PRINCIPAUX ARTICLES DE LA PRESSE QUOTIDIENNE
DU 19 DECEMBRE 1944

L E S J O U R N A U X

POLITIQUE

Plaisanche à la parisse (Roberto Lucifero)
L'ITALIA NUOVA - parti démocratique

Mélancolie milanaise (Sur le discours tenu par Mussolini -Guido Pancalle)
IL POPOLO - parti démocratique chrétien

Un grand coup
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ORBIS

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REVUE DE LA PRESSE

M A T I N

LA PRESSE QUOTIDIENNE DE LA CAPITALE SE JOINT DE NOUVEAU AUX ECHOS DU PLEBISCITE DU NOUVEAU GOUVERNEMENT; DES PLAINS DE REGONSTRUCTION DE L'ECONOMIE NATIONALE; DU TRAITE FRANCO-RUSSE, DU DISCOURS A LA RADIO DU CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT ITALIEN ET DU PROCES DES GENERAUX DES WAFFEN SS FRANCAIS.

IL POPOLO NUOVO commentant le discours de M. Bonomi, tenu dimanche dernier à la radio, écrit que le peuple s'attendait à apprendre deux choses dont il se rend un compte très net besoin: avant tout la nouvelle que les tendances contrastantes qui composent le nouveau Cabinet se soient effectivement accordées; en second lieu de connaître le contenu du programme gouvernemental. Le "bien de fait" par laquelle s'est conclue la crise actuelle se révèle, continue le journal dès la première sortie du Président du Conseil. Mais d'autre part un programme de gouvernement doit exister derrière les divisions qui se battent; en face des patriotes il y a tout le pays qui souffre; et pour que le pays puisse combattre, comme il voudrait et saurait le faire il est nécessaire, non que le gouvernement l'incite à une lutte à laquelle il est déjà unanimement tendu, mais qui pourvoie à résoudre les problèmes qui représentent la vie et l'avenir du pays. Non des programmes merveilleux, conclut le journal, mais un complex organique de dispositions pratiques et faisables parce que mûrement et proportionnées aux moyens dont on dispose.

IL POPOLO commentant le discours de M. Bonomi écrit entre autres sous le titre "Valeur du contribut italien à la guerre" que le président a adressé à la Nation un appel qu'elle saura recueillir. L'organisation idéale et concrète de l'armée dicte le journal tandis qu'avec le procès de la Haute Cour contre Dal Tutto et Pertinelli on est vraiment en train d'effacer les vestiges de ce qui fut le servilisme et l'incapacité de certaines sphères qui perdirent l'Italie à la ruine.

L'UNITA' commentant le texte du traité franco-soviétique,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778006

LA PRESSE COMMENTE UN ARTICLE DE M. CORRADO ALVARO SUR LES DIFFICULTES ACTUELLES DU PAYS; LES PLANS DE RECONSTRUCTION DE L'ECONOMIE NATIONALE; LE TRAITE FRANCO-RUSSE, UN DISCOURS A LA RADIO DU CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT D'ALGER ET LA PRISE DES GENERAUX DES WAFFEN SS ITALIENNES

IL MATTINO commentant le discours de M. Bonomi, tenu dimanche dernier à la radio, écrit que le peuple s'attendait à apprendre deux choses dont il se sent un grand besoin: avant tout la nouvelle que les tendances contradictoires qui composent le nouveau Cabinet se soient effectivement accordées; en second lieu de connaître le contenu du programme gouvernemental. Le "Union de fait" par laquelle s'est conclue la crise actuelle se révèle, continue le journal dès la première partie du Président du Conseil. D'un autre part un programme de gouvernement doit exister derrière les divisions qui s'abattent; en face des patriotes il y a tout le pays qui souffre; et pour que le pays puisse combattre, comme il voudrait et saurait le faire il est nécessaire, non que le gouvernement l'incite à une lutte à laquelle il est déjà unanimement tendu, mais qui pourvoie à résoudre les problèmes qui représentent la vie et l'avenir du pays. Non des programmes merveilleux, conclut le journal, mais un complexe organique de dispositions pratiques et fructueuses parce que maîtrisées et proportionnées aux moyens dont on dispose.

IL POPOLO commentant le discours de M. Bonomi écrit entre autres sous le titre "Valeur du contribut italien à la guerre" que le président a adressé à la Nation un appel qu'elle saura recueillir. L'organisation idéale et concrète de l'armée dicte le journal tandis qu'avec le procès de la Haute Cour contre Pol Tetto et Pertinaili on est vraiment en train d'effacer les vestiges de ce qui fut la servilisme et l'ingérence de certaines sphères qui perdaient l'Italie à la ruine.

L'UNITA' commentant le texte du traité franco-soviétique, écrit qu'il aide à renforcer le front de lutte antihitlérien, à rendre plus rapide et décisif l'écrasement de l'Allemagne et à contribuer concrètement à la création d'une large base pour la reconstruction pacifique de l'Europe.

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

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

N.	Data	Ora	Pag.
79	10/12/44	10.3[illegible]	3

L'ITALIA LIBERA écrit à propos du discours de Bonomi à la radio que le problème de la guerre reste comme il était au commencement de la crise ministérielle, et le ministère Bonomi ne semble avoir aucune volonté ni être capable de déplacer les obstacles indiqués par le parti d'action avant la solution dela crise. La guerre signifie avant tout une réorganisation radicale de l'armée. La participation du peuple à la guerre présume la confiance dans les chefs, et la confiance naît de la conviction que l'oeuvre d'épuration et de justice s'accomplit à l'égard des coupables.

L'AVANTI commentant le discours du chef du gouvernement Bonomi à la radio, se référant à l'appel fait à l'unité de tout le pays écrit que cet appel serait sacré s'il ne venait de la bouche de celui qui a toujours manoeuvré pour désassocier les forces qui donne la contribution la plus efficace à la guerre. Bonomi, continue le journal, parle comme il aurait pu parler en 1917, mais son appelle résonne dans le vide en cette période tourmentée de formation d'une nouvelle société. Les appels à l'union sacrée étaient alors le dernier mot de la sagesse, aujourd'hui les choses en sont autrement. Le vieil état monarchique constitutionnel est mort dans la conscience de presque toute la nation; un nouvel état vraiment démocratique naît et c'est autour delui que se cristallisent les forces actives du pays.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE publie un article de Luigi Einaudi sous le titre "Nous faisons tous des plans". On a toujours fait et on fera toujours des plans écrit l'illustre économiste. Mais qui les fait? Ici le problème se déplace et se réduit à une discussion sur les limites des deux méthodes opposées: l'une qui procède de par en bas et l'autre qui part d'en haut; l'une qui naît du marché libre et l'autre d'une autorité de commandement. Telle est la vraie distinction substancielle à faire entre les plans; non pas celles qui s'accrochent à des mots indéfinissables et la distinction ne peut pas non plus être faite pour choisir entre l'une ou l'autre méthode.

Les plans portent certainement à des problèmes difficiles et compliqués, observe enfin l'illustre économiste mais ils deviennent parfois insolubles seulement parce que les hommes entendent plus que discuter, s'accabler et se détruire l'un l'autre

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

Remo que le problème de la guerre reste comme il était au commencement de la crise ministérielle, et le ministère Bonomi ne semble avoir aucune volonté ni être capable de déplacer les obstacles indiqués par le parti d'action avant la solution de la crise. La guerre signifie avant tout une réorganisation radicale de l'armée. La participation du peuple à la guerre présume la confiance dans les chefs, et la confiance naît de la conviction que l'oeuvre d'épuration et de justice s'accomplit à l'égard des coupables.

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Les plans portent certainement à des problèmes difficiles et compliqués, observe enfin l'illustre économiste mais ils deviennent parfois insolubles seulement parce que les hommes entendent plus que discuter, s'accabler et se détruire l'un l'autre et, ensemble, ruiner l'humanité.

IL TEMPO publie des déclarations de Herbert L. Matthews du NEW YORK TIMES sous le titre "Beaucoup oublier et beaucoup pardonner."

(ORBIS)

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

Corporazione

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STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 4821 - 4822

TS 19/12/44 9 SC 1

DIXIEME EMISSION

LE LIEUTENANT DES CARABINIERS EDIO TADDEI QUI A ARRETE ETTORE MUTI ET D'AUTRES "HIERARCHES" RACONTE SES VISITES CITOYEN ET SA FUITE POUR EVITER D'ETRE PRIS PAR LES NAZI FASCISTES APRES LE 8 SEPTEMBRE = QUEL FUT LE VRAI MOTIF DE L'ARRESTATION DE MUTI? UN COMPLOT POUR CAPTURER LE ROI DE L'ITALIE ET BADOGLIO? UNE DENONCIATION DE GENERAUX NAZI-FASCISTES POUR ACHETER LE FASCISME? UNE RANCON D'UN MILLION ET DEMI CENTS MILLE DOLLARS SUR LA TETE DU CHEF DES PARTISANS TELLEMENT.

Rome - Le lieutenant Edio Taddei des R.R.CC. qui fut le protagoniste de l'aventure liée à l'arrestation et à la mort de Ettore Muti, ex secrétaire du P.N.F., aventure qui intéressa les cercles politiques italiennes et internationales, a fait à l'Agence ORBIS quelques déclarations.

Il a raconté que tout de suite après le 25 juillet 1943 Ettore Muti fut arrêté avec Starace, Turati, Polverelli etc. Il semble toutefois que Muti avait réussi à échapper à Badoglio qu'on lui avait dit avait tramé de tuer Mussolini. A la suite de cette dénonciation Muti fut relâché mais le Commandement Général des Carabiniers ne cessa de suivre l'activité de l'ex hiérarche et de le contrôler. C'est ainsi que Taddei, chargé des enquêtes réussit à nouer comme dans la première moitié d'août Ettore Muti avait gardé dans diverses maisons et en diverses occasions des contacts avec les autorités allemandes et fascistes, et avec le maréchal Kesselring en personne. On vit même Muti habillé en officier pilote allemand. Les recherches approfondies firent transparaître quelque incertitude et on eut le soupçon que les contacts fussent liés à une conspiration nazi-fasciste pour capturer le roi le prince de Piémont et Badoglio et redonner le pouvoir formel à Mussolini et remettre pratiquement l'Italie aux Allemands. Le roi et Taddei eurent aussi le soupçon de cette manoeuvre tant qu'ils prolongèrent de fréquents déplacements des lieux de détention de Mussolini. Si le plan avait réussi l'Italie aurait en effet été divisée en deux zones, la méridionale sous le contrôle de Muti et la septentrionale sous le contrôle de Farinacci. La date pour la réalisation du plan était fixée, semble-t-il au 15 août et

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LE LIEUTENANT DES CARABINIERS ELIO TADDEI QUI A ARRETE
ETTORE MUTI ET D'AUTRES "HIERARCHES" MACHINE SES VISSES
CERCLES ET SA FUITE POUR EVITER D'ETRE PRIS PAR LES NAZI
FASCISTES APRES LE 8 SEPTEMBRE = QUEL FUT LE VRAI MOTIF
DE L'ARRESTATION DE MUTI? UN COMPLOT POUR CAPTURER LE ROI
DE FRANCE ET LACHOLIC? UNE INITIATIVE DE GENERAUX NAZI=
FASCISTES POUR REMETTRE EN FASCISME? UNE RANCON D'UN MILL
DICK ET DEUX CENTS MILL DANS SES LE TOTS DU CHEF DU PARTI
PARTISAN TEDDI.

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Il a raconté que tout de suite après le 25 juillet 1943 Ettore Muti fut arrêté avec Starace, Turati, Farinacci etc. Il semble toutefois que Muti avait réussi à s'échapper à Padoue qu'on lui avait traité de trahison. A la suite de cette déposition Muti fut relâché mais le Commandement général des Carabiniers ne cessa de suivre l'activité de l'ex hiérarche et de le contrôler. C'est ainsi que Taddei, chargé des enquêtes réussit à gagner comme dans la première amitié d'août Ettore Muti avait gardé dans diverses maisons et en diverses occasions des contacts avec les autorités allemandes et fascistes, et avec le maréchal Kesselring en personne. On vit même Muti habillé en officier pilote allemand. Les recherches approfondies firent transpirer quelque indiscrétion et on eut la soupçon que les contacts fussent liés à une conjuration nazi-fasciste pour empêcher le roi le prince de Piémont et Badoglio et redonner le pouvoir formel à Mussolini et remettre pratiquement l'Italie aux Allemands. Le roi et Badoglio eurent aussi le soupçon de cette manoeuvre tant qu'ils prévoyaient de fréquents déplacements des lieux de détention de Mussolini. Si le plan avait réussi l'Italie aurait en effet été 6805
divisée en deux zones, la méridionale sous le contrôle de Muti et la septentrionale sous le contrôle de Farinacci. La date pour la réalisation du plan était fixée, semble-t-il au 15 août et c'est pourquoi le soulèvement des carabiniers, étant à connaissance des négociations pour l'armistice, dut précéder à l'arres-

RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES ESTRANGEIROS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 470-51 - 470-52

tavion précautionnelle de Muti.

Lorsque le lieutenant Taddei arriva avec deux hommes à la villa habitée par Muti at **xxx.xxxxx** à Frascone, il s'aperçut que l'entrée principale était gardée par des Allemands. Alors lui et un sous-officier pénétrèrent par une entrée postérieure faisant croire à la sentinelle allemande qu'ils étaient des agents de renfort pour la protection de l'ex hiérarche. Muti dormait et se présenta à moitié vêtu au lieutenant Taddei qui lui intimait l'arrestation. Il endossa l'uniforme et descendit les escaliers. Arrivés dans le jardin où il faisait très sombre on entendit, venant de l'entrée principale, une décharge de mitrailleuse. Les carabiniers de l'escorte se jetèrent à terre tirant à l'aveuglette tandis que Muti, par deux bonds, cherchait à disparaître. Mais un carabinier plus leste que lui, l'atteignit à la tête et le tua sur le coup.

Dans un communiqué officiel il fut dit alors que l'arrestation de Muti était due à de graves malversations qu'il avait accomplies dans l'administration de l'Agence Générale italienne des Petroles, où en effet, Muti et un de ses amis de naverne, un tel Monti, était réussi à vilipender en un an septante millions.

Après cette action le lieutenant Taddei resta à son poste jusqu'au 10 septembre puis passa au commandement de la Terrance du Viminal, où il prépara la résistance contre les Allemands. Ce Commandement fut un des seuls qui fonctionnaient où le Secrétariat de l'Etat de la Cité du Vatican pour s'adresser pour avoir des nouvelles sur la situation.

En attendant tant les SS. que les fascistes républicains cherchaient Taddei et il fut obligé de s'enfuir précipitamment. Sorti de Rome habillé en civil avec les vêtements de son ordonnance et avec 3.000 lires en poche il monta sur le train à la gare Prenestina et dormit à Tivoli. Puis à pied et traversant les montagnes avec un autre collègue il arriva à Pescara où était sa famille. Mais il dut s'éloigner tout de suite parce que des fascistes fanatiques qui avaient appris son arrivée, l'auraient sans doute recherché pour venger Muti. Il marcha donc vers l'Ombrie et s'arrêta à Ferzara auprès d'un prêtre. Ici aussi sa présence fut signalée et il dut se réfugier sur le sommet d'une montagne [illegible] mystique vêtu encore des habits

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

tation précautionnelle de Muti.

Lorsque le lieutenant Taddei arrive avec 4 uzes à la villa habitée par Muti et son amante à Frascone, il s'aperçut que l'entrée principale était gardée par des soldats allemands. Alors lui et un sous-officier pénétrèrent par une entrée postérieure faisant croire à la sentinelle allemande qu'ils étaient des agents de renfort pour la protection de l'ex hiérarche. Muti dormait et se présenta à moitié vêtu au lieutenant Taddei qui lui intimait l'arrestation. Il endossa l'uniforme et descendit les escaliers. Arrivés dans le jardin où il faisait très sombre en entendit, venant de l'entrée principale, une décharge de mitrailleuse. Les carabiniers de l'escorte se jetèrent à terre tirant à l'aveuglette tandis que Muti, par deux bonds, cherchait à disparaître. Mais un carabinier plus leste que lui, l'atteignit à la tête et le tua sur le coup.

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En attendant sa famille était arrêtée. Son beau-père était

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enfermé dans la prison infernale de Via Tasso et le reste de la famille avec la femme enceinte à Castrocar. Dans la province de Frili. La situation dans ce lieu de montagne étant devenue insupportable à cause de la chasse qu'on lui faisait (il avait même laissé son testament dans les mains du prêtre) Taddei descendit dans la vallée et réussit, se changeant avec le chauffeur de locomotive d'un train en départ de Forni vers Aquila, à se rendre vers Majolla et Arcare. Ici il apprit par le chef de gare qu'il connaissait qu'il y avait sur sa tête une rançon de 120.000 marks c'est à dire 1.200.000 lires divisées ainsi: 50.000 marks offertes par le parti fasciste républicain, 50.000 marks offerts par le parti nazi-fasciste et 20.000 par la famille Muri.

Après quelques péripéties Taddei se cacha, aidé par un berger dans une grotte au dessus de la Majolle. Déguisé alors en paysan avec un peu de pommes de terre et d'oeufs il rejoignit Torre di Velfa se cachant dans une écurie puis il se réfugia dans une maison où étaient passés trois prisonniers anglais. Comme la maison était surveillée par un allemand et par un milicien fasciste Taddei fut capturé. Tandis qu'un d'eux examinait les documents et l'autre, l'allemand, désormais convaincu qu'il était un espion s'apprêtait à le passer par les armes sur place, Taddei après avoir abattu celui qui était le plus près de lui d'un "pointe de fer" descendit de la montagne et après un jour et une nuit de marche réussit à rejoindre sa maison à Pescina. On était déjà mi-avril, les alliés avançaient et Taddei passait le jour sur la montagne et la nuit dans le village. Il commença avec une bande de partisans une guerrilla intense réussissant à faire capturer un espion soigneusement gardé par les allemands. Cet espion découvert et tué par les partisans auprès desquels il s'était introduit en se faisant passer pour un italien en liaison avec les Alliés, fut ensevelie avec grand honneur par les Allemands, dans leur cimetière.

Après leurs recherches infructueuses les nazi-fascistes répandirent la nouvelle que Taddei avait été fusillé et la femme qui avait depuis peu mis au monde en prison une petite fille on remit un mouchoir taché de sang, disant que c'était tout ce qui restait du mari.

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Voilà les déclarations du lieutenant Taddei à l'Allié, déclarations qui, dans la première partie découvrent une intéressante an-

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F rli'. La situati n dans ce lieu de montagne étant devenu ins u-tenable à cause de la chasse qu' n lui faisait (il avait même laissé s ntestament dans les mains du prêtre) Taddei descendit dans la vallée et réussit, en changeant avec le chauffeur de la motrice d'un train en départ de Terni vers Aquila, à se rendre vers Rejolle et Arcare. Ici il apprit par le chef de gare qu'il connaissait qu'il y avait sur sa tête une rançon de 120.[illegible] marks c'est à dire 1.2.[illegible] lires divisées ainsi: 5[illegible] marks offerts par le parti fasciste républicain, 5[illegible] marks offerts par le parti nazi-ste et 2[illegible] par la famille Mari.

Après quelques péripéties Taddei se cacha, aidé par un berger dans une grotte au dessus de la Majolla. Déguisé alors en paysan avec un peu de pommes de terre et d'oeufs il rejoignit Torre di Volfa se cachant dans une écurie puis il se réfugia dans une maison où étaient passés trois prisonniers anglais. Comme la maison était surveillée par un allemand et par un milicien fasciste Taddei fut capturé. Tandis qu'un d'eux examinait les documents et l'autre, l'allemand, désormais convaincu qu'il était un espion s'apprêtait à le passer par les armes sur place, Taddei après avoir abattu celui qui était le plus près de lui d'un "ping de fer" descendit de la montagne et après un jour et une nuit de marche réussit à rejoindre sa maison à Toscina. On était déjà en avril, les alliés avançaient et Taddei passait le jour sur la montagne et la nuit dans le village. Il commença avec une bande de partisans une guerrilla intense réussissant à faire capturer un espion soi-disant, gardé par les allemands. Cet espion découvert et tué par les partisans auprès desquels il s'était introduit en se faisant passer pour un italien en liaison avec les Alliés, fut ensevelie avec grand honneur par les Allemands, dans leur cimetière.

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Voilà les déclarations du lieutenant Taddei à l'[illegible], déclarations qui, dans la première partie découvrent une intéressante carrière scène de la politique. Actuellement le lieutenant Taddei est à Albano où il est engagé dans la chasse des bandes de malfaiteurs qui infestent la campagnes du Latium.

RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES ESTRANGEIROS

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

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 239 - ROMA - TELEFONO 61-87-70

Quant aux souvenirs liés à l'arrestation des plus grandes hiérarchies il a déclaré que Starace au moment de l'arrestation s'exclama textuellement:"Si les Anglais viennent, ils me fusillent! qu'ai-je fait de mal?". Boruzzi a dit, au contraire: "Je n'ai rien fait de mal, je ne sais rien. Si on me demande ce que sont les corporations je peux dire que je n'y ai rien compris et que je n'y comprends rien".

Farinacci devait aussi être arrêté mais l'inspecteur de l'Ovra Boruzzi l'avertit du mandat de capture six heures avant de façon à ce que la hiérarchie put demander asile à l'ambassade d'Allemagne puis au moyen d'un appareil allemand rejoindre Munich.

ORBIS

LES PRISONNIERS ITALIENS DES CAMPS D'EGYPTE ET DE PALESTINE POURRONT RECEVOIR LA VISITE DE LEURS PARENTS ET CONNAISSANCES

Cité du Vatican - Sur intervention du Délégation Apostolique en Egypte le Père Arthur Hughes a obtenu des autorités britanniques que les prisonniers italiens en Egypte et en Palestine puissent recevoir la visite des parents et connaissances qui se trouvent dans cette région.

(ORBIS)

LA TRANSMISSION PAR RADIO DE LA CELEBRATION DE LA COMMUNION A LA MESSE DE MINUIT A SAINT PIERRE

Cité du Vatican - Pendant la Messe de Minuit qui sera célébrée la nuit de Noël par le Pape, quelques prêtre distribueront la Communion aux fidèles qui voudront s'approcher de la Sainte Table. Cette cérémonie sera transmise par la radio vaticanne avec une longueur d'ondes de: ondes courtes: m. 50,26 et 31,06 et ondes moyennes 222 .

(ORBIS)

2802

UN GROUPE ARTISTIQUE DE LA RADIO ITALIENNE EXECUTERA LA MESSE EN DO MAJEUR DE MOZART

Cité du Vatican - Samedi 23 courant dans l'après-midi la radio vaticanne transmettra l'exécution de la Messe en do majeur dite

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006
0 3 6 3

exclama textuellement:"Si les Anglais viennent, ils me fusillent! qu'ai-je fait de mal?". Teruzzi a dit, au contraire: "Je n'ai rien fait de mal, je ne sais rien. Si on me demande ce que sont les correspondances je peux dire que je n'y ai rien compris et que je n'y comprends rien".

Farinacci devait aussi être arrêté dans l'inspecteur de l'Ouvre. Teruzzi l'avertit du mandat de capture six heures avant de façon à ce que le hiérarche put demander asile à l'ambassade d'Allemagne puis au moyen d'un appareil allemand rejoindre Munich.

(AFIS)

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(AFIS)

LA TRANSMISSION RADIOPHONIQUE DE LA CELEBRATION DE LA COMMUNION A LA MESSE DE MINUIT A SAINT PIERRE

Cité du Vatican - Pendant la Messe de Minuit qui sera célébrée la nuit de Noël par le Pape, quelques prêtres distribueront la Communion aux fidèles qui voudront s'approcher de la Sainte Table. Cette cérémonie sera transmise par la radio vaticanne avec une longueur d'ondes de: ondes courtes: m. 50,26 et 31,06 et ondes moyennes 222.

(AFIS)

2802

UN GROUPE ARTISTIQUE DE LA RADIO ITALIENNE EXECUTERA LA MESSE EN DO MAJEUR DE MOZART

Cité du Vatican - Samedi 23 courant dans l'après-midi la radio vaticanne transmettra l'exécution de la Messe en do majeur dite du Couronnement de Mozart, exécutée par le groupe artistique de

RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES ESTRANGEIROS

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

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 250 - ROMA - TELEFONI 4880 - 4880

La R.A.I. avec des solistes connus, aura lieu au Vatican à 16.30 h. dans la Salle des Bénédictions. L'aula a été concédée par le Souverain Pontife à la Direction de la R.A.I. qui est protectrice de ce concert dont le montant ira au bénéfice des familles secourues par la Commission pour l'assistance aux réfugiés. Ce concert sera transmis sur Rome longueur d'ondes: courtes m. 50,25 et 31,06; moyennes m. 272. Le Maestro Previtali dirigera.

(ORBIS)

LES COMMUNICATIONS POSTALES AVEC LA TOSCANE

(De notre correspondant)

Florence - Après trois mois de la libération des principaux centres de la Toscane les communications postales sont encore très difficiles. Les meilleurs moyens de correspondance s'effectuent à travers les banques qui acceptent de remettre les sommes au moyen de leurs filiales. D'autres personnes font arriver leur nouvelles par des personnalités de la Cité du Vatican qui se prodiguent par tous les moyens. De toute façon les communications sont difficiles et les restent encore pendant longtemps entre Livourne, Pise, Lucca, Florence et Rome pour des empêchements de caractère matériel. Qu'on pense que tous les ponts ont été détruits et qu'il faut faire des déviations de km. et km. sur des routes en désordre, peuvent accessibles seulement aux moyens de locomotion spéciaux des alliés.

(ORBIS)

UNE DISPOSITION POUR LE MARIAGE EN TERRITOIRE ITALIEN DES APPARTENANTS AUX FORCES ARMEES E.U. 2801

Rome - Le séjour en Italie des forces armées des E.U. et spécialement le fait que parmi eux se trouvent beaucoup de soldats d'origine italienne a déterminé plusieurs requêtes de militaires américains ou de personnes au service des forces américaines pour contracter mariage entre eux ou avec des citoyens italiens ou étrangers résidant en territoire italien.

Pour faciliter

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783016

par le Souverain Pontife à la Direction de la U.N.I.R.R. qui est productrice de ce concert dont le montant ira au bénéfice des familles secourues par la Commission pour l'assistance aux réfugiés. Ce concert sera transmis sur une longueur d'ondes: courtes m. 50,26 et 31,68; moyennes m. 222. Le Maestro Previtali dirigera.

(CHRIS)

LES COMMUNICATIONS POSTALES AVEC LA TOSCANE

(De notre correspondant)

Florence - Après trois mois de libération des principaux centres de la Toscane les communications postales sont encore très difficiles. Les meilleurs moyens de correspondance s'effectuent à travers les banques qui acceptent de remettre les lettres au moyen de leurs filiales. D'autres personnes font arriver leur nouvelles par des personnalités de la Cité du Vatican qui se rendent par tous les moyens. De toute façon les communications sont difficiles et le resteront encore pendant bien temps entre Livourne, Pise, Lucca, Florence et Rome pour des empêchements de caractère matériel. Qu'on pense que tous les ponts ont été détruits et qu'il faut faire des déviations de km. et km. sur des routes en désordre, souvent accessibles seulement aux moyens de locomotion spéciaux des alliés.

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Pour faciliter la conclusion de ces mariages on a étudié un décret loi spécial qui sera examiné à la prochaine réunion du Conseil des Ministres. Il serait établi que les ecclésiastes catholi-

RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES ESTRANGEIROS

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

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 250 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41852 - 42990

TS 19/12/44 0.30

que des forces armées soient considérés pour la finalité de la célébration des mariages sus-dits, ministres du culte catholique et les aumôniers non catholiques sont comparés aux ministres du culte admis par l'Etat, parmi les documents à alléguer pour la transcription, on demande une déclaration en langue italienne ou accompagnée de la traduction en italien, munie du visa du sus-dit officier, de laquelle il résulte que, selon les lois auxquelles les demandeurs sont sujets, rien n'empêche leur mariage.

(ORBIS)

2899

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

...ation, on demande une déclaration en langue italienne du lieu de naissance de la traduction en italien, munie du visa du susdit officier, laquelle il résulte que, selon les lois auxquelles les demandeurs sont sujets, rien n'empêche leur mariage.

(CALIS)

2809

RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

0 3 6 8

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

ORBIS
VIA [illegible] 239, ROMA - TELEFONO [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
0 3 6 9

FIRST ISSUE

ECONOMICAL SUPPLEMENT

INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO U.S.A.
The announcement that the U.S. Consulates will allow Italian citizens to go temporarily to the States from Jan. 1st 1945 for business reasons has been greeted with great joy in Industrial and trade circles in Liberated Italy.
Agreements are being studied among outstanding representatives of textile, chemical and mechanical industries to send a Mission to the U.S. to examine with American technicians a future collaboration also with the part of Italy still occupied by the enemy and which is highly industrial. Fruit exporters in Southern Italy are doing likewise. It would be well that a Mission representing the General Italian Confederation be sent to the States for a complete study of the present situation and its future possibilities. Another if it is already in the States is the Financial Mission presently there. (ORBIS)

ITALIAN HEMP PRICES.
Allied A.M.G. prices for hemp in the Naples region have been adopted by the Italian Govt. for the 1944 production in liberated Italy. The hemp handed over to the Govt. will be paid 50% more. The A.M.G. prices go from L 4[illegible] a quintale (about 200lbs.) for green stems to 5160 for superior harvest string. (ORBIS)

PURGE OF HIGH POSTS IN JOINT STOCK CO.
With the liberation of Italy one is purging social, commercial financial and industrial posts of fascists and persons compromised by fascism. When things are not serious the person charged just resigns. At the same time people sent away for racial reasons return to their posts. (ORBIS)

2799

PRICES OF SKINS AND TANNING MATERIALS.
The Trade Commerce and Labor Dept. has set a price of L.240 a kilo for calf leather and L 180,50 per square foot the price of leather for shoe tops. The latter tanned with vegetables [illegible]

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HEADS OF HIGH POSTS IN JOINT STOCK CO.
With the liberation of Italy one is purging social, commercial financial and industrial posts of fascists and persons compromised by fascism. When things are not serious the person charged has resigned. At the same time people sent away for racial reasons return to their posts. (ORBIS)

PRICES OF SKINS AND TANNING MATERIALS.
The Trade Commerce and Labor Dept. has set a price of L.240 a kilo for sole leather and L.190,50 per square foot the price of leather for shoe tops. The latter tanned with vegetables will keep the same price, but if tanned with minerals it will be sold at L.215. The tanning extract costs L.45 a kilo. (ORBIS)

2799

RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 4132 - 42250

DOCUMENTARY SUPPLEMENT

FOREIGN CURRENCY BLACK MARKET

During the last days foreign currency on the Roman black market has shown a decided upward trend.

Gold Pound	Lit.	5,150
gold dollar	"	1,289
Swiss	"	4,640
paper pound	"	540
paper dollar	"	230
Swiss franc	"	.82
French franc	"	168

It is believed that this upward trend is due to speculation as the rumour of police action against some of those black marketeers is false. (ORBIS)

CONSULTIVE COMMITTEE ACTIVE ON ITALIAN INSURANCE
At the Trade Industry and Labor Dept. Secretary Gronchi inaugurated the Consultive Committee for Italian insurance headed by Hon. Prof. Annibale Girardini. Majors Osmon and Severn represents the Allied Commission
The Secretary stressed on the Committies duties and the importance of its work and hoped that soon they will be able to tie relations with foreign countries and thus help Italian economy Major Osmon stated that the A.C. will give all the necessary collaboration. Then the Committee studied a relation by Bulfins and Frigessi on Italian Insurance with interesting suggestions for productive work. Then the Committee considered raising the amount of capital insurable in popular insurances as asked by Hon Liguori Commissioner of the Italian Insurance Inst. The meetings will continue.(ORBIS)

2798

THE LIBERATORS MISS OUTFLOW OF ITALIAN MACHINERY
Important quantities of machinery taken by the Germans from Italian factories etc. on their way to Germany have been trap-

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

FOREIGN CURRENCY BLACK MARKET

During the last days foreign currency on the Roman black market has shown a decided upward trend.

Gold Pound	Lit.	5,150
gold dollar	"	1,280
Sterling	"	1,040
paper pound	"	640
paper dollar	"	230
Swiss franc	"	182
French franc	"	168

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2738

THE LIBERATIONS AND OUTFLOW OF ITALIAN MACHINERY

Important quantities of machinery taken by the Germans from Italian factories etc. on their way to Germany have been trapped in railway stations by allied raids. These machines which are now being recuperated and employed, when not damaged, in the reconstruction of new factories that will begin to work right away. (ORBIS)

PERSEGUIDO POR CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778 Cable

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 228 - ROMA - TELEFONO 61-227 - 16660

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778006

[illegible] - afternoon

PRESS REVIEW

"RICORDI DIA" commente on the Sicilian riots. When, says the paper, acts of violence occur due to be carefully and coldly pre-arranged, with accusations against town halls and tax offices, the inference is that they do not question of politics; it is purely a matter for the police. We are convinced that the Government will lose no time in taking the proper steps to restore order. Then as for the work of the Sicilian population, whatever its object or ideals may be.

"LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA" Rome Edition discusses the Italian situation as viewed abroad. In June as the six parties were supinely acquiescent, and continued to be meek and mild, whatever was done to them, Europeans, says the paper, did not bother about us. That was that Italians deserved, or so it seemed. But no sooner has someone straightened his back and shown a little dignity, than ample support is forthcoming from the citizens of democratic countries. So it is with all European peoples who, after so long a martyrdom, are re-awakening to a sense of their liberty, honour and mission. At present, war-bred "Quislings" merely excite universal exasperation. The real Governments will come later.

"L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO" deals with Mr. Churchill's references to Poland in his speech to the Commons. There has been talk, says the paper, of co-operation, agreements, peoples, strategic boundaries made void by the greater value of moral boundaries depending on good friendship, mutual feeling that seems is a victim of injustice, equality achieved as between large and small, rich and poor, powerful and weak, and equality in sacrifice. Poland's example, the "Osservatore" goes on, turns these theses into hypotheses, these principles into intentions, these certainties into hopes. It has been said over and over again, that nothing worthy of trusting a people's interests will be reached on values that people has freely expressed its will. Poland's example, concludes the paper, makes one think of Vargas Gallico, where the best war should have been buried, whereon the seeds were sown for the present war.

(ORBIS)

merely a matter for the police. We are convinced [illegible]
Government will [illegible] in taking the proper steps to
restore order. That is the wish of the Brazilian population,
whatever its views on Brazil may be.

"LA VOZ DE [illegible]" leader discusses the Italian situation as
viewed abroad. "Italy in the war parties were supinely
acquiescent, and continued to be so as long as [illegible] was
going to them. Everywhere, says the paper, did not bother about us.
That was that Ivan Zuan deserved, or so it seemed. But no sooner
has someone straightened his back and shown a little dignity,
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Poland's example, including the pact, makes us think of Ver-
dun, where the [illegible] should have been buried, whereon the
world war sown for the present war.

(ORRIS) 2797

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

PENTIMALLI=DEL TETTO TRIAL - WHILE CIVILIANS AND MINOR MILITARY COMMANDS IN NAPLES RESPOND PATRIOTICALLY, GENERALS STAND ASIDE AND NULLIFY RESULTS ACHIEVED AT NORMAL COST.

Col. Nicolo Sicardi follows Gen. Mario Ariello in the witness box. He states he was a guest of Naples from the morning of September 9, when he placed himself at the disposal of General Pentimalli. When the latter decided to go to Naples, he (Sicardi) followed him, and together, on the morning of 10th, they went to General Del Tetto's command, where they found Gen. Marino and Admi. Oneerai. He learnt that Germans were calling for the surrender of arms, since Italian soldiers were fighting by the allies' side in Salerno. General Pentimalli refused, saying he was unaware of this. Col. Sicardi declares on the 11 came General Rosta's order to apply Memorandum 44, and on the 13 Gen. Pentimalli left, saying: "we shall meet again when the situated has improved". The witness describes Naples' gallant revolt, when 200 civilians were killed and 600 wounded; replying to Avv. Carlo Mirabella, witness states that Gen. Pentimalli drove off from Corso Umberiano in an open military car flying the flag; he was wearing his uniform. Col. Sicardi steps down at 11.45, and the President adjourns the hearing till 12.10.

Third witness is Col. Dante Bedeni former Commander of Naples military district. He states that on the 9th, in spite of his requests, he received no definite orders from the Territorial Command and so he began resisting the Germans on his own initiative. Following on various clashes with German soldiers who were endeavouring to requisition motor-vehicles, several German prisoners were taken. By that evening, there were four lorries, two motorbikes, a repair truck, and about fifteen German soldiers including a major, in the Military District building. On the orders of Gen. Del Tetto, he was compelled to hand over men and materials to the Germans, this episode deeply affected the soldiers' morale, which up to then had been excellent. That evening, the Germans who came to claim the men and materials which had cost our soldiers 30 wounded, said the vehicles were needed for the retreat to the Brenner. The following morning Gen. Del Tetto ordered the District building to be evacuated by [illegible] and weapons destroyed. Col. Sicardi endeavoured to save what he could, by loading three lorries he still had, and sending them to Piazza Falcone barracks;

2796

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

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Third witness is Col. Dante Dedoni, former Commander of Naples military district. He states that on the 9th, in spite of his requests, he received no definite orders from the Territorial Command, and so he began resisting the Germans on his own initiative. Following on various clashes with German soldiers who were endeavouring to requisition motor-vehicles, several German prisoners were taken. By that evening, there were four lorries, two motorbikes, a repair truck, and about fifteen German soldiers, including a major, in the Military District building. On the orders of Gen. Del Tetto, he was compelled to hand over men and materials to the Germans; this episode deeply affected the soldiers' morale, which up to then had been excellent. That evening, the Germans who came to claim the men and materials which had cost our soldiers 30 wounded, said the vehicles were needed for the retreat to the Brenner. The following morning Gen. Del Tetto ordered the District building to be evacuated by 15.30hrs., and weapons destroyed. Col. Sicardi endeavoured to save what he could, by loading three lorries he still had, and sending them to Pizzo Falcone barracks; they never got there, however.

2796

Witness describes how he remained in Naples and divided the city into zones, for purposes of defence: he ordered some officers to contact the Patriots, who were responsible for the

RISERVATO AGLI CORRISPONDENTI STRANIERI

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

many gallant episodes of the Naples revolt. During all this time, nothing was heard of Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli.

Dott. Emilio Scaglione and Paolo Scarfoglio, Napoes journalists, state that Del Tetto did not realise the issue at stake, and held aloof lest his life might be imperilled. Scaglione confirms what he wrote in the article "I accuse"; he adds however, that looking back at things in a calmer frame of mind, he would not speak of betrayal and connivance with the enemy on the part of Del Tetto. The latter's behaviour was undoubtedly a great disappointment for anti-Fascists, for he was regarded as a prominent anti-fascist and anti-nazi. The President causes to be read the letter sent to Dott. Scaglione by Gen. Del Tetto, in which the latter disclaims all responsibility for events subsequent to the armistice.

Paolo Scarfoglio also says he had a talk with the Prefect of Naples, Soprano, who likewise was left without liaison with the Military Command, and was closely watched by a German sergeant. Scarfoglio was instructed to publish in his paper a request to the population to remain calm, as an understanding had been reached with the German troops. After publishing this notice, he refused to publish the paper, as he was not prepared to undergo German control.

The last witnesses for the morning are Police officer Leonardo di Venere, Avv. Francesco Longo and Police Major Caviglia, who describe a heroic exploit which occurred in Naples about 2 P.M. on September 10.

A sailor, armed with a rifle, was requested by Germans in a lorry to hand over the rifle; he refused, and fired. An affray broke out, in which civilians and Police agents took part. After about ten minutes, about thirty Germans surrendered, and were taken to the Questura.

Major Caviglia advised the Questore Lauricella of the occurrence, and was told to inform the Territorial Command. Quarter of an hour later, Col. Di Stefano, liaison officer with the Germans, arrived on the scene, accompanied by a Nazi major and an Italian lieutenant; he ordered the weapons to be returned to the prisoners, and the latter to be released; such were the orders of General Del Tetto. All three witnesses agree on every detail.

2750

At ten to two, the President adjourns proceedings till

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

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2785

At ten to two, the President adjourns proceedings till tomorrow morning at 9 A.M.

(ORRIS)

RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES ESTRANGEIROS

0378

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

'NATURALISTS UNION' SET UP IN ROME

Rome - A Naturalists' Union has been set up in Rome, its headquarters are on the premises of the Colonial Museum, and its object as the fostering of all undertakings in the sphere of natural science. Prof. Mario Piccenti, Principal of the Liceo Visconti, is the President of the Union; he is a well-known writer on fossile shells.

The general meeting took place yesterday, and was attended by: Prof. Sergio Sergi, world-famous anthropologist; Prof. Alberto Riano, professor of anthropology at Rome University; Prince Chigi, who is an ornithologist of repute, and many prominent scientists. (ORBIS)

DARING EXPLOITS BY BLACK MARKETERS - CIGARETTES MADE WITH SAWDUST AND DRY LEAVES; TINNED MEAT WITH SAND.

Rome - The sale of good-brand cigarettes and canned food has been on the upward trend on the black market. "ORBIS" lately reported the discovery of clandestine factories operating in Latium and Campania. Not only is smuggling on the increase; but consumers, as well as the State, are being made to suffer. Large quantities of cigarettes purporting to be home- or American-made have been placed on the market; they are not made with tobacco, but with dry leaves and sawdust. The packets are very well imitated, down to the wrapper and cellophane container; the packets are sold in sticks of ten each. It is inferred that the racket is being run by a large-scale organisation numbering experts, artisans, skilled workmen, designers, printers and commercial travellers. Each packet is sold at 100 to 120 lire; hence business should be most profitable.

Another mistification consists in making canned food, purporting to be allied, with sand. Here again, a large organisation must be involved; the labels used are the same as those on allied army supplies. (ORBIS)

2794

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS
FORTHCOMING CABINET MEETING

A cabinet meeting is to be held next Wednesday. One of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785042

quarters are of the premises [illegible] projects as the fostering of all undertakings in the sphere of physical science. Prof. Mario Fiorentini, Principal of the Liceo Visconti, is the President of the Union; he is a well-known writer on fossile shells.

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2794

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS
FORTHCOMING CABINET MEETING

Rome - A cabinet meeting is to be held next Wednesday. One of the schemes to be discussed will be a law empowering the Premier to appoint Commissioners for business and trading concerns running public services, or carrying on activity of a general or military nature. This authority will affect the Italian broadcasting Co. (EIAR) and Italcable, which were both closely

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI

FOURTH ISSUE

connected with the Fascist regime and willing tools for the latter's political propaganda.

(ORBIS)

PRESS SERVICE

Rome - Interesting rumours are current in regard to the Honorable Scelba's new scheme for the Undersecretaryship of Press, Tourism and Entertainment. This should be suppressed, and a wish to this effect was expressed by the National Press Federation. The present Undersecretary should therefore wind up his present organisation.

Rome journalistic circles note that, while the Press Service was placed under the direct control of the Prime Minister, nevertheless such a service is still being dealt with by the Undersecretary. The Undersecretaryship will therefore probably be closed down by decree, since the Government attaches particular importance to press, travel and entertainment. Journalists point out however that, since the allies' arrival, the Government has not succeeded up to date in reconciling the democratic principles which should govern press, travel and entertainment, with the higher interests of the State.

(ORBIS)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

connected with the Fascist regime and willing tools for the latter's political propaganda.

(ORRIS)

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(ORRIS)

2793

RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

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

(I)
Major JHON P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. Ex Corporazioni
R O M A

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

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 250 - ROMA - TELEFONO 482-42520

0 3 8 4

THIRD ISSUE

PARTICULARS OF MIDNIGHT FUNCTIONS IN ST.PETER'S ON CHRISTMAS EVE - 3000 LAMPS TO ILLUMINATE BASILICA - CEREMONY TO BE BROADCAST

Vatican City - Large crowds are expected to attend the Pope's celebration of midnight mass in St. Peter's on Christmas Eve.

To avoid confusion, the usual invitation cards will be distributed, by Parish priests.

No special stands will be erected in the Basilica, but space will be set aside for Italian and Allied troops, who will go to the Basilica in column formation.

Accomodation in the Apse will be reserved for the Diplomatic Corps, Roman patricians, and other personages. The Basilica will be lit by about 3000 lamps hung from the arches, the coffered ceiling and the side altars.

His Holiness will enter St. Peter's from the Pietà Chapel, and will be received by Cardinal Tedeschini, the Archpriest, and by the Vatican Chapter.

The Pope, seated in the sedia gestatoria and preceded by the Papal Court, will proceed up the central nave to the papal alter. During Mass, the Sistine Choir conducted by Mgr. Perosi will perform excerpts from old sacred music. Italian and allied soldiers will sing their own Christmas carols in the original languages. The ceremony is expected to end at about 1.30 A.M. and will be broadcast.

(ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - The Pope this morning granted private audiences to: Cardinal Mercati, Librarian and Archivist of Holy Roman Church; Card. Marmaggi, Prefect of the Council; Mons. Migone, Elemosiniere Segreto; Mons. Ponigni, Secretary for Brevi ai Principi; Mons. Revetta, Bishop of Senigallia; Lancellotti and Del Drago families; Lt. Count Guido Viola; Giuseppe Talesio; Mr. Witold Bronowski; Mr. Ramon Seone o Heredia; Lt. Col. Marchese [illegible] di Carbiano di Cavallerleone; Commander Lobail;

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PARTICULARS OF [illegible]
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THIRD ISSUE

PENTIMALLI=DEL TETTO TRIAL - STATEMENT BY GENERAL MARIO ARISIO ON HIS ENQUIRY INTO CONDUCT OF TWO DEFENDANTS - COLLAPSE OF NAPLES MILITARY ORGANISATION DUE TO STAFF ERRORS

Rome - At 9.45 A.M., the High Court President, H.E. Lorenzo Maroni, declares the proceedings open.

Before cross-examination of Army Corps Designate-General Mario Arisio, who was in charge if the enquiry on the conduct of the two accused, the President calls the roll of all witnesses: Paolo Scorfoglio, Raffaele Marcogliano and Raffaele D'Atima are absent.

General Arisio then confirms and sums up his previous written statement. He declares that Commands had been warned ever since August 10 to beware of the Germans who were expected to be arranging an impending coup de main to set up the Fascist Government again. He states that on Sept. 3 he received the Memorandum 44 which, after being perused by Army Corps commanders, was burnt, in accordance with orders. The gist of Memorandum 44, says General Arisio, was a directive to commanders for the struggle against the Germans, and was to be construed as a definite order, aimed at facilitating general action against the invaders. The Memorandum was to be coupled with Badoglio's broadcast instructions; accordingly, Generals were to act on their own initiative where necessary; no further confirmation was required.

The telephone message instructing Memorandum 44 to be carried out at 10 A.M. on Sept. 9, was therefore to be understood as a reminder to intensify action against the Germans, and not as an order to itself.

As regards General Pentimalli's transfer to Naples, General Arisio notes that this referred to the Commander alone, and not to the whole Command, for this would have involved the transfer of men and material, which could not feasibly be carried out in a short time.

He points that the events on September 9 prove that Gen. Del Tetto was already beginning to show compliance with German wishes. On the whole, the troops fought back; when German movements aiming at surrounding and isolating Naples were known

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He points that the events on September 9 prove that Gen. Del Tetto was already beginning to show compliance with German wishes. On the whole, the troops fought back; when German movements aiming at surrounding and isolating Naples were known, Italian Commanders should immediately have reached a decision on the night of the 9-10 September. Witness admits that the Germans could not have been attacked, since they had the

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powerfully armed Goering Division, 12.000 strong; nevertheless military honour should have been saved, and Del Tetto could have contributed thereto by at least giving an example. It was the Command's duty to destroy their weapons instead of handing them over. On September 11, the Naples military organisation collapsed; such was the consequence of misinterpretation of Memorandum 44. Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto failed to take any action, and misjudged the situation technically. The witness describes the precarious conditions of the Italian army, badly armed, the infantry badly treated, the officers mostly from the reserve.

The President reads General Arisio's findings which conclude with the recommendation that Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto be placed on the retiring list.

Avv. Tedeschi enquires whether witness knows anything of a circular dated August 5 1943, to the effect that Italian officers should on no account be lacking in comradeship with Germans. This circular was signed by the Commander of the South Armies. General Arisio remembers orders of this kind, and a note of this circular is therefore filed. The same counsel for defence enquires whether Naples was to be defended by General Marina, commanding the Port, or by General Del Tetto. Witness points out that, in case of doubt, it was Del Tetto, or Pentimalli when the latter arrived in Naples.

After more questions by Avvocati Francesco Arcamone and Carlo Mirabello as regards troop stations and movements, General Mario Arisio steps down. It is 11.25 A.M.

(contd. see 4th issue) (ORBIS)

STATEMENTS BY COMMUNIST MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR MARCHESI ON BLACK MARKET IN ROME AND HOW TO SUPPRESS IT

Rome - A meeting of members of the National Provincial Liberation Committee and local Committee representatives was held at Liceo Visconti, to discuss how best to fight black market and secure food for Rome's population. The ration assessor Marchesi, a Communist, stated it was mistaken to suppose that certain choice food, such as butter, caiotta, pecorino, ham, were still subject to rationing or coupons and therefore liable to seizure if sold freely. When the Government was still at Salerno, it issued a decree stating that such foodstuffs were no longer controlled and could freely be marketed. As for prices, facts must not be lost sight of: thus live pig is sold by farmers at 270 lire per kg. and cannot therefore

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

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The meeting voted a motion calling on Italian authorities to issue a definite statement as to prices and marketing possibilities. (ORBIS)

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

Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
C I T T A

0 3 9 0

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

ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 43-460 - 43-550

76 DEC 18 1944 1130 1
SECOND ISSUE

BORSARI, HIGH MILITARY COURT ..JGE BY GENERAL ALEXANDER'S STATEMENTS TO ORBIS ENGLEN. BASSO, SARDINIAN COMMANDER IN 1943

Romè N.S. Umberto Borsari, lawyer made the following statements to the ORBIS:
-How has the Military Court been reconstituted after the Armistice?
-After the Armistice and with the Anglo-Saxons the territorial Army Corps Command ceased being and with them also their Courts. Presently there are 11 territorial Military Courts in Liberated Italy, comprising two Courts in Sicily and Sardinia. Yet it is all provisional.
-What difference is there between today's Military Magistracy and the Fascist one?
- No difference. Only the men are different and this is most important. The Military Magistracy has had very little to change notwithstanding the transformations of the Regime under which it lived. The Penal laws were only changed slightly in 1942 but the fundamental lines were not altered. Soon also this law Code will be changed.
-Why was Gen. Basso, Military Commander of Sardinia in 1943 brought up before a Military Court while Gens. Pentimalli and del Tetto were brought up before the Supreme Court?
- The decision of the High Commissioner is not subject to control yet maybe it was because Basso's charges were purely technical as he had not hindered German evacuation from the Island after the Armistice. The High Commissioner can ask for the proceeding to be held at the High Court as art. N.41 allowes him to do it. (ORBIS)

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BORSARI, HIGH MILITARY COURT JUDGE IN CAGLIARI WHO SENTENCED
TO ORBIS ING.M. BASSO, S.A.DIRIGENTE CO.ILANDER IN 1943

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2791

RESERVED FOR CORRESPONDENTS EXTRAORDINARY

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

(I)
Major JHON P. LEAGAGOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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

ORBIS
ROMA

75 DEC 18 194. 0030
FIRST ISSUE

SEPARATISM, AUTONOMY, DECENTRATION OF SICILIAN ADMINISTRATION AS SEEN BY ENRICO PARESCE MINISTER SICILIA:

Rome-H.E.Prof Enrico Paresce, vice-secretary for Labor and Providences stated as follows to the ORBIS concerning Sicilian separatism from Italy:

The desire to separate has come as a result of exasperations emmittered by the warSicily wants to separate herself from the motherland assuming an international, indipendent personality. The more authoritative heads of this movement have agreed that if Sicily agrees to be part of an Italian federation it must only be after Italy has granted Sicily her independence, thus bringing the matter on an international field. They do not realize that this way they weaken Italy's international action and hinder the formation of more vast, economic complexes.

-Autonomy is the best thing even if separatists consider it a swindle.It is the best not only for Sicily but also for Sardinia and all other Italian regions that are in the same conditions. And autonomy means the formation of new regional self sufficient body, with elected representatives in the political and economical field. Those bodies or regions would not only do away with the ills of excessive Govt. centralization but it would give local energies free outlet avoiding that the agricultural and less industrial regions depend on the most industrialized ones.They would also balance any antidemocratic tendencies of the right or the left.

- Administrative decentration is a technical problem that regards politics, economy and brings the State nearer to the people and avoids centralization.Polemics try to confuse autonomy with administrative decentralization. Autonomy has also a legislative decentralization and tends to make efficient the structure of the State getting all the advantages of it without the inconveniences of being Confederated to the Constitution. (ORBIS)

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SEPARATISM, AUTONOMY, TRANSFORMATION OF SICILIAN ADMINISTRATION

AS SEEN BY ENRICO PARESCE EMINENT SICILIAN.

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ORBIS
VIA NAZIONALE 251 - ROMA - TELEFONO 460-252

ITALY ISSUE

HON. MODIGLIANI, SOCIALIST ASKS FOR EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN - VOTE DIVORCE - AN INCIDENT

Rome-

Yesterday morning on Emanuele Modigliani, socialist made a speech at the Planetarium on "The Italian women in public life." We have recently come back from abroad. The Room was full and there were really more men that women. Modigliani stated that the "Woman problem" was most urgent as the woman represented ij Italy one of the main reconstruction forces in rebuilding the Nation. It is absolitely necessary that women have the same rights as men so that the Costituente be really what the will of all Italians want.. The speaker asked that women be allowed the same political and social rights as men which is represented by divorce and participation to elections.

While Modigliani was telling the women not to get discouraged and to keep up their struggle for their rights one of the men asked him why he had taken refuge abroad instead of staying in Italy and struggling here. The intruder was literally thrown out of the room. Modigliani stated that exiled Italians had always continued their battle and had always stated that in Italy there were not only fascists but a whole peoples that wanted liberty. (ORBIS)

A VOTE OF SICILIAN COMMITTEE IN ROME FOLLOWING CATANIA TROUBLES

Rome-

The Direction Committee of the Roma Sicilian Ass. met hurriedly after the sad happenings in Catania and asked all the Island to keep peace and harmony. Then it pointed out to the Govt. the necessity of studying immediately the Sicilian problems ang doing justice to a peoples that had always been loyal to Italy. (ORBIS)

2789

BERNINI MASTERPIECE SEEN AGAIN LIGHT

Rome-

They have nearly finished uncovering the famous Bernini masterpiece "S.Therese receives the Stygmata", in Via XX

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A VOTE ON SICILIAN QUESTION IN ROME FOLLOWING CATANIA TROUBLES

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BERNINI MASTERPIECE SEEN AGAIN LIGHT

2789

Rome-

They have nearly finished uncovering the famous Bernini masterpiece "S.Therese receives the Stygmata", in Via XX Settembre in Rome. This group of statues had an antiair raid protection since the outbreak of the war and it was uncovered for only five days while they were making the film "Bernini". Now the troops passing through Rome will have the possibility if admiring another famous masterpiece of which Italian art is proud. (ORBIS)

RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES ESTRANGEIROS

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

ORBIS

FIRST ISSUE

VIENNA IN DANGER - MAY BE RETURN BATTLEFIELD
Rome-

Roman circles are weeping over Vienna, heart of oppressed Austria. Vienna is about to be reached by the victorious Russian troops which are winning the stubborn German resistance. It is only a question of days, maybe few hours. Rooms are trepidating over Vienna where Beethoven wrote his Symphonies, where Mozart, Schubert, Strauss, Haydn, Bruckner, Brahms, Mahler and many other music geniuses lived. Where Latin Theruse had re-united around her all latin culture, science and art; Where famous students from all parts of the world went to the university and academies, the "Technische Hochschule" where famous teachers like Billroth, Wagner, Jauregg Holzknecht and Exner taught.
It is a sentiment of solidarity with the oppressed Austrians that makes Rome, mother of Catholicism hope that Vienna be spared because she represents a most important centre of art and culture in the Danubian basin. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

DE GASPERI AND REPUBLICAN AT FOREIGN DEPT.

Rome-H.E.Alcide De Gasperi, new Italian Secretary for Foreign affairs, christian democrat leader, received saturday officially for the first time H.E. Eugenio Reale, his closest collaborate,, new vice - sec. for Foreign Affairs, outstanding communists.
It is said that after the first few words of greeting Reale stated that he wished to conduct personally the purge of the Italian Diplomati Corps which has compromised itself too deeply with fascism. De Gasperi stated that he too wished for a rapid and efficient purge but that he would conduct the purge of fascists in all the dept. (ORBIS)

SIFONI AND SARAGAT AGAINST BONOMI ?
Rome-It is interesting to examine a socialist Govt. crisis event which happened behind the scene. It seems that when

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VIENNA IN DANGER - HOLY SEE FUTURE EMBASSY SEAT.
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SICONO ANT SARACAT AGAINST BONOMI ?
Rome-It is interesting to examine a socialist Govt. crisis event which happened behind the scenes. It seems that when the communists accepted to collaborate with the second Bonomi Gov. also the socialists had thought of accepting but Ignazio Silone and Giuseppe Saragat insisted on a non collaboration thus keeping the socialists out of the new Cabinet. (ORBIS)

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RESERVADO AOS CORRESPONDENTES EXTRANGEIROS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006

ORBIS

75 DEC 18 1944 0930 4
FIRST ISSUE

LENINGRAD SYMPHONY AT ADRIANO THEATER - RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS PRESENT IN FULL

Rome-

Yesterday at the Adriano Theater Mr. Willy Borrero conducted Shostakovich's VII Symphony, called the Leningrad Symphony. This piece shows all the world at war the spirit of resistence and insurrection of the Russians against the invader. Shostakovich's style folds the popular Russian tradition and his work was cordially applauded. Simple and ingenuous motives are at the basis of his musical construction which is very complex. When he gets away from the tradition Stradivarius's formula is applied without uncertainties. H.E. the Soviet Ambassador, the Embassy staff and the representatives of the Russian Diplomatic Corps were present, and also Allied and Italian authorities. (ORBIS)

FOOD SITUATION AT LUCCA

Lucca- (From our special correspondent)

After the first raids on Lucca, Livorno, Pisa and Viareggio all the population went out in the Lucca plain. This and the robbing of cattle, fowl and other foodstuffs by the Germans have made the food situation very serious in that zone. With the coming of winter it got worse. Now eggs cost 50 lire each while Dec 1943 they still cost 5 lire. Lucca is a world famous oil producing country yet oil costs 550-600 lire a quart at Retail; at the black market it costs 300. Sugar costs 450 a kilo at Lucca. The Allies help the population as best they can but the situation is awful because of unemployment. The allies have also given out 400 grams of meat at a time. Lucca has not been touched by the war and the partisans collaborated to its liberation; and they also succeeded in freeing many men taken by the Germans and fascists and who were about to be sent to Germany. (ORBIS)

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LENINGRAD SYMPHONY AT ADELPHI THEATER - RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC CORP PRESENT IN FULL

Rome-

Yesterday at the Adriano Theater Dr. Willy Ferrero conducted Dostakovich's VII Symphony, called the Leningrad Symphony. This piece showed all the world at war the spirit of resistance and insurrection of the Russians against the invader. Dostakovich's style folds the popular Russian tradition and his work was cordially applauded. Simple and ingenuous motives are at the basis of his musical construction which is very complex. When he gets away from the tradition Stradivarius's formula is applied without uncertainties. And the Soviet Ambassador, the Embassy staff and the representatives of the Russian Diplomatic Corps were present, and also Allied and Italian authorities. (OWBIS)

FOOD SITUATION AT LUCCA

Lucca- (From our special correspondent)

After the first raids on Lucca, Livorno, Pisa and Viareggio all the population went out in the Lucca plain. This and the robbing of cattle, fowl and other foodstuffs by the Germans have made the food situation very serious in that zone. With the coming of winter it got worse. Now eggs cost 50 lire each while Dec 1942 they still cost 5 lire. Lucca is a world famous oil producing country yet All costs 550-600 lire a quart at home; at the black market it costs 300. Sugar costs 2.350 a kilo at Lucca. The Allies help the population as best they can but the situation is awful because of unemployment. The allies have also given out 400 grams of meat at a time. Lucca has not been touched by the war and the partisans collaborated to its liberation, and they also succeeded in freeing many men taken by the Germans and fascists and who were about to be sent to Germany. (OWBIS)

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Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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LAST ISSUE
CULTURAL REVIEW

NEGRO MPS. SING SPIRITUALS AT "BUSSOLA GALLERY"
Rome-One of the advantages, and not the smallest, of Italy's liberation is the beginning of contacts between the Italinn public and the anglosaxon cultural world.
Many initiatives have been taken lately. Last Sunday at the Roman Bussola allery, Giovanna Dompé, writer, held an interesting talk on Connolly's wall known play Green Pastures. All the characthers in this play are negroes and in it the author had put some negro spirituals. Negro MPs kindly sang many of these spirituals as a comment to the lecture and were attentively followed by the listeners. (ORBIS)

BOOK NOVITY - NEARLY ALL OSCAR WILDE
The Documento editing Society in its collection "The traveler and his shadow"will shortly publish a most interesting collection. The British poet's works, collected by Irene Brin, intelligent and sensitive writer, are new to the Italian public and they will not be without interest for foreigners.For the first time the "De Profundis" will be wholly translated in Italian. The manuscripts were given by the poet to his friend Robert Ross under promise not to divulge them before 1961. Nearly all of Wilde's works are translated in Miss Brin's volume as Ross decided to divulge in 1961 only a few pages that corcern people still living. There will also be a few pieces that up to now have not even been published in G.B. Besides there are passages extracted from "Dorian Grey" and "The Ballad of Reading". In the end we have something quite new: The fairy stories that Wilde told Andrew Gide, translated by the latter. (ORBIS)

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THORTON WILDER IN ROME
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THORTON WILDER IN ROME

Rome+ The famous american dramatist, Thorton Wilder will be in Rome towards the beginning of next year. Presently he is at Caserta with the Allied troops. They say that he intends organizing a special show of his play:"Our City" curing personally all details. All contacts have already been established.

Luchino Visconti, well known in Italian theater and movie circles in Rome will direct it. (ORBIS)

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AVANTI -socialist

Thunder on the Parthenon (F.Giolli)
IL TEMPO-indipendente

The crown and the liberal party
ITALIA LIBERA -action

After Churchill's speech (E.Selvaggi)
ITALIA NUOVA-democratic

German mysticism is against Europe (B.Croce)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

Incapable of betraying (V.Spano)
UNITA -communist

Disappointment (G.Gonella)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

European ill (Arrigo Jacchia)
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FIRST ISSUE

MORNING DAILY PRESS

The Capital's morning daily press deals with the European situation in particular stressing on Churchill's speech.

The "AVANTI" speaks of relations between G.B. and Italy. A few days ago, says the paper, a British officer was saying to us that Britain's Italian friends should form a secret society to resist Britains offensive against anything that has an air of friendliness towards G.B.. He was joking, yet we told him that there was no need for such a secret society as it already existed openly and was represented by socialism and christian democracy who had old business relations with G.B. and public representatived recognized by the Britishers. It is absurd, though, that Britain wants to become the centre of a European reactionary plot as it is rumoured. It is also absurd to think that the labour party's policy is contrary to the Govt. The truth is, states the paper, that the British people are instinctively for human liberty.

The "ITALIA NUOVA", stressing on Churchill's speech, states that the peoples consider the Atlantic Charter an indispensable condition to lead a free and independent life ancarding to democratic principles. There is only one duty to-day for the peoples that love liberty:Fight united against the German oppressor.When the Nations are fulfilling this duty it will not be possible to violate their will. When we will know the relations among the peoples/then we will be able to speak of problems, but but not of strategic frontiers until there is peace.

2784

The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" publishes an article by Benedetto Croce under the headline German mysticism is against Europe. In it he analyzes acutely Salomon's book "The Outlawed" published by Einaudi in 1943. How is German disposition? It has been said that it is a result of the defeat of the last war. Yet it is too little because the [illegible] war was having other effects and

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FIRST ISSUE

gerating pain, like a folly.But we must determine the aspect of this folly. It resembles mystics. Not bountiful mystics that superates itself but the nude and harsh one which consists in feeling and living for one's self and making one's own life one's own law.

The "UNITÀ" deals with the trial of the Gens. Del Tetto and Pontimalli which will continue tomorrow. These two criminals, states the paper, disgust us and the contempt they are worthy of does not exclude their responsibility. They must be punished as traitors without weaknesses od or hesitations.

Guido Gonella deals with the "Bad Polish question"on the "POPOLO", question dealt with by Mr. Churchill at the House of Commons The Poles refuse to accept the Curzon line for Historic; ethnographic and economic reasons, states the paper, Beside these there are minor ones of sentimental character but none the less importants. A for the German compensations and the transmigration of the peoples the Poles observe that the Nation is not an itinerant thing nor are the European people nomad tribes. East Prussia is offered to Poland but it will cause many inconveniences and provoke much hate if the inhabitants will have to leave their land and this will create a new war. The author hopes that the question may be happily solved but states that peace will not be easier that the war.

The "ITALIA LIBERA" compares the action's party peition to the liberal party's. We, states the paper, are Repubblicans but we loyally put off elections for the Costituente. The liberal party is monarchical and expects all parties to recognize the monarchy and give it the powers that only the Cositutente can legitimate.In other words it wants to impose the monarchy fromnow.

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FIRST ISSUE

The "CO .IERE DI ROMA" dealind with Europe's ills hopes that she may come out of this war compact united and clean of any racial hate or even nationalistic and brutally military ones. Without this goal every sacrifice and all efforts will be useless. Mazzini had weel foreseen the future. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA VIA NAZIONALE 230

(I)
Major JHON P. LEAGAGCS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
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STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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PRESS REVIEW - AFTERNOON

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA in a note entitled "Chaos or Peace ?" states that war quickens or slackens its pace in time with difficulties arising in diplomatic negotiations. While war is in progress, litigation is all to the enemy's advantage; the enemy profits by it and enjoys it. All this, says the paper, is simply monstrous. The tragedy of war will continue on into the peace. Therefore we shall have eternal war. Attention is paid to everything except liberty. Liberty alone will enable national and economic problems to be solved. Liberty is Federation, says the paper. Peoples will agree when the oligarchic governments now in power have disappeared. Then, and only then, will true peace arise.

RICOSTRUZIONE in an article entitled "Vitality of democracy" states that the new democracy will come into its own if it meets the world's requirements. Democracy should consecrate the priority of "doers" and "producers", over the "not-doers" and the "unproductive"; it should regard work as what it really is: art, culture, thought, production, toil; mankind's supreme right and condition. Needless to say, the execution of this sort of democracy assures priority of collective welfare which calls for far-reaching and revolutionary renovation in the economic and social sphere. Labour Democrats, says "Ricostruzione", have not the slightest hesitation in pursuing such a policy. The only distinguishing mark, if any, between Labour democrats and the so-called extremist parties, is a deeper aspiration after renewal, wider freedom of action and greater mental independence.

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FOURTH ISSUE

STATEMENTS BY AVV. LEONE CATTANI SECRETARY GENERAL OF ITALIAN LIBERAL PARTY

Rome - Avv. Leone Cattani, who has succeeded to the post of Avv. Manlio Brosio (now Minister without portfolio) as Secretary General of the Liberal Party, made the following statements to "ORBIS".

- What is the Italian Liberal Party's general trend ?

There has been recent talk of the Party's moving in a rightward direction. My appointment proves this to be untrue. The fact is that, ever since the clandestine period, we have been fighting for liberty and democracy in Italy. We never relinquished this standpoint. We intend mobilising liberal forces throughout the country to forestall any tampering with liberty whether by the right or the left.

- What are the Party's connections with the North ?

At the present moment all our attention and efforts are concentrated on one single problem, the war of liberation. With this end in view, we are sparing no pains and overcoming difficulties of every sort to maintain close and constant contact with our clandestine political and military organisations in North Italy. Our bands there are keeping up incessant activity, particularly in Liguria and Piemonte and throughout the Alpine districts. Our political organisations in the North proceed along the same lines as we do in Central Italy; they issue and spread booklets, resistance leaflets and five clandestine newspapers ("Risorgimento Liberale" in three different editions; "L'Opinione", the organ of the Piedmontese liberals; "Gioventù liberale", the organ of young liberals and the Italian university students' freedom union).

- What is the Party's policy in regard to the National Liberation Committee ?

Ever since the clandestine period, we liberals have always rejected the view that the Committee was to be regarded as a Committee of Public Safety, i.e. a constitutional body legally vested with sovereign authority. From the very outset, we loyally collaborated with the Committees as we conceived them, i.e. liaison and advisory organs of the coalesced anti-fascist

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parties. Hence the recent political battle which ended with the formation of the new Bonomi Government, was conducted by us in the spirit and within the framework of the Liberation Committees. We have already received assurances from our friends in the North that the formation of the new Government will not impair the unity of the forces which have coalesced against Fascists and Germans.

- What is the Party's standpoint vis-à-vis the crisis, particularly in connection with Benedetto Croce's letter ?

In its struggle for the re-conquest of liberty, the Liberal Party aims above all at ensuring fair-play and unbiassed attitudes in this period of preparation for the future consultation of the country's wishes. The Party seeks to prevent occurrences which may jeopardize the nation's constituent authority before the constitution of freely elected assemblies. Thus our Party numbers in its ranks republican-minded members, and members who think a monarchy is still the most suitable for our country. The spirit of fellow-feeling and collaboration among all these members shows what a genuinely liberal outlook can achieve. They are united on the common liberal concept, which is their first and foremost consideration in regard to the solution of the institutional problem. In our view, which is radically democratic, the legitimation and definition of the powers of the Head of the State (Monarch or President) can only be vested in the people's vote through the medium of a general, free and secret consultation. This is the most firmly-rooted concept in Italians, who are traditionally liberty-loving in their methods and ideals; Fascism may have stifled this love for liberty, but could not uproot it. The Liberal party is therefore satisfied that it meets with the widest consensus of opinion among Italians in every walk of life. It may consequently be regarded as the largest "mass" party, though not with the implication that the marxist parties attribute to this word. Benedetto Croce's letter was a vindication of this fact.

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FOURTH ISSUE

COUNT LUCHINO VISCONTI DI MODRONE TO PRODUCE ITALIAN VERSION OF JEAN COCTEAU's "LES PARENTS TERRIBLES" FOR ELISEO THEATRE COMPANY

Rome - Count Luchino Visconti di Modrone, a member of the Italian Communist Party, and a political persecutee during the German occupation, when he escaped from the Pensione Jaccarino and Via Tasso, is to produce an Italian version of Jean Cocteau's "Les Parents Terribles", which will be entrusted to the Eliseo Theatre Company. It will be recalled that Cocteau, together with André Gide, is one of the leaders of French communist intellectuals. The translations of his works, with one or two exceptions, were always strictly forbidden by the Fascist censorship.

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December 16 1944

THE POLITICAL WEEK

The high-light of this week's news are the painful occurrences in Sicily. They are one more expression of the trials and ordeals which await Italy in her democratic revival.

Sicilian events must not be regarded merely in their local bearing. The same phenomena are noticeable throughout liberated Italy, and epitomise the feeling of relaxation which long-yearned-for political liberty has brought in its wake, after the despotic centralisation of the Fascist dictatorship. But, just as careless convalescence after grave illness may lead to a dangerous relapse, so this feeling of relaxation must be handled in a responsible way, lest it deteriorate into licence and even anarchy.

This is not a pessimistic view. It is merely the result of a little stock-taking. The general feeling of uneasiness is shown by the cabinet crisis and the Sicilian occurrences, the right-left controversy, demochristian statements, and the bills rested up by the Actionists to explain why they did not collaborate with Bonomi. The undercurrent of disquiet runs through all these manifestations, and can surely not be checked by shirtking responsibility or by destructive criticism. Problems must be solved, and solved satisfactorily, if new-born Italian democracy is to prove its vitality to the world.

The opposition (and they doubtless have their own good reasons) say that no illusions should be cherished as to the outlook for the new Bonomi Cabinet. They dismiss the whole question, by stating that the problems which should have been patched up with the June 7 compromise were not so disposed of; they add that, where the six-party coalition failed, the three-party government cannot be expected to succeed. It can of course be admitted that the National Liberation Committee political truce between right and left would sooner or later have given way to controversy. It has already been amply demonstrated that the Committee's weakness consisted precisely in this fact, which proved excellent so long as there was a common enemy, but collapsed in the face of party conflict. Nevertheless, any hard-and-fast stand on political or constitutional issues or party programmes, appears to be extremely dangerous for it damages national interests and thereby weakens individual party positions.

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Sicilian events must not be regarded merely as [illegible] local bearing. The same phenomena are noticeable throughout liberated Italy, and epitomise the feeling of relaxation which long-yearned-for political liberty has brought in its wake, after the despotic centralisation of the Fascist dictatorship. But, just as careless convalescence after grave illness may lead to a dangerous relapse, so this feeling of relaxation must be handled in a responsible way, lest it deteriorate into license and even anarchy.

This is not a pessimistic view. It is merely the result of a little stock-taking. The general feeling of uneasiness is shown by the cabinet crisis and the Sicilian occurrences, the right-left controversy, demochristian statements, and the bills posted up by the Actionists to explain why they did not collaborate with Bonomi. The undercurrent of disquiet runs through all these manifestations, and can surely not be checked by shirtking responsibility or by destructive criticism. Problems must be solved, and solved satisfactorily, if new-born Italian democracy is to prove its vitality to the world.

The opposition (and they doubtless have their own good reasons) say that no illusions should be cherished as to the outlook for the new Bonomi Cabinet. They dismiss the whole question, by stating that the problems which should have been patched up with the June 7 compromise were not so disposed of; they add that, where the six-party coalition failed, the three-party government cannot be expected to succeed. It can of course be admitted that the National Liberation Committee political truce between right and left would sooner or later have given way to controversy. It has already been amply demonstrated that the Committee's weakness consisted precisely in this pact, which proved excellent so long as there was a common enemy, but collapsed in the face of party conflict. Nevertheless, any hard-and-fast stand on political or constitutional issues or party programmes, appears to be extremely dangerous for it damages national interests and thereby weakens individual party positions.

Hence, a closer examination of these apparent deadlocks leads one to the conclusion that the controversial mêlée,

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where accusations against men, parties and institutions are incessantly bandied to and fro, are clouding the major issues. The wood cannot be seen for the trees. And the wood in this case is, first and foremost, the war.

There is much to be said for all contenders. But the crux of the conflict is perhaps to be sought in the fact that, whereas the more balanced section calls for the liquidation of the more urgent problems first of all, leaving the others to be dealt with later, the opposing side is eager to make a clean sweep of all festering sores, and construes any delay as tactical obstruction or even, as sabotage.

This is all the more regrettable as there can be no doubt that Italy's present political representatives, whether in the Government or outside, are fully alive to their responsibilities and keenly aware of the country's plight.

It is a conflict of method, not of substance; how best to set the country on its feet again, after so many years of paralysis.

Bonomi has had an extremely difficult task. In normal parliamentary circumstances, he would probably have had to withdraw. As things are, he must still be regarded as the best mediator between the Allies and the new Italian democracy. His tenacity in deliberately remaining at his post will probably be acknowledged as a point in his favour even by his loyal opposers, once the storm of temporary passion has blown over.

The reasons which led to the recent crisis still persist. Hence much tact, commonsense and understanding will be needed to prevent open clashes which might lead to unforeseen consequences. 2776

The situation is not yet clear. Both sides must however beware of the repercussions which unconsidered action might have in Northern Italy. Once Northern Italy is free to make itself heard, there must be no more foggy and uncertain compromise. Then every party, while upholding its programme, must clearly state its position and come to an understanding vis-à-vis the

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(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

AIR 230

(I)
Major JHON P. LEAGAGOS
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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ORBIS
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THIRT ISSUE

THE PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO TRIAL - PRINCIPAL WITNESSES FAIL TO APPEAR - POLICE COMMISSARIO DAVIDE MIELE DECLARES THAT GENERAL DEL TETTO WHEN INFORMED OF GERMANS' ARRIVAL REPLIED IT WAS NO BUSINESS OF HIS - DEL TETTO REITERATES THAT TROOPS AT HIS DISPOSAL WERE FEW AND BADLY-ARMED.

Rome - Proceedings opened with considerable delay, owing to the absence of the principal witnesses, unable to reach Rome through lack of transport. They are expected to appear on Monday. Three of the witnesses for the Crown were Major Avv. Benvenuto Giuseppe, Police Commissario Miele Davide, and Prof. Parzio Antonino of Naples, partisan leader.

Proceedings open at 10 A.M., and a telegram is read from General Marino Ettore, justifying his absence through ill-health.

Major Avv. Giuseppe Benvenuti, Neapolitan, witnesses to occurrences of September 9. He states he was attached to the Naples military command at the time; requests for reinforcements could not be complied with; no instructions were forthcoming from higher commands. The Territorial Command ordered that German prisoners and vehicles be released; Col. Di Stefano, chief liaison officer between the German and Italian commands, made such strenuous efforts to lessen the gravity of German violence, that he provoked the anger of Carabinieri Col. Minniti. He recalls that on September 11, he was advised not to go to the Territorial Command as it was already in German hands. At the end of this statement, Avv. Arcamone puts a few questions to the witnesses, who replies that the various parties had set up a committee of resistance in Naples, and some of the members had been promised arms. He also declares that prior to July 25 1943, General Del Tetto was regarded in Naples as an antifascist, even by the Command officers, and there was great disappointment at the General's attitude subsequent to the armistice. Replying to Avv. Mirabella, he states that detachments of troops had been sent to the Command, as reinforcements.

Second witness is Police Commissario Davide Miele, who states that on the afternoon of September 10 a group of powerfully armed Germans were proceeding along Via Morgellina, with the intention of assaulting the Hotel Bellavista, where the Territorial

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Totto, who answered: "Who cares a damn about the Germans ?" and gave no orders, whereas Commissario Barbato made arrangements for defence, and succeeded in getting the Germans away.

In answer to the President's enquiry as to the meaning of this phrase, the witnesses construes it as having meant: "who cares what happens". A written statement by a police agent, prevented from witnessing by illness, is read out in Court; it states that while Gen. Del Totto, having been warned of the German danger, was making for the refuge, he said: "It is none of my business".

The third witness, Prof. Tarzia of Naples, partisan chief, describes events in Naples on October 27 and 28, i.e. the discovery of Gen. Del Totto's note-book in the house he lived in, and the disclosure that the General had sought refuge in the Palma monastery where he was subsequently arrested.

At the end of witness' statement, Avv. Francesco Arcamone asks the President to allow questions to be put to his client, Gen. Del Totto, as to his knowledge of telephone calls between the German Commander Kesselring and the German Commander of Naples. Del Totto declares that, prior to the armistice, he had a talk with Gen. Pavone and Avv. Schiavo, in the course of which he said that the pre-requisite for the preparation of an armistice would be a strong force in the Po Valley, to neutralise any German attempts at reaction. This talk probably got reported, and came to the ears of the Germans as would appear from the telephone conversation. At this stage, Avv. Carlo Miraglia requests that telephone messages be read, from Gen. Pentimalli to Staff H.Q. in Rome, pointing out the precarious condition of the forces defending Naples and asking whether, in the event of German action, contact could be established with the Allied naval squadron off Naples.

After this statement, Gen. Del Totto declares that Avv. Miele's allegations as to his (the General's) unconcern over the defence of the Questura, may be true; the General reiterates that he made all necessary arrangements for the defence of military headquarters.

The hearing is adjourned at 11.20. Proceedings will continue on Monday at 9.30.

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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

THIRD ISSUE

NEW VATICAN COINS - SYMBOLS CHANGED ON PREVIOUS COINAGE

Vatican City - In connection with press reports on the issue of new Vatican coins, "ORBIS" agency is in a position to clarify that this is not a new coinage; the symbols on the issue have merely been changed. The previous symbols were images of the Virgin and the saints; it has been thought expedient to alter this, also in view of the fact that the coins may be used for illicit dealings.

(ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES - U.S. GENERAL MOLLISON RECEIVED BY THE POPE

Vatican City - The Pope this morning granted private audiences to: Cardinal Rossi, Secretary of the Concistoriale; Cardinal Canali, Penitenziere Maggiore; S.E. Sesca, Undersecretary for the Treasury; Fr. Dezza, Rector of the Gregorian University who submitted publications to His Holiness; U. S. General Mollison.

(ORBIS)

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ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE - 230

Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

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STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
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SECOND ISSUE

AN EXCEPTIONAL EVENT.
Vatican City- An unprecedented event will take palce Xmas eve in Rome. The Pope will go down in the Vatican Basilica to celebrate Holy Mass at midnight with all the solemnity of the rito adn after the first mass he will celebrate also the second one. The function will be broadcast and M° Perosi will conduct the Orchestra. The Basilica will be open to the public. Another bit of nes is that the whole city will be illuminated and that all means of transportation will function; No exceptions made. (ORBIS)

DISADVANTAGES AND DANGERS OF CHILDREN IN PRESENT MOMENT-PROVISIONS-DIRECTOR OF CHILD WELFARE TELLS OF ALLIED AID

Rome-Examining child deathrate in Italy and abroad we must admit that the highest deathrate is the Italian one. The Director of the Maternity and Infance Institute made the following statements to the ORBIS:
The disadvantages and dangers to which children are exposed can be examined from different points of view but they are all tied up together. First of all we must consider the conditions of the mothers wile they are in the family way. They are undernourished both in quantity and quality. They have had to work harder as most of them had their husbands away. It is sufficient to remember the physical fear of these women worried over their dear ones far away and continually exposed to dangers of war. This has caused premature and underweight births. And there were never so many of them an last year (1943). The children born in these conditions are weak and prodisposed to all illnesses yet this is not all because once born they must be fed. The conditions which impaired and injured their health during pregnancy will also harm the mother's milk which is either insufficient in quantity and in quality so one must use artificial foods. Thus the child grows rikkty and because of the lack of vitamins he is prodisposed to all illnesses and especially gastro-enteritis. Infantile rickets and T.B. are continually growing. Yet things could not be different when one thinks of the lack of water, soap and the excessive conglomeration in which they are living. Worst of all, 'Spasmophily" which has made

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of thom regular nervous wrecks for all their life.
What can we do against all thode dangers? It would be sufficient that the Maternity and child welfare institute could work but this is extremely hard in the prosent conditions. Even though the Allies and the SEPRAL (Alimentation Dept.) help us as best they can, it is not possible to do much. Yet we do what we can. We have been forced to a long period of inertia that has disorganized everything. Now the first thing to do is to organize everything
We are now doing three things.
1)(Setting up again consultories for mothers and children that will assist them regularly even if insufficiently. We are atrying to get flour, powdered milk and vitamins to distribute.
2)Set up again dining rooms for mothers. All the former have been destroyed.
3)Set up again kindergardens and "nests" for the youngest,at least in a provvisory way.
It is not possible to do more than this at present When the situation is again normal we will do everything to remedy this tragic fate of this generation which will also influence the future ones. (ORBIS)

THIEVES STILL MORE DARING
Rome-This morning at 1030 hrs H.E.Gino Bergami's car parked in front of theAgriculture and Forest Dept. was stolen. The thief, calm cool and collected got in the car, turned on the motor and drove away before the very eyes of the drivers and porters of the Dept. Bergami isHigh Commissioner for "limentation. (ORBIS)

2772

Service note for correspondents.
ORLANDO NOT IN SICILY
Rome-H.E. Vittorio Emanuele Orlando who was about to leave for Sicily has put off his trip. It is probable that this be [illegible] to the new Sicilian situation. (ORBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINED OF DEC. 16 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS.

POLITICS

Estates and slums (G.Saragat)
AVANTI!-socialist

These riots
IL TEMPO - independent

Transformism (G.Gonella)
IL POPOLO -christian-democrat

To destroy the black market (V.Spano)
UNITA+ communist

The new Govt. and party attitudes (interview with Sec. Brosio)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE-liberal

Generals
ITALIA LIBERA -action party

The bear's skin (R.Lucifero)
ITALIA NUOVA -democratic

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SECOND ISSUE

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SECOND ISSUE

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's morning papers deal with the Sicilian situation, the trials of the Generals and European order.

The "AVANTI!" states that if separatism has taken root it's because it was helped by the large estate owners and by the parasite classes and because no one has ever faced the sicilian problem seriously. The sicilian problem is one of the Italian problems. Large estates and slums are the two extreme ends of a situation that only democracy and a radical political renewal can work out. Facts prove, states thepaper, that where democratic ideals prevail the people let themselves be killed to defend their Country. Where there is a reactionary policy "daddy's sons" set public buildings on fire to protest against the call to colours. The Govt. and the liberals should meditate on what is happening, concludes the paper.

The "TEMPO" also takes an interest in Sicilian events. The Catania riots took place because of the call to colours, to express the state of uneasiness. We'll admit it. But Sicily: after shewill have been helped will understand that this war is a necessary one and that the Govt. must stop in the most decisive way such manifestations against the Country. We are disgusted by patriotic rhetorics and we will not use words that find no more echoes in men's hearts. We only want a reasonable society wiht a lot of good, common sense.

The "POPOLO", under the headlines"Transformism" states that after 1870 Italy has been suffering form a chronic lack of character. Fascism was a perfect school of hypocrisy. It was veiled and dressed up in a "mystics"that was very comfortable and which made it possible to hide old passions, misery, the lack of moral character and even arrogance under "the faith" in fascism [illegible] 2770

Christianity a spiritual revolution has always been at [illegible] says out loud what

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Since Christianity a spiritual revolution has always been at the base of every social one. Until one says out loud what must be heard in the streets, the souls heavy with scepticism will not rise.

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SECOND ISSUE

The "ITALIA NUOVA" dealing with the voices on Europe's future order states that nationalist explosions and factious impatiences of peoples that will have to work hard if they intend rising in a democratic world, full of understanding and tolerance, cannot help worrying us.
It is for this reason, states the paper, that we will never tire of stating that one should finally clear up on the international horizon the position of the different nations.

The "ITALIA LIBERA" speaking of the Gen.s Pontinalli -Del Tetto trial states that justice must have its course. But it is a political problem rather that a juridical one. And it is more technical than penal. The nation feels that the Army must be born again and that it must be the pride of militaries and civilians, as in all civilized Countries. The Army, concludes the paper, must be re-organized so that it will be worthy of the nation's help to the Allies. Besides it must be in a condition to hold its flags up high.

The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" publishes an interview that Sec. Brosio gave in which he, the leader of the liberal party, illustrates his party's and the pther parties' points of view regarding the new Govt. and the crisis. Also the N.N.U Agency published the interview. (ORBIS)

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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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
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FIRST ISSUE

INTERVIEW WITH LEADER OF SICILIAN INDEPENDENCE- FINOCCHIARO APRILE TELLS OF HIS MOVEMENT

++++++ SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS ++++++

(With this interview the ORBIS begins its interviews concerning the different Italian regions. Given that to-day Sicily is one of the most important Italian political points we are beginning this series with an interview given to the ORBIS by Finocchiaro Aprile, leadrr of the movement for Sicilian independence. Given That this Agency is absolutely impartial we will publish all opinions and point of view of all men of any party without in interfering in the least with their opinions. The ORBIS wants to inform public opinion impartially both here and abroad, on what is happening in Italy asshe considers this to be the best contribution she can give to the Italian cause.)

Here are the questions and answers of the interview:
-Also in authoritative circles opinions have been expressed on the composition, that is the social strata, of theSicilian independence movement stating that the members of the movement are feudatories with anti-italian ideas. Is this correct?
-This shouls be clear after the interview I gave to the "Times. I repeat that all social classes are represented in our movement and especially the labbourers. It is a mass movement of over 650 thousand members. Estate owners are very few, and there are Hon. Rindone, La Rosa, Bruno di Belmonte, Termini and other ex-representatives with less precise political opinions. Yet many feudatories, 186, are part of parties recognized by the Govt. and enjoy the favours of the Govt.
Our movement is not conservatory but democratic nearly philo-socialist and is in no way different from the Sardinian one which is very strong and out of which came Hon. Lussu who now is auto-

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What about anti-Italian orientations?
-It is slander, and also the news that we told the farmers not to hand the wheat over to the "Peoples Granaries". We instead sent orders to our provincial Committees to make propaganda so that the wheat would be handed over as soon as possible. With this slander they want to make us responsible for the very serious food situation on the Mainland when the Sicilian granaries suddenly won't have a grain of wheat.

Regarding the international orientations of this movement it is rumoured that it was financed and begun by anglo-americans but that the Sicilians were so disappointed with them that they turned to Russia? Is that Correct?
- I have already explained about the voice that "Sicilians would be delighted to have British protection." It goes without saying that there is a traditional friendship and likingfor the British but I would not say that the Sicilians would accept any protection. We wat an independent Sicily and the Sicilians will be capable of reaching this goal. If G.B. and the other Nations will show understanding to us and will see that our interests are paralloll to theirs so much the better.

As for the U.S., American democracy is so similar to the Sicilian one, thre is a wholehearted and natural cordiality between the two peoples, no contrast of interests, a possibility and utility of mutual economic relations, a necessity for closer realtions, so that"the future of these two peoples is destined to a moral and physical solidarioty that time will strengthen more and more.It is only natural that in the present situation the U.S.help in their own interests the Sicilians to reach their goal. All the rest regarding the Allies is more hearsay and slander.
--And with Soviet Russia?
At one time we had the impression that Soviet Russia was contrary to our movement because the greater part of hostilities came from the communists.As fow me we have nothing against Russia, only a strong liking.

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Giorna, when I met in Genoa in 1922 initiated me to Lenin's doctrines. I consider Lenin one of the greatest philosophers of our days as I also admire greatly Stalin's practical spirit inapplying those doctrines.

-Yet you stated in your speech at the "Massimo Theatre" at Palermo that Sicily would not be part of Italy if there were going to be Soviet Republics on the Continent. How is that?

-I explained this in my speech at Enghiera, Aug 6th when I stated that I saw juridical-political difficulties with a Soviet Republic Federation and not social difficulties. I state that we have no prejudices so much so that we want to give our State an extra-democratic character, very "left". On the other hand such difficulties can be overcome by a permanent alliance.

... has been said that today the movement for Sicilian independence has been going communist. Is that correct?

-This is because of a sentence I said at the Bellini Theatre at Palermo "Independence or Communism", and I repeat them meaning them so that even abroad they meditate on them. As for us; given that all political parties are represented in our movement; we have no preventions against Soviet Russia. I believe instead that an independent Sicily would have the best relations ever with Soviet Russia as she will be indispensable for International balance in our Sea, the Mediterranean.

As for Sicily's international position and her future arrangement we have learned from the publications of Drew Pearson, "merican journalist, informed of a group of 521 big U.S. papers, that the Sicilian question caused arguments and discrepancies amongst the main factors of the world's foreign policy at the Quebec and Moscow Conferences. We understand that compared to the immensity of the World's problems the Sicilian one seems insignificant but it is not because our island is in the heart of three Continents; 3 worlds: European; African and Asiatic. This explains the interest internationally shown in Sicily.

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-We are making an effort in the [illegible] Catania and Messina to give an impulse to the typical sicilian industries, especially sulphur, chemical and concentrated perfume ones. We have reached good results with contracts made and about to be made with the Allies. We are caring for the leather industry and especially for the driving belts which are badly wanted; in the last six months we took great interest in the production of aluminum knives forks and spoons which we are already exporting in large measure. These are the first tentatives but they are hindered by the Italian Govt which with its centralizing policy makes things enormously difficult for us. Every day we have proofs of this. They promise us great things but then they do nothing. We are trying to obtain the utmost from Sicily's economical position which is fundamentally very good. The first results are satisfactory and when we will get from abroad the machines necessary they will be wonderful. We want to give life to the sicilian silk and glass industries, of the stuff and paper ones and we have all the possibilities to di it. Above all we want to transform in Sicily our raw products, sulphur, lemons and oranges, wines which now go out of the Island to come back "worked". How much, oh how much we could do and we will never be able to do if we remain under a centralizing Govt!

-How do you expect to put into effect your main program: Sicilian independence?

-We did not want to take over the Govt. when the Allies came so as not to create difficulties and neither will we do it now so as not to create embarassing situations for them. But it would be very easy to do it. The Sicilian peoples are ready for anything and it is well that it be known. They are also ready to take up arms if it be necessary to conquer their independence. That no one dream that Sicily will not gain her independence. We can wait till Little States will be considered when peace comes, if not before.

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Don't you think, though, that the Italian situation had been decided upon when the Allies handed Sicily back to the Italia Govt. without reservations?

-This is the appearance but not the substance also because Roosevelt stated that Italian territorial questions will be decided upon at the right moment." Amongst these there will also be the Sicilian problem. Handing Sicily back to Italian administration is only a temporary thing which cannot prejudice our future, which will be decided by the people. At the base of our democratic principles there is the Sicilian peoples free choice of a Constitution. It may even be that Sicily's independence will even be recognized by the Italian Govt; itself and this would be the best thing as it would avoid disturbance of public order.....

- .....and if this shoul not happen what would your attitude be concerning the different elections?

-Besides the plebiscite we asked the allies for we will participate to all elections and first to the administration ones. In some cities we will present a list of majorities and minorities. We'll participate to the elections for the Costituente when the Italian Govt. will hold them but I state from this very moment that our representatives, according to a formal decision of the National Committee will not go to Roma to participate to the Costituente.

-A last question: as in all human things one must think also of a partial victory besides a total one, as every movement has a maximum program and a minimum one does yours have one too or do you expect to say "Independence or bust"?

-We have a clear goal from which we will not derogate and we beleive firmly in it.

-We beleive that no one will push the matter to an extreme point or will use violence against the Sicilian peeples and thus bring about a revolution. The Sicilians are always the ones of the "Sicilian Vespri" and will never change. (ORBIS)

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

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 250

(I)
Major JOHN D. LEAGHOS
Room 24 = A.C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
R O M A
Via Veneto

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MEMBERS OF U.S."MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES"AT ROME.

Many important members of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives reached Rome yesterday evening. They were 14 , eight democratics and six republicans.
Here are the names:
-Hon. T.M.Castello -Democratic Dean
-Hon.T.P.Thomas -Republican Dean
-Hon.Overton Brooks -dem.
-Hon.I.D.Fenton -Rep.
-Hon.P.T.Kilday - dem.
-Hon.T.T.Sporkmann -dem.
-Hon.Chas. H.Elston -rep.
-Hon.W.A.Winstead-dem
-Hon.Mrs.B.Luce- rep
-Hon.C.Davis -dem.
-Hon.P.W.Shafer- rep
-Hon.Ed.Sheridan -dem
-Hon.Arthur Harness -rep.
-Hon.T.T.Rooney- dem., who is late is expected this morning.

Before coming to Italy the mission went to Great Britain, Belgium and France stopping in each country for their work.
Day before yesterday they arrived at Naples by plane and after having contacted Allied military authorities and Italian ones they proceeded for Rome by plane.
Hon. Matthew Morritt fell sick in France and is being cured in Paris. He is the head of the Mission.
The members of this mission will study the situation created by the staying of allied troops (american ones) in Italy and will contact the highest authorities to examine Italy's state if affairs regarding the friendship proclaimed by Roosevelt.
Special attention is due to Mrs Claire B. Luce, wife of Henry Luce, one of America's biggest publishers, and owns Time, Life and

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Fortune, the Continents three biggest magazines. She is very popular in merica for her political activity, republican and enemy of Roosevelt who recently declared that he would do his best so that she would not be re-elected.
She is also a well knows writer. Her play "Women" had a great success and the film made from it recently was shown in Rome.
(ORBIS)

PENTIMALLI DEL TETTO TRIAL + P.P.'S ANSWERS TO DEL TETTO-
MEDALS FOR VALOUR - TALKING WITH THE PRINCE -

Rome- The second day of the trial the public is less numerous than yesterday. The order service is still very strict. At 0935 the offenders, accompanied by Lt.Bassilioni, enter the room at the same time that the High Court does.One begins questioning Gen. Del Tetto and the P.P. asks him how he know of note N.44, which were his relations with Gen Pentimalli Sept. 9 and 10 and the reasons for which he left the Command. Del Tetto, calmly and precisely answers that he did not abandon his post because he ordered his Staff Colonel to inform all depending commands of his moves. He states that it is his right as General to dress in civilian in the afternoon as there was no war being fought with the Germans. The defense makes some objections and the P.P. also so the President must intervene energetically. When the P.P. has finished Lawyer Arcamone asks his client to specify better hid duties.Del Tetto states that he had territorial duties and not tactic ones. Then Lawyer Tedeschi asks him what military decorations he has, and if it is true that he had a talk with the Prince Of Piedmont. Del Tetto says he has a silver medal and two crosses for valour and that he had a talk with the Prince at Villa Maria Pia at the end of august. In this occasion he told the Prince of the awful situation of his troops that one also wanted to reduce.

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The Prince says:'I know it. I know it..." At this point Col.Scholl, German, said to Del Tetto:"You and I must die here", and the Prince stated:Not at all; we must find a way of getting out of this situation". Thus Del Tetto's questioning is over and the Carabiniere takes him over to his place.

At 1020 hrs one began questioning Gen Pentimalli. He denies having ever seen note 44 and says he saw only an incomplete summary of it. This obliges the President to read again the document to show the offender that he had been mistaken and had given wrong orders. The General states that he never gave orders to attack nor did he attach as he had not enough men. In fact he had 40 men for every kilometre for a space of more that 500 Km.s and their moral was not very high. He stated that he gave orders for concentration of troops but there was no ammunition, area;means of transportation and above all spirits. When charged of having moved the Command around 5 or 6 times he said that the Command is wherever the Commander is. The President charges him of not having taken personal Command of Naples stating that it is not the Commander that abandons his troops but the troops that leave the Commander. Besides he states that it was no dignified for Gen Pentimalli to stay at Naples when the Allied troops were entering the city as there was already a representative of the Bagoglio Govt.,Minister Ricardi.

The questioning is over and Court adjourns. (ORBIS)

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ECONOMIC NEWS

ALLIED TROOPS AND ITALIAN ARTISANS

The coming of the Allied troops has given life to a number of little artisan trades that had had to close for lack of tourists. Then little factories and shops are being repaired now. There are 480,000 artisan enterprises but as they are scattered all over Central and Southern Italy the war damages they suffered are limited yet they feel the lack of materials that they substitute intelligently.

URGENT REQUEST OF BICYCLES IN ITALY

We believe that one of the transportation means that the Italian Govt. has asked the Allies for in exchange for AMlire is bicycles. There is a great and urgent need of the in Liberated Italy. As there are no factories to build them the price of a second hand bicycle goes from 15,000 to 20,000 lire. Tubes 5,000 lire and ones made of many pieces stuck together cost 2,500 lire. Given the difficulty and lack of transportation in the cities and in the country it is believed that 800,000 bicycles can be easily absorbed. (ORBIS)

ITALIAN BEER FOR ALLIES. 2760

Three Italian factories that can produce about 200,000 hl. (5 million gallons) of beer a year are now working for the Allies. Two of them have been rather seriously damaged so that their output is now lower. The Allies give the raw material. (ORBIS)

FOREIGN CURRENCY ON ROMAN BLACK MARKET.

The quotations of foreign currecy on the Roman black market, and that we publish d Dec. 12th 1944, are as a whole stationary. The paper dollar seems to be going up in these days as its quotation has gone from 210 to 215 lire.

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ECONOMIC NEWS

Many feelings for the French Franc at 165 lire.

COMMISSIONER FOR ITALIAN SULPHUR
The "Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno" published the decree appoin-
ting Dr. Vespuccio Ciucci High Commissioner of the Italian
Sulphur Co. that during these last years was headed by Dr. Sup-
pici, Secretary of the Fascist party and magistrate of the
Special Court. Before the outbreak of war agreements were
being made between the Italian Sulphur Co and American
industries for a distribution of the Italian product in world
markets. (ORBIS)

INDEMNITIES ON WAR
The revival of Italian National Economy depends greatly on
the payment of indemnities on war destructions and damages.
The enormous quantity of these, the continuing of the war,
the lack of any news on the financial aid that our Country will
get after the war, the internal crisis have kept the Govt. from
deciding on a plan to face the matter.
According to some voices that reached us it seems possible that
the Govt will remove the block on indemnities paid according to the
Fascist legislation. This legislation will be revised very
strictly by the Treasury Dept. (ORBIS)

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ITALIAN FINANCIAL MISSION IN ENGLAND?
In some Italian financial circles it is believed that a Mission
of experts that is actually in the States, will go to London to
examine the situation of Italians currency with British finance
experts before coming back to Italy. (ORBIS)

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MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC 15 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS
Efficacious action of Italian democracy (Interview with Hon.Jacini)
IL POPOLO -Christian democrat

For a real democracy (G.Granata)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

Westminster ovation (G.Saragat)
AVANTI! -socialist

War and after war in Europe
[illegible] -action

Alarm! (Vihi)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

LABOR PROBLEMS
Help labor (V.P.Consigli)
IL TEMPO- independent

Facing winter (E.Selvaggi)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Maturity of workmen
UNITA' -communist

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ORBIS

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DEC 23 1944

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The daily morning papers of the Capital talk of labor problems, paryt disagreements, on the morning of democracy and again on the Bonomi Cabinet.

The "ITALIA NUOVA" states that it is yet early, too early to realize that the Bonomi Cabinet, having ended one crisis has begun a new one that is still more serious. Having realised that the Coalition Govt was unsufficient it was thought that Bonomi wanted to enlarge it to face the political, economical and social needs of the territory presently administered and particularly of Sicily. It was Bonomi's and the Parties' duty to know what Sicily meant to Italy. Instead the Nation was given a Govt in which no Sicilian is represented. They just put together a Cabinet to give the Country a Govt. and this Govt. does not remember that it has been created to face the main problems of the Nation. Thus the Sicilians see Govt. Powers being divided and consenting that they be considered sufficient to administrate Italian territory. And The Council of Ministers will keep on without sicilians having any guarantee whatsoever.
All administration aspects of southern Italy demand that Sicilians form part of the Cabinet and we must do justice to Sicily, states the paper, or Italy's Cinderella will take the step that we all are trying not to let her take.

The "ITALIA LIBERA" states, considering Europe during the war and after the war, that Italy's life depends on a democracy that has a clear vision, a European and Universal vision of common reconstruction and of the civilization of the Nations.
And it will not be indifferent to Europe that Italy be vital instead of a center of corruption, plots and new adventures.
Italy fell during the Fascist era yet at London and even elsewhere one can see that to-morrows Europe will be mutilated without Italy and hurt by her own wound .

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The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" states that if the liberal party, speaking of democracy, has a lot to teach, for what concerns social justice it is the socialist party that has given a greater contribution.The socialist and liberal parties balance each other in their relations and while one makes liberty more and more just the other makes it more and more worthy and convenient for free men. The paper states that Italian bourgeois [illegible] they are eminent in moral culture of the Italian life; they must help found the new state taking the more advanced posts and being generous.

The "AVANTI!" commenting on the greeting given by the delegates of the Labor party at the Westminster Congress to the leader of the Italian Communist party, states that the labourists have thus acknowledged that the first antifascist movement was formed by the socialists.And it is this movement that makes Italy worthy of staying among free Nations. The heads of the Allied Nations can laugh at this, states the paper, as diplomatically it is not admitted nor valid, yet this title has been created with the blood strewn and with the sacrifices made up to now. The labourists greeted it in England with great respect giving thus a lesson to the British lords. This lesson would also help a lot also our Italian Gentlemen who think that Italy would be more respected in the world if the labourists left govt. posts for "nice" people and did not bother about things that were none of their business.

The "POPOLO" publishes an interview with Hon. Jacini, who took refuge in Switzerland, on the efficaciousness of christian democracy.Concluding his interview he stated that it is absolutely necessary to establish relations between Rome and the North and between Rome and the refugees in Switzerland, both for sentimental and political reasons. The Govt. must make its voice heard.

Our brothers that are fighting and struggling must feel that they are followed and understood. Only this way one will be able to avoid dangerous mistakes.

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SECOND ISSUE

The "TEMPO", the "ITALIA NUOVA" and the "UNITA" dedicate articles to labor problems. Relief from the miseries, the physical safety of the nation ask for sacrifices, states the "UNITA"; the more fortunate people must make them and the richest ones must pay.

The "TEMPO" states that if the Govt. will be able to have a healthy aid legislation it will have well deserved of the Country.

The "ITALIA NUOVA" concludes its article stating that the collaboration of individuals and groups will help solve the more important problems, not considering the unemployment one which is the worst of all. But it is also necessary that defeated and victorious peoples, rich and poor ones collaborate.

(ORBIS)

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PRESS REVIEW

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA. Discussing the situation in Sicily, writes that the island wants to be self-governing. The war has now left it far behind, and it wants free communal and regional elections and an independent administration. There are many reasons, continues the paper, why Sicily is in the vanguard of Italy's regionalist movement aiming at setting up a non-centralised, non-tyrannic, non-monopolising, non-wanton State. The idea of a Federal State is traditionally Italian. The shedding of blood must not transform it into a fundamentally anti-Italian idea. Understanding, not harshness, is called for. Italy's problems, concludes the paper, are in the long run the same as those of other European countries.

IL QUOTIDIANO. In a leader entitled "Religion and Work", the paper states that Christ's doctrine offers the worker the surest guarantee for his moral, as well as economic, requirements. The doctrine safeguards the worker's rights and dignity. Man is not made of matter alone, says the paper, therefore he does not live by bread alone. The worker not only has a stomach to fill; he also possesses intelligence and a will, which aspire after something better than bread and butter. He has his culinary demands, no doubt; but above all, he has moral aspirations.

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FOURTH ISSUE

STATEMENTS BY AVV. ACHILLE LORDI -- ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE LABOUR DEMOCRAT PARTY AND MEMBER OF THE PARTY EXECUTIVE

Rome -- Avv. Achille Lordi, one of the keenest organisers of the Labour Democrat party in Rome during the clandestine period, made the following statements to "ORBIS":

-- How is the party's organisation proceeding throughout the country?

It is proceeding most satisfactorily. In Southern Italy our ideas are being welcomed on an ever-increasing scale. The party's southern Italy section was in perfect working order while Rome was occupied by the nazifascists -- the section has now merged with the party central headquarters -- and I may safely say that, at present, our party commands the greatest following in southern Italy. In central Italy, organisation is progressing as liberation proceeds, and we find groups of friends waiting for us. The party's situation in North Italy is also satisfactory. I have just had contacts with two commanders of our partisan bands, who crossed the lines to come here, and have now gone back again. They gave me a detailed report about conditions on the other side. In every town and village we have groups of followers, loyal to the democratic idea, who are now carrying on till the day of liberation.

-- What is the Labour Democrats' political trend ?

This has been widely discussed in the press. We take our inspiration from the erstwhile radicals, social democrats, reformer socialists and Giovanni Amendola's democratic union; our traditions are blended in the two words Democracy and Labour. We aim at the same goal as did Leonida Bissolati, Francesco Nitti and Giovanni Amendola. Our policy is to weld what is best in Italian democracy into a Labour outlook.

-- What is the Labour Democrat Party's standpoint vis-à-vis the recent crisis and the present Government ?

After a thorough examination of the general situation, our Party decided on collaboration with the Government, with a view to a concerted effort for the country's moral and material reconstruction. We also stood for a comprehensive all-party understanding, in order to achieve our common democratic ideals and the execution of practical schemes to alleviate the country's present conditions.

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FOURTH ISSUE

REVELATIONS BY A PARTISAN ON SITUATION IN BOLOGNA AND MEMBERS OF S.S.

Rome - An Italian officer commanding partisan bands, who crossed the lines and has now returned to occupied Italy to his detachment, has made interesting disclosures on the situation there, and on S.S. and Gestapo agents. He says that Bologna is a dead city and civilians have all been evacuated with the exception of a very few. Those found within 5 kilometres of the town without official justification are treated as rebels and executed on the spot. German destruction of industrial plant is extremely grave. The Allocchio & Bacchini wireless factory, the aviation sparking plug factory and many other industrial works, have had their machinery taken away and their plant destroyed. Many city buildings have been damaged by air and artillery bombardments and mines. Via Indipendenza, the thoroughfare from the station to the centre, is now a heap of ruins, in fact the church of S. Petronio can be seen from the station. Partisans are very active, and the Germans are compelled to change their various headquarters so as to prevent local coups.

As for Milan, the officer stated that it is a reign of police terror; the number of prison inmates grows daily. S.Vittore prison is overflowing, and prisoners are housed in private villas and apartments. The officer made interesting revelations on the S.S. and Gestapo. Apparently these now consist of German staff officers and picked nazi officers. In order to escape identification, they have changed their name, as well as their rank, officers thus masquerading as NCOs. Their personal data (name, age, etc.) are changed every time they are transferred.

It appears that the notorious Kappler and Schulten, who acquired an unenviable reputation in Rome for their torturing exploits at Via Tasso, have changed their names, and that the NCOs who handle prisoners' examination are really senior officers. This is borne out by the deference shown by the gendarmerie officers towards these NCOs. It happens not infrequently that a gendarmerie officer may be seen standing to attention before an S.S. NCO. who as often as not, remains seated.

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FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

ALLIES' FINANCIAL COLLABORATION

ITALIAN FINANCIAL MISSION IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND

The Italian Financial Mission now in the United States is expected to go to London before returning to Italy.

This is more than likely, for two reasons. England has already concluded a monetary agreement with Belgium. She is now discussing the question of the French and Dutch exchanges, and evidently means to create a sterling zone in the western countries which are now grouping together politically. This would imply a common currency union, and enhanced opportunities for trade among France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway which form the principal nucleus of what W. Lippmann defined as the Atlantic Group.

This group's currencies must however fix some exchange ratio with the currencies of other countries, including Italy.

Politically and economically this is not the best way to re-adjust Europe or to re-organise European economy. However, it is the policy now being pursued.

London has always exercised a sort of leadership in regard to Europe's banking, financial and - consequently - currency activity. She lost it temporarily between 192_ and 1930, and would now like to regain it.

London's international banking part consisted not only of deposits and savings of the whole world, and especially Europe, but also of the international leaders of the banking and financial world.

The Italian Mission will find, in its London contacts, that American and British plans do not concur as regards currency policy.

All are agreed that Europe's currencies must be stabilised. Such stabilisation however cannot at the outset be rigid and conclusive. Currencies must first be anchored to fluctuating standards. Cut-and-dried stabilisation at the outset might be a mistake and might come to grief. This is America's more logical policy.

America, Britain and some of the countries represented at Bretton Woods were the world's well-to-do countries. Though some of these countries have suffered damage, they have resources enough to build up their finances again. Thus the Bretton Woods discussions brought the use of gold to the more; gold will come into its own again in international financial relations, though with certain limitations and restrictions. Its use however is impossible so long as it remains in the hands of a few countries and is not distributed

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FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

among those interested in international trade. The 1922 International Conference at Genova had already replaced the gold system by a quasi-gold system. Even this however, came to grief during the 1929-1931 crisis. After the present war, neither gold nor quasi-gold systems will be either sufficient or possible.

The bone value of each country's currency, and international exchanges must be based on each country's production of staple commodities. This would apply particularly to the western European States, and to those on Europe's Eastern border, viz. Russia. Central European countries would in addition have to explore the following possibilities:

-temporary currency stabilisation
- short-term loans
-- investments by wealthier countries, either through long-term loans or through industrial and trading holdings.

This is the only way to provide instruments, machinery and buildings, resume production, and revive trade.

Once this has been done, the final value of currency can be established on a basis of each country's largest production of exportable staple commodities.

The reorganisation of European production should as far as possible be planned on unified lines. In any case, superfluous, unremunerative and inefficient industries should not be revived. We shall otherwise be paving the way for recurring crises, unemployment, commercial friction, and the revival of economic nationalism and autarchic policies. This would of course bring currency upheaval in its wake.

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THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness this morning granted private audience to: Cardinal Marchetti Selvaggiani, Vicar; Sig. Joaquim Pedro Salgado Filho, Brazilian Air Minister and his staff; General Brenillac and Col. Maurice Monuel; Col. Giuseppe Scuderi, Prof. Adalberto Parzini, Dr. Carmelo Margiano and Dott. Enrico Contardi.

(ORBIS)

SITUATION IN CATANIA STILL UNSETTLED - POLICE ENDEAVOUR TO KEEP ORDER - REINFORCEMENTS SENT

(from our correspondent)

Catania - Agitation still continued yesterday in Catania. There are no other victims beside Antonino Spampinato. Meetings are still being held however, some shops have been robbed, as also military buildings. Fires started at the Town Hall, conscription office, tax office, and Law Courts, have been extinguished. The archives were ransacked, and many documents destroyed.

Enquiries have now revealed that the manifestation had been pre-arranged by elements out to provoke grave disorders. There was fighting in hand-to-hand tussles, and hand-grenades were thrown, in the dock districts, near the port warehouses. Police reinforcements have been sent, and the situation is expected to be under control shortly. Public opinion regards the occurrence as another forceful act on the part of Sicilian separatist movement. Persons who led the assault and looting in Piazza del Carmine and Via Etna were shouting "Noteni", which is the separatist movement's watchword.

Minor incidents have occurred at Messina, Terla and Caltanissetta.

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CONGRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN ROME - VISIT TO THE POPE

Rome - Members of the United States Congress Military Affairs Committee now in Rome, as previously reported, this morning visited the American Red Cross and the troops' welfare centre. Accompanied by H.E. Myron Taylor they then visited His Holiness. This evening there will be a gala dinner at the Grand Hotel.

(ORBIS)

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CORRECTION

In the report of the Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial given in this morning's second issue, the wording in the last sentence reading "the President tells accused that he did not personally take over the Command of Naples, stating that, etc."; should read as follows: "the President tells accused that he did not personally take over the Command of Naples, and the accused states in reply that etc.".

(ORBIS)

CONCLUSION OF SECOND HEARING OF PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO TRIAL - WAS THERE A DEFENCE PLAN FOR NAPLES ? PENTIMALLI SAYS NO, BUT DEL TETTO DISAGREES.

Rome - After about half-an-hour's break, the Court re-enters, and the Public Prosecutor raises certain points.

General Riccardo Pentimalli explains that he ordered the troops to keep to barracks, so that they should be readily available. This order, he says, did not countermand the other order to resist. He says he did not ascertain whether there was a defence plan for Naples, because this came under the garrison commander's authority? He finally confirms he advised Del Tetto not to show himself about Naples, as the population would otherwise have lynched him.

Counsels for the defence now speak. Avv. Francesco Arcamone, acting for Del Tetto, asks General Pentimalli for explanations on the defence of the coast and the city of Naples. Accused replies that no thought could be given to a defence plan in the days following the armistice, as the coastal defence troops had dispersed, and those 2748 quartered in Naples were controlled by the Germans.

Replying to Avv. Carlo Miraballa, accused denies the existence of a defence plan for the "landward front" and says that the city had not a single gun. He finally declares that he took over the command of the Army Corps in Naples from Gen. Navarrini, because the latter was a convinced fascist and nazi.

At this juncture, counsel for Gen. Del Tetto requests that his client be allowed to make a statement; the request is granted. Del Tetto declares that his predecessor, Gen. Frignani, never gave him defence plan for outside and inside the city of Naples; on the other hand, "botte" plan provided for any threat, whether from outside or inside. If new defence plans had to be drawn up, this should have been done by higher commands and not by him.

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General Pentimalli finally states that he borrowed a pair of civilian trousers and a shirt when he left his last command. Had he worn his uniform, the Germans would certainly have stopped him.

At the end of General Pentimalli's cross-examination, viz. 12.45 A.M., the president declares the hearing over and adjourns proceedings till tomorrow at 9.30 A.M. Witnesses had in fact been summoned for December 16.

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

Mr. Major LICKEL FIELDEN
A. C.
Palazzo 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

BARBAROUS NAZI SYSTEMS TO MAKE PARTISANS SQUEAL

Rome-

Luigi Frigo is in Rome. He has organized partisan bands for the underground front. He had been sentenced to death at Via Tasso after a long period of imprisonment and saved his life because the Allies arrived just in time. He stated that he knows of the barbarous nazi methods used to make people talk because he tried them himself and has also heard of them from others that saw patriots tortured. Amongst these jailers there is a dalmatian well known for having, together with a croatian, tortured patriots in Via Tasso at Rome, at Florence and at present at Milan. The S.S. are famous for their inventig tortures that go from whipping a man until the blood streams out, to cutting the sole of the feet and sprinkling it with winegar and salt. The nazis are more refined torturers that the most refined orientals ones and prefer "sleep tuture". That is they do not let the man sleep even one moment after days and days that he has not had a wink of sleep; The pneumatic torture, which consists in shutting the man in a small hermetic cell and sucking out the air gradually; the infernal road which consists in making the man run from one corner of the room to the other by whipping him until he falls down exhausted; pushing fire-red pins under the nails; hammering the fleshy end of the fingers with a hammer until soft and even crushing wrist bones with big pincers. These are the two well known methods by which Hitler wants to civilize the world. (ORBIS)

THORTON WILDER ORGANIZES MEDITERRANEAN SHOW AT CASERTA

Caserta- (from our correspondent)

Thorton Wilder, famous American writer and dramatist has arrived in Italy with the Allied troops. He wrote "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" and the play "Our City" which has been represented in the most important theaters of the world. Now he is at Caserta where there is one of the most beautiful and grandiose Italian Royal Palaces. It was built by the great

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architect Vanvitelli for the Bourbons. Thorton Wilder has organized a most successful show in the theater of this Palace. He chose the actors among the GIs with his and his play was most successful.
He stated to some friends that he expects to come to Rome the coming year as he has many friends here and is very popular. (ORBIS)

APPOINTMENTS OF SPANISH BISHOPS
Vatican City-
The Pope has promoted to the Burgos Cathedral Rev. Luciano Perez y Platero, Bishop of Segovia whore Daniele Lorente y Federico Bishop of Dafnusia has been transferred to; Francesco Cavero y Torme, Vicar General of Granada to Coria, Don Saturnino Rubio y Montel of the S. Nicola parish at Miranda dell'Ebro (Calahorra) to the Osma Cathedral. (ORBIS)

GONZALES' STATEMENTS ON SPAIN
Rome- Prof. Alonzo Gonzales of the Spanish Embassy, questioned on the rumours concerning theSpanish situation, stated to the Orbis:
"In Roman Spanish circles the rumours of the Falangist Govt. crisis are considered ridiculous and false. It is believed that these news were spread to test Spanish public opinion. Its reaction has not been favourable to Spanish exiles and outlaws as one can also see in news published by Washington and then by the Tempo Dec; 12th. As for the armed fighting on the Pyrenees border it was only little things of no importance caused by irregular soldiers that crossed the border to find food, authorized Roman Spanish circles state". (ORBIS)

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ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

(1)
Major JACK P. EVAGGOS
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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PRESS REVIEW

RICOSTRUZIONE In an article entitled "The Drama of Labour" states that every age has its drama. The drama of the first industrial revolution consisted in the working masses concentrating in towns; to-day's drama is played by the whole working world, which has the leading role in present-day history. This world demands economic, political and moral adjustment; now and for the future. The drama was in progress when Fascism started; Fascism ignored it. That is why there is no Fascist political theory to be eliminated; there are only certain criminals to be dealt with, and certain oligarchies to be suppressed. Precisely because it ignored this drama, Fascism called a halt to the progress of two peoples, and filled up the time by oppressing them. Now, while the struggle against Fascism takes on its real aspect, viz., military, the drama calls for an urgent solution. We do not feel however, concludes the paper, that dogmatic socialism or Russian-inspired communism are likely to afford a solution.

IL QUOTIDIANO - Discussing England's policy, and the spheres of influence into which the world should be divided, the paper states that, if this is so, Italy would come into the British sphere of influence. This would raise an issue which would be ideological in character, but of incalculable practical bearing. The sphere of influence concept would have to be reconciled with the principle of self-decision, whereby peoples are masters of their own destiny, according to democratic tenets. The problem, says the paper, was raised by Nazism immediately prior to the war. Let us assume that certain western European countries evolve towards communism; this would mean a substantial expansion of Soviet influence. What, asks the paper, could Great Britain oppose to this ? Direct intervention in the various European countries home politics ? A contrary effect, at least morally, would probably be achieved. Or, direct agreements with Russia on the lines of the one vainly sought after in 1939 ? The issue is grave, for it affects the very basis of democracy. The newspaper concludes that the remedy lies in a sincere international organization. To be efficient, such an organisation should be based on a common ideal, accepted by all; such, unfortunately, is not the case.

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FOURTH ISSUE

DEL TETTO AND PENTIMALLI TRIAL
DEMURRERS REJECTED -- "I SWEAR, ON THEY EYES OF MY SON, IT IS FALSE" SAYS GENERAL ETTORE DEL TETTO - ACCUSED ENDS HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION BY BURSTING INTO TEARS

Rome - The Court resumes the hearing at 11.20, exactly one hour after adjourning.

The President, H.E. Lorenzo Maroni, reads the High Court of Justice's motives for rejecting the demurrer raised by counsel for the defence. The hearing therefore proceeds at once, and the first to be called for cross-examination is Ettore del Tetto.

Accused declares his authority only comprised the city of Naples, and his task consisted in maintaining public order and discipline, and arrange mobilisation; he had received the territorial command of the XIX Army Corps of Naples on August 16 1943, but had actually taken over only on September 1.

The President asks accused to state exactly how many men he had; accused replies that, on paper, the force amounted to about 6000; actually he only had 2000 at the utmost; 3700 men had been told off for public order; 200 were on inside duty. Moreover, of the 2000 men, a large portion had been cut off by the Germans on the night of September 9.

The President then reads the famous memorandum 44, and asks the accused for an explanation. According to this memorandum, guerrilla warfare should have been started about September 5. On that day, in the morning, Del Tetto received it, and communicated its contents verbally to his officers, whom he requested to see that it was properly carried out. The armistice was however unexpectedly announced on September 8, leaving no time for the preparations to be completed.

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"But you were in Command over since the 16th, and not two days before the armistice", says the President, "it was therefore your duty to make timely arrangements for a plan of defence".

"I never commanded Naples", replies Del Tetto, "because there was General Fricchione, and I was not acquainted with the plans of defence".

"But we were at war with the allies, and it is impossible there should have been no pre-arranged plan", retorts the President.

"I had the territorial command of Naples; Naples formed part of the coastal belt; hence it was only a locality, and not a

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Stronghold Command. Coastal Command was held by General Marino. I had no operative authority; I was confined to discipline and local arrangements; General Marino had operative command. Higher Command should have issued instructions in regard to defence operations. Moreover, I had few officers and untrained troops", replies Del Tetto.

Accused goes on to say that lack of time prevented him from enquiring whether anything definite had been done to carry out memorandum 44, about which his colonels were to report to him. There was not the slightest hint of an armistice; had there been any presentiment, the miracle of getting the plans working in forty-eight hours might have been accomplished. It would also have been necessary to modify plan Beta, so as to have more troops available.

The President puts it to the accused that he misconstrued Memorandum 44 and Badoglio's broadcast instructions, and that he endeavoured to disarm the Germans by honeyed words, instead of resisting. The President further puts it to Del Tetto that on the night of September 9 he issued an order that German troops be treated with the utmost deference:

"I swear to you, on the eyes of my son; it is false !", cried the accused. "Then who issued it?" asks the President. "The fifth column or the Germans". "Colonel Feoluccio?" "It may be", replies Del Tetto, "as he is now in the North". "As a matter of fact", Del Tetto goes on, "the order was preposterous, as it was directed to units not under my command. Moreover it would have been absolutely impossible for me, with a single telephone line of the Prefettura, to issue so many telephone-messages as I2742 am charged with ! Its contents and protocol number are also absurd, and prove that the message was compiled by an incompetent person".

The President then quotes statements by General Mario Arisio, to the effect that the question of the telephone-message, which has not been conclusively proved, in no way lessens the responsibility of the accused, for there was not even the suggestion of resistance to the Germans. Had resistance been arranged, things would have gone very differently. General Del Tetto is charged with having sent Col. Di Stefano to the German commanders in order to induce them to abandon occupied positions. The

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President then took what happened on September 9.

Del Tetto declares he was only acquainted with events around Naples. As soon as he learnt that Camaldoli and the Pozzuoli gun emplacements had been occupied, he immediately ordered the positions to be retaken. The Germans withdrew, but returned in large numbers shortly afterwards; their tanks could not be beaten off with rifles. A couple of days were needed to collect and organise new forces. To take the Camaldoli position in such circumstances was tantamount to sending men to the slaughter, with no hope of achieving the aim.

As regards evacuation of the Germans, General Del Tetto declares that this was done following on a German ultimatum which threatened reprisals on the population had the building not been abandoned.

"The civilians would have paid", says Del Tetto, "and I gave the order so as to avoid something worse, as I was responsible for the city and hence for the population too !"

PROSECUTION AND DEFENCE - DEL TETTO RECALLED

The President reads a number of facts concerning violent German action, against which Del Tetto gave no orders to react. Accused replied that he had no authority as regards territory and troops; he was only empowered to deal with the city.

Del Tetto then gives a detailed account of the meeting he held with various garrison commanders; it was at this meeting that General Pentimalli expressed the view that it would be expedient to get in touch with the Allies. This was done by a phone-message of Admiral Ceccti. The American commander replied that he accepted the proposal of a landing north of Naples - with the object of taking the Germans in the rear - but he awaited certain information which Del Tetto requested his subordinates to supply, concerning the positions of anti-aircraft and coastal batteries, German troops, etc. Del Tetto offered to go personally to Salerno, to press his request for American action. Admiral Oscard, whom he had requested for a motor-launch, replied that all he had was two "guardian angels" represented by two naval commanders; he had no motor-launch.

Accused then gives explanations regarding the permit to release a hundred German prisoners, and states this was done on the advice of General Radice, as a conciliatory move and to avoid the rounding-up of civilians. As regards the institution of mixed patrols, the General explains that these were organised with a view to prevent untoward incidents and maintain public order, especially as an American landing was expected. Even one additional day of calm would have been so much to the good.

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Generals Del Tetto then states that he drew up the draft of the proclamation, threatening the arrest of citizens and their detention as hostages, should there be any act of hostility against the Germans, because shots had been fired by irresponsible elements belonging to no patriot formation. Such acts might have led to a slaughter of the population. He persists in his statement that the proclamation was only drafted, and he gave no order to have it posted up.

The proceedings draw to a close. The General tells the episode concerning his abandonment of his post. He says that the Germans had twice attempted to capture him; they had relinquished the idea only because of offensive measures which had been adopted. On the afternoon of September 11, he was warned that Germans would come in greater strength; his transfer having been authorised by the higher command, and as he was moreover tired and ill, he accepted the hospitality of a relative of one of his colonels. On September 16 he took refuge in the monastery of Le Palme. Col Tetto admits it was a grave error to abandon his command without having made arrangements for liaison with his subordinate commands.

The President then reads the conclusions of the enquiry report drawn up by Army Corps Commander Mario Arisio who was in charge of the 19th Army Corps. Those conclusions speak acerbly of General del Tetto's military conduct, and end by accusing him of abandoning his post.

Accused finally denies having had connections with the Germans, and states he was placed under investigation by the Minister Soorza, because he was hostile to the war and to the Germans; he states he had no contacts with the German commander in Naples, Col. Scholl.

General Del Tetto enumerates the numerous duties he had to carry out simultaneously while in Naples, which left him no time to spare for cultivating German friendships. With a break in his voice which sounds like a sob, he loudly declares that he is not guilty and is not a Fascist-minded officer.

At this point the President declares the cross-examination at an end. The Crown Attorney requests that proceedings be adjourned till to-morrow; the President adjourns the hearing at 13.15, and announces its resumption for 9.30 to-morrow Friday.

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

Spett. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
A.M.C.
Palazzo 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: Mons. Costantini, Secretary of Propaganda Fide; Mons. Ottaviani, Assessor of the Sacred Office; Mons. Ferri, Bishop of Montalto; Marchese Eduardo Persichetti Ugolini di Castelcolbuccaro.

(ORBIS)

STATEMENTS BY FILIBERTO FERRO MEMBER OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT EXECUTIVE

Rome - An "ORBIS" sub-editor has interviewed Filiberto Ferro, and put three questions to him: 1) What are the Movement's aims; 2) How do they intend to achieve them; 3) How does the Movement differ from the Italian Communist Party.

His reply was as follows:

" Ours is not a Party; it is a Movement. We are Marxists, and opposed to any form of dictatorship. Hence ideologically there is no actual difference between us and the Italian Communist Party. Any difference there is, lies in the field of practical policy, i.e. the means to attain our common objectives. It is entirely mistaken to say that our Movement has ever had trotzkist tendencies.

" The Movement started in Italy on July 25 1943 with the purpose of preventing a disorderly situation arising in Italy. With this object we succeeded in gathering to the Movement all dissident groups of the leftist parties, whatever the reason for their dissidence. Our next object was to shape these men's political conscience, by means of lectures, pamphlets and other publications.

We might be defined as a "School of political training". This is our main purpose at present. Raising the standard of Italians' political conscience would mean a great step towards solving the grave moral and economic problems now besetting Italy.

" As regards our development, we are proud to be able to say that, although outside the National Liberation Committee, our partisan bands were perfectly organised by the 8 September and began functioning then. We took an active in Roman clandestine resistance; and 92 of our members were killed in Rome alone".

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THIRD ISSUE

DR. WILLI NIX PRESIDENT OF GERMAN SOUTH-EUROPEAN ANTINAZI CENTRE DESCRIBES HIS ACTIVITY

Rome - The German antinazi League in Rome was actually founded in September 1942, says its President Dr. Willi Nix.

Dr. Nix's antinazi activity dates back to 1932 when he founded an antinazi and anticommunist newspaper to fight the budding hitlerite movement.

On Hitler's rise to power, the paper was suppressed, and shortly after, Nix was placed in a concentration camp, whence he managed to escape, and at the time of the Anschluss, crossed the frontier into Italy. It was only in 1942 that Nix succeeded in getting his antinazi propaganda activities in North Italian towns into definite shape; together with a group of German friends who, like himself, were living in exile, he founded the "Rome antinazi League".

At the beginning of 1943, the League contacts all the Italian party clandestine organisations.

During the German occupation of Rome, the League passed through a difficult ordeal. However, from its premises in an extraterritorial house in the vicinity of the Vatican, it maintained liaison with the various members, and whenever possible, afforded material relief. At present, although not officially recognised, the League, through its President, maintains contact with the Allied authorities, whose support and assistance is always forthcoming, in answer to the League's frequent requests.

"The fundamental ideals of the League's members", Dr. Nix told us "are essentially the same as those I upheld in 1932 in the newspaper which Hitler caused to be suppressed".

That is to say, the League is democratic and federalist, antinazi, Catholic.

Along these lines it now operates, through the medium of newspapers, and the direct political training of its members for their future tasks. Meetings are held, and leaflets and booklets distributed.

The League's officers endeavour whenever possible to promote assistance and relief for German political victims. 2738

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THIRD ISSUE

(Note for correspondents)

INTERPRETATION OF LEFTIST VIEWPOINT
ON RECENT MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Rome - Official Italian political developments afford certain features which may be of interest in construing "leftist" parties' viewpoints in regard to the recent ministerial crisis.

In the first place, one of the reasons underlying the stiffened attitude of the leftists (especially Socialists and Actionists) may very likely consist in these parties' allegation that Bonomi's new Government is prevalently "rightist". It is pointed out in some quarters that this view has been strengthened by the intervention of Mr. Eden and Mr. Churchill, and, what is more, that such intervention has shifted the right-left quarrel from the sphere of home, to that of international, politics. This, it is claimed, is borne out by the leftist paper's description of proceedings in the Commons, during the Premier's speech, and the subsequent vote.

Leftist circles further claim that the conservative tendency came to a head after passing through successive stages, viz., support to Badoglio after June 5, the Sforza affair, the appointment of a liberal, Count Carandini, as Ambassador to London. Speculation has also centred round advice which Sir Noel Charles is rumoured to have given to Demochristian leaders, to the effect that they should over-ride leftist objections in their own party, and support Bonomi. Counter-measures adopted by the left-wing parties aimed at safeguarding the independence of the National Committee of Liberation (which is regarded as the nucleus of the Constituent Assembly) apparently consist in the withdrawal of Socialists and Actionists from the new Government, and the entrance into the latter of the Communist Party.

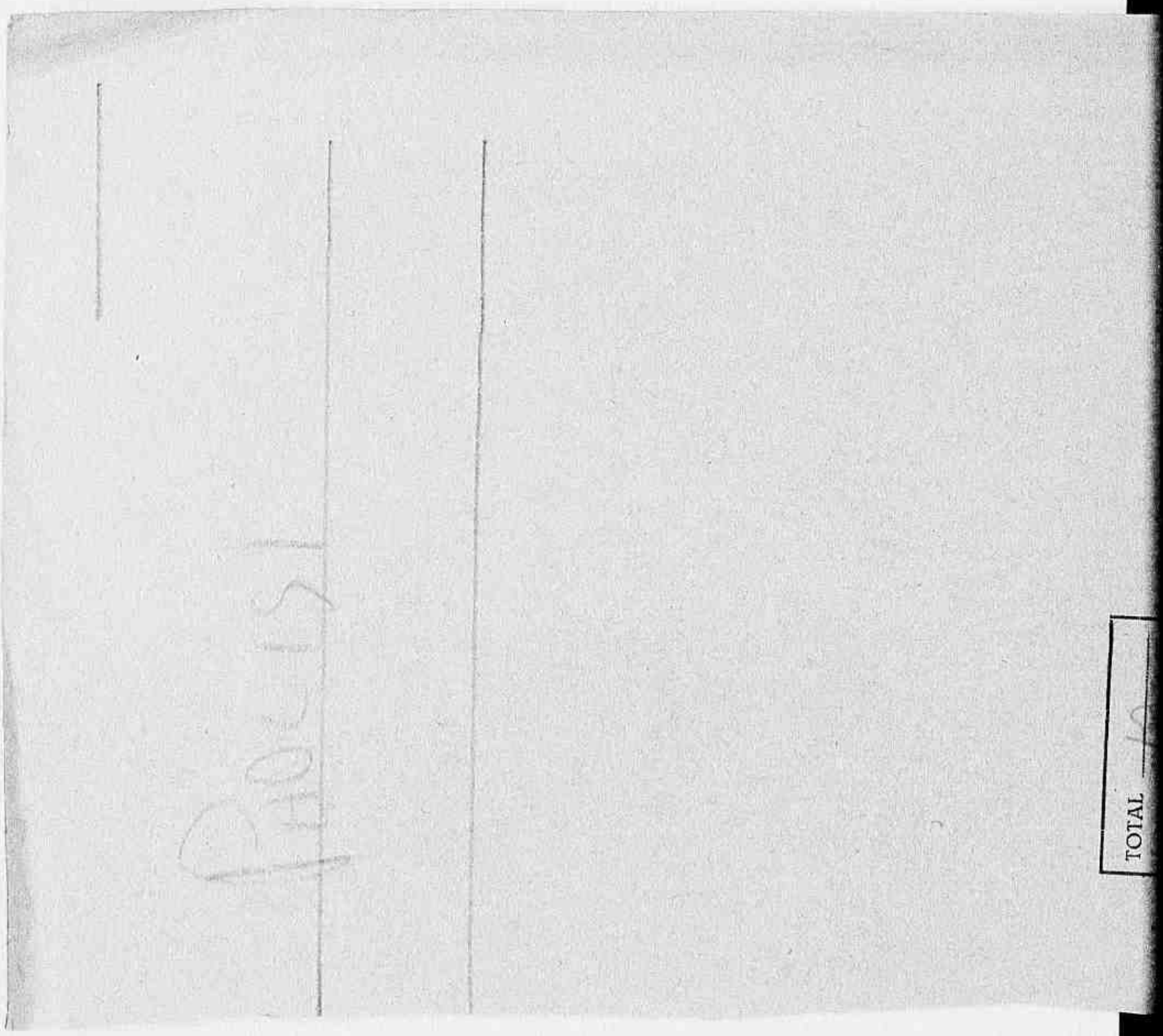
Communist adhesion is said in fact to have formed the subject of the last discussion between the Socialist and Communist Executives. Likewise, in the course of a previous talk between the Actionist Lussu and Togliatti, the former is reported to have pledged Actionist support to Socialists in their decision. Under the circumstances, therefore, the natural inference is that no split exists between socialists and communists. The latter would merely have to use their Government position to safeguard the goals so far achieved by leftist parties. It is further expected that Nenni

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