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Information
Jan. 1945

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Vol. 4 1/2

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Information Vol 4

Jan. 1945

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al **SI:**

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento
Tempo

DUBLIN N° 647 January 31, 1945
2000 h.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL CIRCLES VERY RESERVED
ABOUT OBJECT OF HOPKIN'S VISIT TO ROME.

(By our Diplomatic Correspondent.)

Concerning the reasons and the results of the hurried visit to Rome by Mr. Harry Hopkins, a very reserved attitude is maintained in responsible circles. A great part of the curiosity has however been assuaged by the Press Conference held by Mr. Hopkins for Anglo-American journalists at the Barberini Palace.

It is believed that Mr. Hopkins expressed in Vatican as well as in Italian circles, the desire of President Roosevelt to start facing immediately, gradually but decisively, the problems of the peace and the ordering of post-war Europe. Among the problems, the systemization of Italy has also to be considered; this forms part of the larger problem of the Mediterranean Region approached so far above all, in relation to the necessities of the war in progress and entrusted to Great Britain as the most interested power. Mr. Hopkins is believed to have been charged by the President to ascertain the Vatican view point and those of the French and Italian Governments, on the subject, in preparation for the meeting of the "Big Three", or as can be possible, a meeting of the three Foreign Ministers.

The interview of the President's representative with Foreign Minister De Gasperi was long and cordial, during the course of which the desire of Italy was reiterated of collaborating closely with the United Nations, and the pressing need was once more stated that they try and lighten the tragic economic and financial situation of the Country. Reference was believed also to have been made that it would be timely to keep Italy's position in mind, in the event of possible armistice negotiations with Germany, as she has been at war with that Country since October the 13th 1943.

SHARPLY VILLA ALDOBRANDINI MIGHT BECOME 3299
THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Negotiations are going on for the purchase, on the part of the

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Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley
Tass
United Press
International News
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3239

STANLEY VILLA ALDOBRANDINI MIGHT BECOME THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Negotiations are going on for the purchase, on the part of the British Government, of Villa Aldobrandini in Rome, which would be used as the official residence of the British Ambassador to the Quirinal, "SI" learns to-day.

At present the Ambassador's official residence is annexed to the Embassy offices, located for many years, in a Palace in Via XX Settembre, near Porta Pia.

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Villa Aldobrandini which overlooks Via Nazionale between Magnanapoli and the building of the Bank of Italy, is a splendid mansion erected by Cardinal Aldobrandini in the VIth Century. Until recently it was the H.Q. of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, which was founded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

As the Villa is not spacious enough, it is believed that only the official residence of the Ambassador could be established there. The various offices of the Embassy would be transferred somewhere else, as is the case with the Embassy of the U.S.A., whose offices are in the Margherita Palace, while the Ambassador's residence is in the Barberini Palace.

SIR NOEL CHARLES SERIOUSLY ILL.

Sir Noel Charles, representative of the British Government to Italy, is seriously ill since several days. He is suffering for an attack of poly-arthritis. His conditions aroused some concern and a specialist has been summoned from England.

The diplomatic duties of Sir Noel are at present carried out by Minister Counsellor Hopkinson.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE CITY OF ROME TO THE COLLECTION OF SUPPLIES FOR DEVASTATED REGIONS.

"The contribution made by the city of Rome to the collection of supplies for the war devastated regions has exceeded all expectations, showing the deep feeling of solidarity which animates our people, who have been so sorely tried by the sad vicissitudes of war"- declared to SI Dr. Giorgio Arborello, a member of the National Committee for the assistance of the devastated regions, which has organized this work under the patronage of the Italian Red Cross.

Up to date, it is conservatively estimated that the following offerings have been made in Rome: 5000 blankets, 40.000 articles of clothing, 2 tons of wool, mattresses and pillows, 120 pairs of shoes, money for the sum of 50.000 lire. A part of the material gathered has already been dispatched to the areas most badly hit. The work of collecting the supplies will finish tomorrow.

Apart from this, the Committee helped by the Ministry of the Treasury has bought 28.000 blankets, 14.000 of which have

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Apart from this, the Committee helped by the Ministry of the Treasury has bought 20.000 blankets, 14.000 of which have been already sent off, and is now negotiating for the buying of another 10.000 which, is thought, should be sufficient.

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500.000 ROMAN WOMEN ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Nearly 500.000 Roman women, according to a careful estimate, elaborated by a SI correspondent, will be able to avail themselves of the electoral right, following the decision adopted yesterday by the Bonomi Cabinet, to take part in the forthcoming local elections.

This estimate is based upon the date of the City Statistics Bureau, according to which the number of women eligible to vote is at present in Rome a little larger then that of male electors. In fact, the total number of the citizens of Rome over 21 years of age enjoying the right to vote, is about 900.000 or onemillion.

While the lists of male electors are virtually completed, those of female voters are being prepared now, somewhat hurriedly, so that they be ready for the impending local elections.

It is hoped that all the voters lists will be ready within three months in all the Communes of the Liberated Italy. Tons of printed matter, including books and various forms, have been distributed to the Communes, by using every means of transportation, including airplanes.

THE ITALIAN MONETARY PROBLEMS AND THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORT TO "ANCHOR" THE LIRA

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" The news of American source about the printing now going on in the U.S.A., of new bills for the Bank of Italy, - declared to-day to the Press Armando Rossini, Head of the Premier's Bonomi Press Bureau, - have somewhat impressed the Italian public.

"The story is true, but it does not justify any concern. The printing of new banknotes is necessary for replacing the paper currency now in circulation with new ones, as soon as the liberation of the provinces still occupied by the enemy shallbe completed.

"The substitution will lead to two objectives: 1) to ascertain [illegible] of the circulation, following the elimination

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"The substitution will lead to two objectives: 1) to ascertain the real consistency of the circulation, following the elimination of forgeries and manipulations carried out in Northern Italy and also following the eventual destructions in consequence of war operations; 2) to avoid that, after the liberation, banknotes already existing, or eventually new ones printed in Germany by using the old plates, arrive from abroad and increase the circulation.

"It is, therefore, a defensive measure, aiming to safeguard the genuiness of the circulation and its settlement.

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"Additional concern has its foundation on the financial situation. This has been sincerely clarified by the Treasury Minister and although serious, it does not justify any alarm. The circulation has been so far restrained. Although authorized to issue new banknotes for the amount of 11 milli[illegible] of lire, the Bank of Italy actually issued since June 4 new bills amounting only to 6 milliards. The anti-inflationist policy of the Italian Government will be carried out, as soon as possible, through the mobilization of savings and the reabsorbing of excess currency in circulation, and also through measures which will impose inevitable sacrifices upon the nation[illegible], under any form.

" For the monetary stabilization and for its promises, which is the settlement of the Budget on sound basis, the Treasury is now preparing the technically adequate means, and has confidence to be able to arrive to anchor our money to privileged foreign currencies through opening of credits and through the reconstruction of other active items of the payments balance, as well as through the participation in international monetary accords.

" In order that the financial situation may not deteriorate in the meantime, it is necessary to avoid all the avoidable expenditures and to eliminate all the eliminable burdens. Among the latter, the first place is taken by the burden caused by "political" prices, such as that of bread, which should be eliminated, but be somewhat limited in favour of the poorer and fixed-income classes.

The burden which, according to the interpretation given so far by the Allies to the Armistice clauses, should be carried by Italy, are the following:

1) The amount of the requisitions by the Allied troops bearing on our economy;

2) The amount of the Am-lire issued for soldiers' pay, for requisition, supplies for works and services. As is known, the amount of the Am-lire issued is so far 50 milliards. More than 10 milliards of Am-lire (of the 16 issued by the American Authorities) have been recently compensated by the opening of credit for the buying of goods in the United States. The crediting of 5 milliards has already materially taken place, while the crediting of a further five has been announced.

3) The amount of the supplies and various works ordered by

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3) The amount of the supplies, and various works ordered by the Allied Commands in Italy, whose bills should be paid by the Italian Government.

4) The amount of the works caused to be carried out by the Allied Commands in the yards and arsenals of the Italian State not paid for by the Allies.

" The Italian Government has pointed out that our economy and our circulation cannot bear such a large burden and having made its reservation from a legal point of view, has called the attention of the Allies to the fact that our country is putting up with sacrifices without equal, as Italian soil is the theatre of a

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struggle without quarter, during which the enemy, before surrendering, finishes his work of killing and destruction.

"The Government has, therefore, requested that all the Amlire issued or to be issued have a counterpart in dollars or in sterling, and that all the payments made or to be made by the Italian Government for requisitions, various works, orders for industrial supplies, and works in our arsenals have an equal counterpart.

" The Government, however, has admitted that Italy should continue to be responsible for the war expenditure for the Italian troops that are fighting at the front.

The Italian Government hopes that its requests will be taken into kind consideration by the Allies, as they are assisted by having a foundation of justice. The Quintieri-Mattioli Mission is negotiating in the U.S.A. with this end in view.

"Therefore, the very recent jump in the price of shares on the Stock Exchange on the lines of what happend in North Italy, and the rise of valued currency on the Black Market, are not justified, so much so, that the Government counts on reconstituting its reserves on less onerous conditions than those of the present market."

THE PRESENT S[illegible] FRANCO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

(From our diplomatic correspondent)

The negotiations for the resumption of the relations between France and Italy have progressed yesterday in a way that could be termed decisive, according to reports from usually well informed source. The Cabinet has, in fact, approved the text of notes to be exchanged, as proposed by France, in which the re-establishment of Diplomatic and Consular relations between the two Nations will be accomplished.

Accordingly to what has leaked, Italy would recognize, through this exchange of notes, the annulment of the 1896 Conventions for Tunisia, which has already taken place by unilateral proclamation of the French Government. The latter, on its part, would put an end to the policy of [illegible]expropriation of Italian goods and interests in the Protectorate.

The status of Italians in Tunisia would be defined at the end od the hostilities, in accordance with the international law.

Should no difficulty arise, as does not in any case seem probable, the official communiqué on the resumption of the relations [illegible] countries, which would be followed by an exchange

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Should no difficulty arise, as does not in any case seem probable, the official communiqué on the resumption of the relations between the two countries, which would be followed by an exchange of Ambassadors, should be made possible within the first fortnight of February.

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Tempo

BULLETIN No 616 — January 31, 1945. 1600 h.

ROATTA-SUVICH TRIAL.
(Continuation)

PRESIDENT."Is it true you were summoned by Ciano and Anfuso to Rome after the Rosselli murder?"

Emanuele."I was summoned to Rome, and I took along with me Major Navale who reported that Rosselli had been killed with the help of the "Cagoulards". I had the impression on that occasion that the Rosselli murder had been ordered by Ciano and that Mussolini was unaware of this. Ciano as well as Anfuso were worrying about what the head of the Government would think of the murder."

Emanuele goes on giving a detailed account of the arrest of the Italian Captain Roux accused of espionage in Germany. To save Roux from being executed by shooting Roatta ordered the arrest of a number of German spies in Italy. "As far as I know this is the only contact Roatta had with the Germans" Emanuele affirms.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: "Did Anfuso contact with the French "Cagoulards" before the Rosselli murder?"

EMANUELE: "I cannot specify it exactly. But it is probable that contacts might have occurred previously to the Rosselli affair."

MASTROIANNI: (defending counsel)"Did you know Rosselli was engaging men and collecting arms for Red Spain?"

EMANUELE: "I was told so. I was told also that Rosselli's activities were of a military nature."

MASTROIANNI:"Was the Rosselli murder part of a general plan for sabotages?"

EMANUELE: "Orders of a general nature were given out first. The specific order for eliminating Rosselli came later."

A discussion follows between the lawyers on the exact meaning of the word "eliminate" used in the order given in the Rosselli case. Then Colonel Emanuele turns to speak about sabotage activities carried out in the Mediterranean area during the Spanish Civil War, and specifies that most of the saboteurs were recruited by Major Navale in the port of Genoa. As for the attempt against the Narbonne express in which Catalan personalities and officers

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Stars and Stripes
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Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
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Emanuele affirms it was only projected and never carried out. The defendant goes on to state he left the SIM in 1941 to take over the command of the Carabinieri Legion in Padua.

PRESIDENT: "Is it true General Carboni then Commander of the SIM affirmed you were not suitable for espionage services?"

EMANUELE: "Carboni realised at a certain moment I was not following his directives which were essentially political. Ciano had placed him in command to the effect he would get rid of political men annoying the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The President recalls to Emanuele charges of misbehavious brought against him: for instance the permit given to Major Navale to run a prostitution house under the cover it might be useful for counter espionage activities.

EMANUELE: "I am in the position to produce evidences all this is a result of an intrigue which was plotted against me."

Replying to a question put by the defending counsel Emanuele states he served in Sicily under Prefect Mori who was supposedly assigned to the island to quell down the Mafia. In reality Prefect Mori was charged with compelling Sicily to be subservient to Fascism. When he realised the true nature of Mori's task he was removed by the latter.

MASTROIANNI (defending counsel) "Did Ciano and Infuso extend to you any help when you were being persecuted by these superiors of yours in 1940-41?"

EMANUELE: "NO. When I was dismissed I was even prevented from getting a civilian job."

The interrogation is over for to-day. The trial resumes to-morrow at 10.00 hours.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISING IN ROME AREA.

The labour situation has slightly improved in Rome and surrounding districts in the last two days especially in the building industry, "SI" learns to-day. It is estimated that more than 5,000 brick layers and day labourers have been re-employed in Rome and province for house and public edifice repair works. Thousands of workers are employed at the dependancy of the Allies. Hence the less unemployment is still widespread in every trade and workers' conditions are on the whole precarious since salaries and wages went up 337% as against 1070% increase in the cost of living in the period comprised between November 1940 and December 1944.

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BULLETIN Nº 646 HQ Nº 8 January 31,1945.
1900 h.

COLLABORATIONIST CONDEMNED TO SERVE
30 YEARS.

Salvatore Morelli, 47, police agent was sentenced today to 30 years imprisonment on charges of collaborationism being found guilty by the Military Tribunal of Rome. Morello was accused of having betrayed the late partisan Ferdinando Agnini, a 19 years old student who consigned to the defendant a note to be forwarded to his father asking him to save other partisans from the SS raids.

Morello was accused of handing over the note to SS causing the arrest of Agnini's father who was editing an underground paper. Ferdinando Agnini was killed in the Ardeatine caves massacre. The defendant denied having consigned the note affirming that the partisan had left the note on the table. The defendant was found guilty following the testimony given by two Italian SS auxiliaries who are being detained in Regina Coeli at present. The Public Prosecutor asked for the death penalty, but the Court granting the extenuating circumstances fixed the sentence at 30 years imprisonment and degradation. Morello had appealed to the Court of Cassation.

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Chicago Sun
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Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 645 JANUARY.31.1945
1300 hrs.

MUSSOLINI'S MINISTRIES READY TO MOVE FEARING A GENERAL UPHEAVAL IN NORTH ITALY.

Fearing a general upheaval in Northern Italy, the various Ministries of the puppet Mussolini's Government are ready to be transferred elsewhere, according to informations from the Northern Committee of National Liberation.

The Ministries are at present scattered in various cities (Salò, Venice, Verona, Cremona, Brescia etc.); They would move towards the Swiss boundary, establishing their temporary Headquarters in small towns of the Prealpine Valleys.

It is believed that the decision of moving all Government offices has been taken following the crushing Russian offensive and the attacks launched by Eisenhower's Armed Forces.

YOUNG ITALIAN JEWS TO SETTLE IN PALESTINA.

The first groups of young Italian Jews will leave by the end of February for Palestine, where they will work and permanently settle.

They have attended special training courses organised in Bari, Santa Maria (Bari), and Rome by the Provisional Central Committee of the "Italian Chalùz" (Juvenile Sionist Association).

The head of the Chalùz schools and training camps are members of said Provisional Committee.

3132

NAVY UNDERSECRETARY LEFT FOR NAPLES AND TARANTO.

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

Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN Nº 645

JANUARY.31.1945
1300 hrs.

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NAVY UNDERSECRETARY LEFT FOR NAPLES AND TARANTO.

Navy UnderSecretary Carlo Bassano left for Naples and Taranto, where he will inspect the Navy Arsenals.

During his stay Bassano will address the Arsenal workers.

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

THE ROATTA TRIAL.

The questioning of Fulvio Suvich and Francesco Jacomoni being finished and all other defendants of this section of the trial being absent, this morning the High Court of Justice commenced the cross-examination of the other group of defendants, those accused for their activity in connection with the SIM (Italian Army Intelligence Service), that Mussolini had transformed into an organ of Fascist espionage.

The first to be questioned is Colonel Sante Emanuele, formerly of the Carabinieri Corps and head of the "Monsignore" branch of the SIM.

He is charged, according to art. 3 of the Law 27 July 1944, of having contributed to maintain Fascism in power by organizing, in agreement with Galeazzo Ciano, terroristic acts abroad and attempts aiming to sabotage the afflux of supplies to Spain during the Civil War.

Emanuele, who is tall, pale, and wears golden glasses, looks a very intelligent and keen person. He has always been kept separated from other defendants. It seems, in fact, that during the preliminary proceedings, he made some disclosures which had a remarkable bearing on the responsability of other officers of the SIM. He is the only one kept in Regina Coeli prison, while the other co-defendants are in Clinics or detained at Fort Boccea, in the outskirts of Rome.

While Emanuele takes his seat, in front of the President, the Clerk of the Court reads the long list of charges: shipwrecks, killings, railroad disasters, arson, destruction of bridges and attempts to spread epidemics.

Among the 16 specific charges, the most serious are those referring to the killing of Carlo and Nello Rosselli and the help Emanuele gave to impede the identification of the murderers of the Russian subject Nakitine, who was killed near Ventimiglia.

In all those charges the name of Galeazzo Ciano is always referred to, as the instigator of all the crimes.

EMANUELE declares that from 1934 to 1940 he was atta-

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

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EMANUELE declares that from 1934 to 1940 he was attached to SIM. He speaks in a low voice and with a marked Sicilian accent. Was born in Nicosia (Province of Enna) in 1893.

As the defendant claims that his activity was of military character, the President promptly objects : - Do you think that the spreading of bacilli and epidemics or the use of poisons for suppressing "embarassing persons" are acts of war?

0508

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

EMANUELE : " The modern warfare, unfortunately, avails itself of any means. Moreover the act you are referring to were not carried out.

PRESIDENT : " But were detailedly prepared.

EMANUELE also explains how the counterespionage service was detached from the SIM and became an autonomous service under his command. He states that since 1940 the SIM was under the command of General Mario Roatta, of General Tripiccione, of General Carboni, and of Colonel Angioi.

During the Spanish war, while Roatta was occupied in the Command of a Unit, Emanuele received his orders from Colonel Angioi.

PRESIDENT : " Even then he acted on behalf of Roatta as head of the SIM.

EMANUELE : " I have already said that Roatta was the nominal head of this service.

When speaking about the Ethiopian war, Emanuele tells of the part played by him in bloking the supply of arms to Ethiopia ; he sent an expert and two officers of the Carabinieri travelling around Europe with the sum of 50,000,000 lire, to stop the consignements of arms that the manufacturers had prepared for Ethiopia.

He declares that he made the acquintance of Yacir Bey, who planned to"buy" and deliver to Italy the Negus, upon a compensation of 100 million lire, when Belgian lawyer Charles Antoine Ausiaux attempted to blackmail the Italian Government by threatening to reveal the affair.

When UnderSecretary Pariani showed to him the copies of the papers that the Foreign Office had forwarded to the Italian Minister In Bruxelles, Emanuele had the impression that Yacir Bey, and Ausiaux had agreed in order to blackmail the Italian Government.

EMANUELE : " As far as my activity during the Spanish war is concerned, I want to say that the whole of the operations aimed to weaken the enemy power and such aim had to be attained by means of sabotage. For this I received orders by Colonel Angioi, and I had also the order to "eliminate" the activity of Carlo Rosselli, organizer of Italian

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

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PRESIDENT : "But with your approval!

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

EMANUELE : " About the agent "Francesco", stationed in our Consulate at Marseilles, I know that such a person, who was disguised as a commercial agent, was Captain Manlio Petragnani.

The defendant is now being questioned about the "operation" that aimed to eliminate the anti-Fascist Benomini, he states that this was "Francesco's business" namely Petragnani's, and that the crime was planned without his participation.

Then the Rosselli affair is being discussed.

EMANUELE : " I received an order from Angioi to "eliminate" Carlo Rosselli, and I passed it on to the head of the section at Turin, Navale, and then disinterested myself of it. Apart from this, without the intervention of the French "Cagoulards" belonging to a Fascist movement in France, it wouldn't have been possible.

PRESIDENT : " But you knew about an interview which had taken place at MonteCarlo between Navale and a French officer, during which the killing was arranged and the price was paid : one hundred muskets, And this appears from a statement of yours.

EMANUELE :" And what difference does this make?

PRESIDENT: " The difference is, that you gave orders to Navale to have Rosselli murdered! You said as well, that the order was given him by Anfuso, Chef de Cabinet to Ciano."

During the reading of the records proving this, it appears that Emanuele was at first designated as the "Epurator" which causes laughter among those present. The friendship of Emanuel with Ciano and Anfuso is a burning question, which provoked lively reaction on the part of Emanuele's counsel, Ottavio Mastrojanni.

(to be continued)

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

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3189

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

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N°634 JANUARY.31.1945
1000 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Italian women given the right to vote. Age limit 21 years.
Local elections coming up late Spring.
UNITA'. Communist.

322 top ranking state officials placed on retirement list.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Bread price discussed.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Hopkins received by Pope PIUS. The personal representative of President Roosevelt confers with De Gasperi. His press statement on Italy.
IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO. Indipendent.

Labor Congress debates in Naples.
IL LAVORO. I.G.C.L.

The Big Three Conference will be held in Rome?
ITALIA NUOVA. Monarchist.

DRASTIC FINANCIAL MEASURES MUST COME BEFORE RAISING BREAD PRICE.

"It is true that the political price of bread is contributing to the monetary inflation, but Government expenditures for it represent only one tenth of the 150

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

Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
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Il Globo
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DRASTIC FINANCIAL MEASURES MUST COME BEFORE RAISING BREAD PRICE.

"It is true that the political price of bread is contributing to the monetary inflation, but Government expenditures for it represent only one tenth of the 150 billions state deficit", AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party writes.

"A bread price's raise would determine a general increase in the black market. The only possible solution consists in stabilizing the purchasing power of the Italian wages through drastic financial and monetary measures."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

WOMEN SUFFRAGE IS A VINDICATION OF A RIGHT SOCIALISTS SAY.

"The granting of the right to vote is a vindication of the dignity of the Italian women," AVANTI!,Socialist, writes.

"There is a pessimistic school of thought which senses a catastrophe in every innovation. There is an optimistic school of thought which considers as revolutionary every innovation. Either are wrong. The problem confronting the masses parties to-day consists in organizing the Italian women and engage their interest in political and social affairs. It is no question of diverting the Italian women from home duties. On the contrary the Italian women should be actuated by practical reasons to defend her home by contributing to the struggle for Democracy and Socialism", the paper concludes.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE ACCLAIMED BY COMMUNISTS.

L'UNITA', (Communist), acclaims the granting of the right of women to vote. It says this event is a great Democratic victory, as a new political force takes part in the national life. It is not a question of giving Italy many millions of new electors, but of a vast choice of new leaders, who have the great advantage of knowing and feeling directly, the most immediate needs of individuals and families. A blast of healthy common sense will enter politics, and in the administrative sphere the women will bring with them, more realism. In the provincial administration and that of the communes, the women will without doubt, bring a criterion of more rigorous economy and a great elementary honesty.

The paper continues that if these were the only results of the measure voted yesterday by the Council of Ministers, the nation would benefit greatly. Two other factors are worth reflecting upon however in this connection, the new responsability which all Italian women are given, the tasks which it imposes immediately - on the militants of

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

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Up till to-day the old Italian ruling classes have done all in their power to annul in women a sense of civic and political responsability.

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

However developed the sense of responsability of the Italian femini ne masses may be, it would be a great error to imagine that the sense of rresponsability acquired during the daily struggle against the difficulties of life, can replace political consciousness. Only to-day, brought face to face with their sense of responsability, can Italian women acquire political consciousness, and for which they have prepared themselves through the bitter apprenticeship of recent years. Since conscience implies knowledge, the factors of the political struggle, at the present and in its prospects, must be made clear to the women masses of the cities and the country.

"This is to-day the great task of the women mass of organizations, and also that of Communist women;

UNDERLYING CAUSES OF SICILIAN UNREST, ACCORDING TO SOCIALISTS.

Failure to purge the public life in the island, separatist movements fostered by big landowners, Fascists thriving on arms and money left behind by fleeing Germans and hierarchs, are among the chief causes of Sicilian turmoil and local risings, according to Emilio Canevari, one of the Executives of the Socialist Party, AVANTI! reports.

Other Social and Economic factors of the widespread unrest are, according to Canevari, the grievances of the low fixed income classes, and wage earners who represent the vast majority of the sufferers, the psychological effect of the fact that war is going on far away from the island and the islanders are mostly unmindful of its inflexible exigencies.

"The call up should have been preceded by proper political preparation.", Canevari concludes.

ACTIONISTS WANT WOMEN SUFFRAGE EXTENDED.

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

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ACTIONISTS WANT WOMEN SUFFRAGE EXTENDED.

ITALIA LIBERA , organ of the Party of Action, writes that Italian women should be given the right to vote not only for local elections but also for the general political elections. This in consideration that a Constituent Assembly is to be held and the entire Italian people are to be called to express their views on the fundamental problem of the national recovery.

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

HOPKINS VISIT SEEN AS PRELUDE TO NEW EUROPEAN ORDER.

IL MOMENTO, INDIPENDENT, commenting on the visits of Harry Hopkins to various European capitals, says it constitutes a preparation for the Conference of the Big Three.

He started his tour, which can be called one of information, with the visit to De Gaulle at Paris, then at Rome to Minister De Gasperi and the Pope.

"Thus", the paper writes, "Hopkins has finished a part of his programme, by finding out the outstanding questions between France and Italy, as the Gaulle's participation in the Conference is still doubtful and Italy will not be directly represented.

A new order in Europe will arise from this Conference; which is to lay the foundations of a true peace with justice, in which all European problems will be studied so as to find a lasting solution to them and to prevent further wars.

The Conference will deal mostly with Europe, where large regions recently under German domination, are in desperate straits. There is no doubt that the problem of Italy, Poland, Jugoslavia and Greece will come under discussion."

3185

BIG THREE MEETING IN ROME?

ITALIA NUOVA, organ of the Italian Democratic Party (Monarchist), reports that the visit of Harry Hopkins to PIUS XII is giving rise to rumours that Rome would be chosen as the place of the forthcoming Big Three Conference.

"The importance of the Big Three meeting in Rome would be extraordinary because it would signify a reapproachement between Moscow and the Holy See.

"It is fairly safe to assume that should the Conference be held in Rome, not only Roosevelt but also Marshal Stalin

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END OF PRESS REVIEW

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

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avadi
L'Epoca
Il Giornale d'Italia
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN Nº 643 JANUARY.30.1945

BIOGRAPHY OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ERCOLE RONCO NEW CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN ARMY STAFF.

Brigadier General Ercole Ronco, who has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, was born April 16, 1890, in Turin. Participated to the Italo-Turkish war with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry. Thereafter took part in the first World War with the ranks of Lieutenant, Captain and Major. After that war he was one year the Army Staff College, in which he then became deputy teacher before holding other Staff posts until 1936, when he was promoted Colonel and took over the effective command of the 94th Infantry Regiment. Was successively Chief of Staff of the Italian Armed Forces in the Aegean Italian Islands, and maintained this post after promoted Brigadier General in January 1943. He was also Commander of the Parachutists Training Centre, and successively deputy Commander of "Nembo", "Friuli" and "Sabauda" Divisions. He is at present Commander of the "Sabauda" Division. General Ronco is decorated with the Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, one bravery silver medal, one bronze medal and two War Crosses.

THE RUMOUR ABOUT A "SPECIAL HOLY YEAR" DISCREDITED BY THE COMPETENT VATICAN OFFICE.

At the "Sacred Penitentiaria Apostolica", which is the competent Vatican office, nothing is known about a special Holy Year that the Pope, according to rumours circulated in the Press, intended to proclaim after the conclusion of the war.

However it is excluded a priori such a proclamation for the simple reason that the war is not concluded yet and also because the regular Holy Year will be celebrated, as all Catholics know, in 1950, which is not a long way off.

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

Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avade
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
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3191

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

SOCIALISTS MIGHT MODIFY THEIR ATTITUDE ABOUT A PARTICIPATION IN THE GOVERNMENT.

(by our political correspondent)

It can not be excluded that the publication of the new text of the Unity Pact of Action, which is now being discussed between the leaders of Socialist and Communist Parties, could coincide with some changes in the direction of the Socialist Party. In fact, it is believed that an evetual change of men in the high spheres of the Party would allow a revision of the socialist policy towards the Government.

Directing members of the two Parties had in fact frequent contacts during the past few days in order to perfect the principal lines of the Social-Communist Unity of Action Pact. It is not possible, up to date, to know what changes the said Pact could undergo in order to adapt it to the situation created by the different policies of the two Parties toward the Government.

In political circles people are inclined to believe thatthe Socialists would not refuse to accept the Communist suggestion, according to which they should maneuver in such a manner as to render it possible, without any loss of prestige on their part, to participate in the Government.

Communists are well aware that the order of the day against the Bonomi Cabinet, which has been proposed by Pietro Nenni, was approved by the Directorate of the Party only by small majority. It was for this reason - it is pointed out - that the Communist leaders decided to accept the participation in the Government, even in the absence of Socialists. They were convinced that they would be able, in a short time, to persuade the Socialists to abandon their attitude. It seems that the experience of the past few weeks has proved that the Communists were right. In fact, the Socialists are realizing, at their own expense, how difficult it is for a political Party, in a disorganized Country, to maintain the positions reached and to consolidate them while remaining aloof from the Government.

POLICE IS TRYING TO ASCERTAIN WHO BACKED SALVAREZZA

The rumour that Umberto Salvarezza, leader of the so-called Proletarian Union Party, had been seen on the streets of Rome, is not credited in official circles.

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

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Special Police which are under the orders of the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, are still studying the documents seized on Friday in the Party HQ in via Fornove. The Police are also trying to ascertain who the people were who protected and helped Salvarezza in his activities.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798016

NEW LIGHT OF MATTEOTTI KILLING MIGHT BE THROWN BY WIDOW OF ALDO FINZI.

Grave and important disclosures may be made during the second trial soon to take place for the murder of Giacomo Matteotti (the Socialist leader slain in 1924 by Fascists) by the widow of Aldo Finzi who proposes to avenge the murder of her husband who was killed by the Nazis in the Ardeatine caves.

What the information consists of, is not known, but it is believed that it lies within the framework of the new trial. As it is known, during the time of the fiercest campaign against Mussolini and Fascism that followed the Matteotti killing, Aldo Finzi, who resigned from the Government, of which he was a member, threatened to make disclosures about the head of the Government and it was for this reason that he was thrown aside by Fascism and lived a private life.

The preliminary proceedings for the second Matteotti trial have not reached an advanced stage so far, but when the trial starts there are bound to be more defendants that the 5 in the first trial. Only one of the persons charged is at present in the hands of Justice. This is Cesare Rossi, chief of Mussolini's Press Office, who was arrested some months ago at Naples.

POPE CONVERSED 30 MINUTES WITH HARRY HOPKINS

For the first time a meeting of the "Big Three" has been preceeded by a consultation with the Pope.

Harry Hopkins, who arrived in the Vatican Palace, at 10 a.m. with Ambassador Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's Personal Representative to the Pontiff, had a thirty minute interview with Pius XII.

It is to be pointed out that the OSSERVATORE ROMANO, the Vatican organ, in publishing to-night the report according to which President Roosevelt had already left for Europe, reprints also what the BASLER NACHRICHTEN published, namely that the meeting place of the "Big Three" might event be Rome.

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"FRIENDS OF ENGLAND" ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN ROME.

An Italian Association has been founded in Rome SI learns to-night - under the name of "Amici dell'Inghilterra" [illegible] the friendly rela-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763006

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"FRIENDS OF ENGLAND" ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN ROME.

An Italian Association has been founded in Rome - SI learns to-night - under the name of "Amici dell'Inghilterra" (Friends of England) with the aim of improving the friendly relations between the two Peoples. The Chairmanship of the Association has been offered to Senator Giovanni Sechi, Admiral of the Italian Navy.

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

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VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti
L'Epoca
Il Giornale d'Italia
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Teman

BULLETIN No 642 January 30 1945.
1300 h.

ROME CHIEF OF POLICE SAYS HE NEVER RECEIVED "ORDERS" FROM UMBERTO SALVAREZZA.

"I never had any relation with Umberto Salvarezza, but only just recently and to be precise during the present month of January, when he had contacts with me not more than two or three times," declared to "SI" Enrico Morazzini, Questore of Rome, referring to that newspaper published about an order that last November he, as Chief of Rome Police, had allegedly received by Salvarezza of not permitting any mass-meeting in Piazza Navona, as planned by the Socialist and Communist Parties to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian Bolshevist Revolution.

"The account given by the paper", added Morazzini, "does not correspond to the truth. I repeat: until a few days ago I had no conferences of any kind with Salvarezza. I saw him for the first time in June of last year when, together with ex-Deputy Umberto Bianchi, he called at my office, as other people also did, for the purpose of expressing his satisfaction for my appointment as Questore. He called again early in January and asked me to have one of his followers, who had been arrested, released. But these people were held for common crimes and therefore they were not released. Finally, shortly before the warrant for his arrest was issued, he came again to my office in order to get the permission of holding the famous "Press Conference" scheduled for last Sunday, because, he said, he intended to reveal to the press the existence of very compromising documents against numerous political personages. I requested him to make an application in writing, which he did."

"REMEMBER THAT MAN IS FORMED OF SOUL, AS WELL AS OF BODY" SAYS PIUS XII ADDRESSING 120 ARMY PHYSICIANS.

"The circumstances in which their profession is practiced [illegible]
various times

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 772016

Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti
L'Epoca
Il Giornale
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

1500 H.

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"REMEMBER THAT MAN IS FORMED OF SOUL, AS WELL AS OF BODY" SAYS PIUS XII ADDRESSING 120 ARMY PHYSICIANS.

"The circumstances in which their profession is practised, in various times and in various Countries, might be different; but the spirit that animates the Physicians is but one. They must bear in mind that man is formed of soul and of body, and that his aim goes far beyond the present life," stated the Pope addressing this morning in english 120 Army physicians of various nationalities, who were headed by Lt.Col. Kauntze and were introduced by Chaplain Clarke.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178506

ROME-AVEZZANO RAILWAY LINE COULD BE REOPENED EARLY NEXT MARCH.

The railway stretch Rome to Avezzano, which is a section of the Roma-Pescara line, will be in condition of being operated by the first days of March, "SI" learns to-day.

The repair work is at present very well advanced and it is expected that it will be completed by that time.

ITALIAN MASONS LEADER DENIES ALLEGED CONNECTIONS WITH SALVAREZZA AFFAIR.

Doctor Domenico Maiocco, leader of the Italian Masonry of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, said to SI to-day: "The mentioning of my name in connection with the Salvarezza affair is due only to the fact that the Masonry chambers were situated in the same building in Via Fornove as the Proletarian Union Party. My relations with Salvarezza were only those normally found between tenants in the same building. Several of our members entered Salvarezza's Union, but shortly after had to leave it."

Dr. Maiocco said that in 1936 the members of the secret Masonry Committee were arrested by the O.V.R.A. During the German occupation he was fighting with partisan organisations for nine months.

PIUS XII PRESIDES OVER THE CONGREGATION OF RITES.

Pius XII attended this morning a general sitting of the Congregation of Rites in the Vatican. The discussion was devoted to the martyrdom and the miracles attributable to the 12 year old girl Maria Goretti who was killed in the Roman Campagna with 12 stabs inflicted upon her by the 20 year old peasant Alessandro Serenelli because she resisted his criminal assault.

The Congregation of Rites discussed also the virtues of Caterina Volpicelli, a nun (Naples 1839-1894) founder of the Institute of the Servents of the Sacred Heart.

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

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HIS HOLINESS' MAJORDOMO GRAVELY ILL.

Mons. Alberto Arborio Mella di Sant'Elia, Majordomo of His Holiness is gravely ill with thrombosis. He received the Sacraments this morning. The Pope sent him the Apostolic Benediction.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

SUVICH-ROATTA-JACOMONI TRIAL.
(continuation.)

Jacomoni tries now to speak about the "enthusiastic reception made by the Albanian populace to the Italian troops" but he cannot help smiling when the President expresses his doubts about the genuineness of the so-called "popular manifestations". The landing occurred on April 7, Jacomoni goes on to say. Ciano arrived in Albania by air and started working for the new order to be established in Albania. The Yorlaci Government was "elected". Jacomoni was named Lieutenant General on April 22, 1939.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: A date not to be forgotten! It was the assumption into the throne!

JACOMONI: Then I had to deal with the most difficult problems. Perhaps the Italian people failed to realize that Albania was a [illegible] State with its own Government, its own Parliament etc.. The fusion of the Albanian armed forces with the Italian Army was decreed on June 3.

PRESIDENT: How is it possible to speak of the respect for the Albanian Sovereignity when the local laws were all modified?

JACOMONI: The King was no longer Zogu but Victor Emanuel.

Jacomoni then affirms that in his work for reconstituting the Albanian State he did not apply a racial policy against the Jewish population. He says that the Albanian Fascism was set up by order of Starace, but little by little all Fasci were liquidated. As for the luxury of his life as a Lieutenant Jacomoni gives very poor excuses, by asserting, for instance, that the rich furniture of his residence was low priced.

As for his meteoric career as a diplomat Jacomoni says that he was named Ambassador when all officials of the Legation to Albania were promoted to upper ranks because of Mussolini's recognition of their bravery during the occupation.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: What kind of bravery was it amidst the "great enthusiasm" of the Albanian people when the Italians landed?

The President turning to the question of Greece asks Jacomoni why the ex-Lieutenant did not warn Mussolini against carrying out the aggression, but, on the contrary, encouraged Mussolini's decision to attack Greece?

JACOMONI: My conscience tells me I did everything I could to avoid the disaster. I was called to Rome to take part in the conference of October 15, 1940 and I was far away from thinking it was [illegible] subject of attacking Greece.

0531
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78506

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JACOMONI: My conscience tells me I did everything I could to avoid the disaster. I was called to Rome to take part in the conference on October 15, 1940 and I was far away from thinking it was for informing about the project of attacking Greece.

I was then kept aside from Italo-Greek affairs. When I arrived in Rome on October 14 I did not gather at first that war was imminent. I called Ciano's attention to the fact that war against Greece would bring about the collapse of the Albanian State.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785062

Ciano answered that all this that no relation whatever with the policy of Italy in the world war.

At the Venezia Palace conference Mussolini said that the war had been decided and put out of countenance all objections. Mussolini said that in a fortnight Epyros would be conquered. "I was shocked", Jacomoni adds, "I had to say that Greece would not represent a danger for Italy if not provoked and attacked by us, and the Greek people would react adequately to our attack. I hinted the possibility of British help for Greece. I tried to procrastinate the affair, but Mussolini had already decided the aggression against Greece for October 28, the Fascist date. I repeat: I feel I did everything possible to avoid the aggression and the catastrophic adventure.

PRESIDENT: "How do you explain that the minutes of the Conference deny all this? You said on that occasion that the Albanians were anxious to see Italy at war with Greece." The President reads out the minutes from which it results that Jacomoni told Mussolini that the Greeks were deeply depressed and the great majority of the Greek population had been "worked up".

Jacomoni answers to the President's questions vaguely, speaking of Albanian irredentism and alleging that the minutes might contain some errors.

Jacomoni insist on saying he was not in agreement with Zenone Benini Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs, who was inclined to treat Albania like a colony.

P.P.: "Does Mr. Jacomoni confirm he never opposed the business activities of Benini because Benini was Ciano's protégé?"

JACOMONI: "Yes".

P.P.:"How did you happen to ignore the activities of the "Ustascias" in Italy when you were Chief of Cabinet in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; activities which Paolo Cortese was dealing with?"

JACOMONI: "Cortese in his capacity depended not from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but a superior authority."

P.P.: "Is it true that when the Italians landed in Albania and Ciano arrived in Tirana a big amount of money was distributed amongst the populace, precisely 190,000 gold francs?"

JACOMONI: "It was not gold currency, it was food and clothing."

ALTURO CRVIGIO: (Benini's defense Counsel) "Had Benini direct relations with the Albanian Government?"

JACOMONI: "Normally all relations were handled through the Lieutenant, but I cannot exclude that Albanians visiting Rome did not deal directly with Benini."

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

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AUBURN CRAWLEY: (Benini's defending Counsel) "Had Benini direct relations with the Albanian Government?"

JACOMONI: "Formally all relations were handled through the Lieutenant, but I cannot affirm that Albanians visiting Rome did not deal directly with Benini."

The defending counsel of the defendants asks Jacomoni for explanations on several details of Albanian Affairs and the interrogations are over to-day. The trial resumes to-morrow at 10,00 hours.

2178

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

GENERAL ERCOLE RONCO
NAMED NEW ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF CHIEF.

Brigadier General Ercole Ronco, was named new Chief of the Italian General Staff by the Cabinet this morning.

General Ercole Ronco, from the Infantry Corps, participated in the Italo-Turkish campaigns and in the first world war. He commanded the "Nembo", "Friuli" and "Sabaude" Divisions in the present war. General Paolo Berardi was named new Military Commander in Sicily. He commanded Army Corps in Tunisia.

By to-day's decree the General Staff of the Italian Army is made an organ at the dependency of the Ministry of War.

To-day's Cabinet meeting decreed also the retirement of 322 top ranking State officials made upon recommendations of the Epuration Commissions.

THE CURFEW FOR YOUNGSTERS A FIRST STEP
IN THE CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN, THE ROME PREFECT
DECLARES.

"I do believe that the curfew for youngsters I ordered and which was put in force last night represents a first step for the safety of too many under age persons that are dragged along to live in the streets by war consequences in Rome and the other cities," Giovanni Persico, Prefect of Rome stated to "SI" to-day.

"I am resolved", Giovanni Persico added, "to get all the boys on the loose sheltered in special Institutes for their re-education. The curfew gives us the opportunity to take something like a census of the youth going astray. I am planning to single out their families and ascertain whether they are in conditions to support and educate the youngsters. At the same time I will see to it that everything possible is done to remove the causes leading up to the misery and the families' disruptions. It is well known that the families very often instigate their children to take to the streets and thus pocket the easy money which comes to those who engage in shady activities."

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HARRY HOPKINS RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS.

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

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HARRY HOPKINS RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS.

Harry Hopkins who arrived in Rome yesterday afternoon was received in special audience by the Holy Father this morning.. Harry Hopkins was introduced to Pius XII by Ambassador Myron Taylor, Personal Representative of President Roosevelt to the Holy See.

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

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 641 JANUARY 30 1945
1300 hrs.

THE ROMETTA TRIAL.

To-day's sitting has been devoted to the questioning of Francesco Jacomoni, a nobleman of San Savino, central figure of the Mussolini's Foreign Policy.

Francesco Jacomoni, as he stated at the beginning of the questioning, was born in Reggio Calabria, on the 31st of August, 1893. His father was Enrico Jacomoni and his mother Ernesta Donadio. He married the only daughter of the late Marshal Ugo Cavallero, who was assassinated by the Germans, it is said, because he refused to assume the command of the Armed Forces of the puppet Mussolini Republic, which post was thereafter given to Marshal Rodolfo Graziani.

Jacomoni is accused of having been the direct collaborator of Suvich when he was Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and of later .. being Lieutenant General of Albania, and of actively participating during this time, in the preparation and execution of acts of Foreign policy and criminal actions for the reinforcing of Fascism in the field of international politics, and of carrying out activities with the aim of preparing the assassination of King Alexander of Jugoslavia and of the French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou.

This is a decisive day for Jacomoni. He leaves his seat, accompanied by a Carabiniere officer, and stands before the President. He is waaring a dark grey overcoat, speaks in a loud voice, with a somewhat feminine tone.

Since the beginning, he declares that it is very tiresome for him to speak - because he alleges he is suffering from nerves troubles - and adds that he will ask eve- ... to stop in order to rest. His voice

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

Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
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BULLETIN No 64?

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To-day's sitting has been devoted to the questioning of Francesco Jacomoni, a nobleman of San Savino, central figure of the Mussolini's Foreign Policy.

Francesco Jacomoni, as he stated at the beginning of the questioning, was born in Reggio Calabria, on the 31st of August, 1893. His father was Enrico Jacomoni and his mother Ernesta Donadio. He married the only daughter of the late Marshal Ugo Cavallero, who was assassinated by the Germans, it is said, because he refused to assume the command of the Armed Forces of the puppet Mussolini Republic, which post was thereafter given to Marshal Rodolfo Graziani.

Jacomoni is accused of having been the direct collaborator of Suvich when he was Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and of later of being Lieutenant General of Albania, and of actively participating during this time, in the preparation and execution of acts of foreign policy and criminal actions for the reinforcing of Fascism in the field of international politics, and of carrying out activities with the aim of preparing the assassination of King Alexander of Jugoslavia and of the French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou.

This is a decisive day for Jacomoni. He leaves his seat, accompanied by a Carabiniere officer, and stands before the President. He is wearing a dark grey overcoat, speaks in a loud voice, with a somewhat feminine tone.

Since the beginning, he declares that it is very tiresome for him to speak - because he alleges he is suffering from nerves troubles - and adds that he will ask every-once in a while to stop, in order to rest. His voice is hardly hearable, in the large Court Room.

Jacomoni starts giving an account of his diplomatic career, and then speaks about his relations with Fulvio Suvich, when the latter was Foreign Undersecretary. Jacomoni was then Chef de Cabinet and it was at this time that the killing of King Alexander was committed at Marseilles.

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1300 hrs.

JACOMONI : "As far as this crime is concerned, as well as the "Ustascia" activity in Italy, I cannot say any thing because I never knew anything about it. The news of the assassination of King Alexander - I can say - caused a very sorrowful impression, especially from a human standpoint, in Palazzo Chigi (the HQ of the Italian Foreign Ministry).

PRESIDENT : " But in all international circles including Geneva, it was known that the crime had been organized in Italy and to be precise in a camp where the "Ustascia" were completing their armed drilling...

JACOMONI : " Nobody knew anything about it at the Cabinet of the Foreign Ministry!

Speaking thereafter about his policy in Albania, as Minister Plenipotentiary, Jacomoni states that at first, he judged King Zogu might have proved useful to Italy. He adds that the prominent Albanian families opposed Zogu.

PRESIDENT : " Was your policy towards King Zogu inspired and approved in Rome, even concerning the Italian peaceful economical penetration in Albania?

JACOMONI : " It is very difficult to say. At first there was a great deal of suspicion against Albania and against Zogu, but later after a journey by Galeazzo Ciano to Tirana where he was very solemnly welcomed. The Italian Foreign Ministry appeared to be changing its mind. In April 1938, when Zogu got married, the Italian directing trend towards Albania was changed, and when Ciano left Tirana, after the wedding, at which he acted as witness, I gained my first impression that this was so. This impression was confirmed later on Rome when Ciano showed me a memorandum which had been handed to Mussolini, outlining the necessity of annexing Albania to Italy. On hearing of these intentions, I tried to avoid any pretext which might have disturbed relations between Italy and Albania, and endeavouring to obtain by pacific means, the things that Italy wished for in the economic field. At a certain point, partly for his preoccupations regarding Yugoslavia, King Zogu asked me for a strengthening of the Alliance with Italy.

I did everything I could to satisfy the King's desire. The proposals that were first put forward by Rome were unacceptable, later another plan was proposed which was

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

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I did everything I could to satisfy the King's desire. The proposals that were first put forward by Rome were unacceptable; later another plan was proposed which was acceptable. On the first of April 1939 I brought it to Rome and Mussolini approved it. On returning to Tirana I had an interview with King Zogu. On the sixth of April I received a telegram from Rome asking for a quick reply.

Zogu asked me to be given time up till 6 P.M. to consult with his Ministers. Our interview was a very cordial one; it was then 10 o' clock in the morning.

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

At noon I went back to the King in order to haste his reply. At 5 PM the first Italian planes began to appear over Tirana. At 6 PM I succeeded in wiring to Rome the suggestion for some modification of the proposed clauses.

At midnight I learned that Italian ships had been sighted. During the night I and the Albanian Ministers came to an agreement by which the landing of Italian troops was authorized. A couple of hours later the reply from Rome arrived: the negotiations should have been carried out with the Commander of the landing troops, General Guzzoni. The next morning it was agreed that one Division would land, rendering honours to King Zogu, and considering him as the head of Allied troops. In the meantime the landing had been carried out, at least partially,

At 4 PM irregular Albanian troops blew up the bridge on the Tirana-Durazzo highway trying to prevent the envoys from reaching the latter city.

At this point Jacomoni deals with events that immediately started happening, and caused the annexation of Albania to Italy by the formation of a provisional Government and the offering of the Albanian crown to the King of Italy. He declares on this subject that in his capacity as Minister Plenipotentiary at Tirana he did all that he could to prevent that Italy " do shameful things"; this seemed to be his precise duty.

PRESIDENT: " But after those " shameful things" you accepted the appointment as Lieutenant General!"

Jacomoni explains then, how during the landing [illegible] operations, the formation of a provisional Government was made proposed to him.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR : " Who did propose it?"

JACOMONI: " The General Secretary of King Zogu's Court.

(to be continued);

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN No 640 JANUARY 30.1945
0700 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Roatta-Suvich trial resumed. The disastrous Foreign policy of Fascism.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Russia in Europe.

IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

Women suffrage to be discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

UNITA'. Communist.

PIUS XII would proclaim a Holy Year when war is ended.

IL MOMENTO. Indipendent.

The first free Labor Congress inaugurated in Naples. Syndical unity stressed.

IL LAVORO. C.G.I.L.

Carlo and Nello Rosselli, anti-Fascist martyrs remembered by their comrades in the struggle.

ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

The Liberal Party in an order of the day voted yesterday demands sweeping anti-inflationist financial measures, and the issuing of a national loan for national reconstruction.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Hopkins coming to Rome to meet the Pontiff.

IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

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

Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
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IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS POSITION INDEFINITE
NENNI SAYS.

Polemizing with the Actionists as to the practicability of a Centrist block, with Socialists joining in, Pietro Nenni writing in AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party, stresses the point that the Actionists are allarmed by the Communist scare in Europe. Nenni reiterates that the Socialist Party has advanced three points for reaching a complete and true and self assured Democracy, first the instauration of a

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Republican Regime, second the reform of the Agrarian system, third, the socialization of big industrial combines and Banking.

On the basis of this programme, the Socialist Party - called on the Christian Democrats and has had no reply.

Nonni points out to La Malfa (Actionist leader), that the problem of capital importance in our Country, of a progressive nature, is to know where the Christian Democrats stand. On the basis of experience in Sicily and Southern Italy we would be tempted to denounce, as did Piero Gobetti twenty years ago in a masterly description of Don Sturzo's Party " the intimate reactionary character of political tactics which try to find support through the church." But Italy doesn't finish at Rome, or at the Po either. Therefore we will wait before speaking, not however without take note that in all the internal crisis of the Committee of Liberation, from the one a year ago, after the Bari Congress, to the last one, which finished with the forming of the second Bonomi Cabinet, we have always found the Christian Democrats on the right, on moderate positions, which are strengthened by an occasional confluence with the Communist policy of national union, and that of postponing the basic problems of the new Italian Democracy.

FULL INFORMATIONS ON QUARTICCIOLO. HUNCHBACK AFFAIR DEMANDED.

IL MOMENTO, Indipendent, in its editorial to-day demands that more light be thrown on the astonishing events in connection with the Quarticciolo Hunchback affair and the Salvarezza case. It declares that an accurate and complete exploration of this criminal and pseudo-political sub-soil should be made and a full statement should be made by the authorities on the causes, on all those connected with it. "It is true" the paper continues, that the Government show they realize the gravity of what has taken place, and the gravity of what has been written about it, and of what has been said and is being said."

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3162

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

"THE MONETARY STABILITY IS THE ONLY SAFEGUARD FOR THE POORER CLASSES" SAYS LIBERAL PAPER.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, (Liberal), commenting the order of the day by which the Executive Committee of the Party asks for taxation of luxuries and extraprofits, the abrogation of the "political" price of bread and the issue of a big National loan for the reconstruction, writes:

"It is to be known that to-day all the 13 milliards of lire of estimated revenue of the budget for Liberated Italy are not sufficient to cover the "political" price of bread only, and this means that the State must bear all the expenditures without having any revenue. Thus how could be avoided the emission of new paper currency? And if we issue new paper currency, what is the use to increase the salaries without being able to stop the soaring of prices? It is really believed that the more poor classes could be helped in such a way? Their only safeguard, as it is unanimously agreed, lays in the monetary stability and, aiming to such an aim, the State must cease to donate milliards even to those who do not need them, the State possibilities must be devoted solely to the poorer classes and in the same time the employers must be urged to relieve the workers of the new burden. And this will be in the interest of all."

MUSSOLINI ACCUSED OF KILLING FASCIST LEADER BY WIDOW.

The widow of Aurelio Padovani, who was the founder of Neapolitan Fascism, and who was for some time Mussolini's right hand man, has declared to the press that

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

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BY WIDOW.

The widow of Aurelio Padovani, who was the founder of Neapolitan Fascism, and who was for some time Mussolini's right hand man, has declared to the press that she can now publish a book giving absolute proof of the causes leading to the incident that caused her husband's death. According to her, Mussolini and Bianchi were the one responsibles.

Aurelio Padovani was a captain in the Army, and was popular in Naples because of his attitude towards Mussolini, which was diffident. One day during a public meeting he went out on a balcony to appear before the crowd. The balcony collapsed and Padovani was killed.

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

ACTIONISTS ADVOCATE MORE AUTONOMY IN LABOR MOVEMENTS.

ITALIA LIBERA organ of the Actionist Party, commenting on the Labor Congress at Naples says that the keynote of it is the chalting of the agreement entered upon by the Socialist Communist and Christian Democrat Parties for joint syndical action. The paper points out that the Labour Delegates representing the Party of Action was invited to join in the steering Committee, after protesting over the exclusion of minorities from the Central office of the Confederation of Labor. "There is some apprehension - the paper adds - that the bureaucratic machinery of the Confederation would asserts itself to the detriment of the autnomy of Labor movements.

"The statute of the renewed Confederation was submitted to the Congress at the last minutes and there is no adequate preparation for discussing it. The statute represents a compromise between the Communist and Christian Democrat theories. is it is set up by the local Chambers of Labor, none the less it is made all dependent on the Central controlling organs of the I.G.C.L."

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

IL TEMPO, Indipendent, under the caption "Russia in Europe" writes: that the full conjunction of Russia with Europe is necessary for the safety and future of the European continent. "The survival of Europe in its medieval boundaries would mean the death of Europe. The persistence of the Russian extra-Europeanism as well as of the British Europeanism would amount to the crushing of the our Continent."

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

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 639

January 29, 1945
2000 h.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

To-day at 12 o'clock in the Quirinal Royal Palace, H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm received in audience Gemal Rusdu Taray who presented his credentials to him as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Turkey to the Royal Court.

NEARLY 460 MILLION LIRE-WORTH OF FASCIST PROPERTY IMPOUNDED SO FAR BY HIGH COMMISSARIAT.

Properties valued at nearly 460 million lire, formerly belonging to Fascist organisations have been so far recovered and put under the administration of the financial organs of the State.

The said amount includes cash and bank deposits for 13,532,002 lire, real estate valued by experts at 218.850.000 lire, other real-estate property not yet officially valued but believed to be worth 183.910.000 lire, and finally furniture whose value is approximatively estimated to reach 42.926.140 lire.

The recovery of these properties was carried out by order of the Deputy High Commissioner who is particularly charged with impounding the property of Fascist criminals and of Fascist organizations, mostly in the city and in the province of Rome. The work of the High Commissariat in the greater part of the liberated territory is somewhat hampered or slowed down through deficiency of trahsport accomodation and in general of communications.

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Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
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Among the suppressed Fascist organizations whose property has been entrusted to the care of a trustee, one of the most important for its wide field of activity, is the G.I.L. (Fascist Youth Organization).

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

The action of the High Commissariat in this particular branch of the recovery of property, is being carried out with all the speed that is possible, working with a limited personnel; the results have been, however, conspicuous enough as in the greater part of Liberated Italy the recovery of the assets of various Fascist organizations has been nearly completed.

It is to be pointed out that the work of the High Commissariat in this sphere has not caused as much argument and discussion, as has the work relative to the punishment of Fascist crimes.

OFFICERS CALLED BACK IN SERVICE BY WAR MINISTRY ORDER.

The Italian Ministry of War has ordered the calling back to the colours, during the present month, of captains in the Infantry and Engineering Corps, who are fit for service and not more than 38 years of age, and of Lieutenants in the Infantry, Artillery and Engineering Corps, who are not over 35. Volunteers are preferred, and employees of State and local authority offices are excluded.

GOLD SOVEREIGN RATED LOWER ON ROME CURRENCY BLACK MARKET.

A notable drop in the price of the gold Sovereign on the Rome foreign currency Black Market was registered to-day. In comparison with the record figure reached last Saturday, when the price was around the 8.600 lire mark, the to-day closing price was 8.250. The Dollar fell to a lesser degree being priced at 370 lire. The Swiss Franc varied from 135 to 137.

PROGRAMME FOR " SOLDIERS' AND PARTISAN' DAY".

3168

[illegible] of the political Parties met this afternoon

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785056

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PROGRAMME FOR " SOLDIERS' AND PARTISANS' DAY".

3168

Representatives of the political Parties met this afternoon at the Ministry for Occupied Italy to discuss the programme of the "Soldiers' and Partisans' Day" which will be observed on the 18th February.

During the day Partisan soldiers, Airmen and Sailors will take turns in forming the guard at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb. A volunteer partisan unit, now in the Army, will come from Cesano and will be present as well as other troops and military rewards will be distributed.

0534
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785076

INCREASE OF PRICE OF BREAD TO BE DISCUSSED AT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TOMORROW.

A draft law for changing the present "political" price of bread will be presented and discussed during the Council of Ministers tomorrow, SI learns. According to the proposal, the price of bread which is still only 5 lire a kilogramme, thanks to the State which bears the real cost, would be doubled of perhaps fixed at 12 lire. At the same time, the ration of macaroni which is at present 600 grammes per person each month, would be increased to 1 kilogramme, the price being [illegible] per kilogramme.

With the increase in the price of bread, the crushing burden which is still born by the State would be greatly lightened.

"MUSSOLINI PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ROSSELLI's ASSASSINATION", SAYS THE WIDOW OF CARLO ROSSELLI.

"I feel certain that Mussolini was personnally responsible for the assassination of Rosselli and I can furnish unquestionable proof about this - says Marion Rosselli, the widow of Carlo Rosselli.

" I fervently hope - adds Mrs. Rosselli, who is at present residing in the United States - that some day he will be dragged in and liquidated as he deserves, not only for the Rosselli crime, but also for all the other misdeeds with which he stained himself before the civilized world.

" Count Ciano was the real organizer of the crime, with the complicity of military and Fascist secret organizations, that were headed by general Roatta, and those with the aid of the 'cagoulards' cruelly killed the Rosseli brothers."

This crime is indoubtedly one the outstanding features of the trial against general Roatta and other Fascist bosses before the High Court of Justice, because Carlo Rosselli was the most authoritative and active supporter of the Spanish struggle against the establishment of the "Fascist International".

Other charges against Roatta and his co-defendents can be summarized as follows from the point of view of the international

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

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" I fervently hope – adds Mrs. Rosselli, who is at present residing in the United States – that some day he will be dragged in and liquidated as he deserves, not only for the Rosselli crime, but also for all the other misdeeds with which he stained himself before the civilized world.

" Count Ciano was the real organizer of the crime, with the complicity of military and Fascist secret organizations, that were headed by general Roatta, and these with the aid of the 'cagoulards' cruelly killed the Rosselli brothers."

This crime is indoubtedly one the outstanding features of the trial against general Roatta and other Fascist bosses before the High Court of Justice, because Carlo Rosselli was the most authoritative and active supporter of the Spanish struggle against the establishment of the "Fascist International".

Other charges against Roatta and his co-defendents can be summarized as follows from the point of view of the international anti-Fascist movement: (1) – support accorded by Italian Fascism to French Fascism headed by Marshall Philip Pétain and Admiral Darlan; French Fascism having been the material author – through the Fascist organizations of the "cagoulards" – of the assassination of Carlo and Nello Rosselli, as well as of other crimes;

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(2) delivering to the Nazi-Germany of the codes of the Italian Military Secret Service.

Colonel Santo Emanuele, one of the defendents in the Roatta trial, admitted when questioned during the preliminary proceedings, that he himself, upon orders received from his superiors, caused the assassination of the Rosselli brothers to be carried out by French Fascism in 1937.

Who were actually responsible for such crimes? To this question GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA', weekly supplement of the Actionist organ L'ITALIA LIBERA answers saying that they were:

1 - Mussolini, who was Minister of War and of the Interior, and who imparted orders for the material execution of the crime.

2 - Ciano, who then was in charge of the criminal Fascist activity agains Republican Spain, and who forwarded the order for the killing of Carlo Rosselli.

3 - Filippo Anfuso, Fascist Ambassador, who carried Ciano's order to the Ministry of War.

4 - The heads of the OVRA: Bocchini, De Stefani and Leto, who were in charge of confidential affairs relating to politics.

5 - The heads of SIM (Army Intelligence Service): Mario Roatta, who was effectively the chief of the SIM; Paolo Angioi, Deputy Chief; Sante Emanuele, attached to the SIM; Roberto Navale, head of the counter-espionage center at Turin. The latter carried out the agreement with the French organization of the "Cagoulards" for the execution of the crime.

6 - The officials, who were above the SIM in the War Ministry, including Under-Secretary Alberto Pariani, the Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of the Army Staff and all those individuals who collaborated for the establishment of the Fascist Internationale in Europe.

7 - The material authors of the crime, all of whom were members of the underground French Fascist "Cagoulards" organization.

8 - The heads of the French movement of anti-Communist action, from which the above mentioned terroristic organization depended. Among those heads were Marshall Franchet d'Espéray, Marshall Pétain, Admiral Darlan, and others.

This organization - adds the Actionist paper - accepted the task of carrying out the assassination of Rosselli for a compen-

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

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This organization - adds the Actionist paper - accepted the task of carrying out the assassination of Rosselli for a compensation by the Fascist Government, which consisted in the supply of 100 "Berretta" type sub-machineguns, whose delivery was to be effected, according to Colonel Santo Emanuele's confession, "after the Rosselli coup had been accomplished."

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

"WHOEVER OPPOSES DEMOCRACY WILL BE OVERTHROWN" SAYS CARDINAL CARLO SALOTTI.

"Whoevere whishes to oppose Democracy will be overthrown" - Cardinal Carlo Salotti declaired to-day, speaking to a large rssembly in the Parish Hall of St. Robert Bellarmino, in one of the fashionable districts of Rome.

"Democracy - he said - is a tide that goes up and drags with it those social classes that until yesterday were disinclined to favor it."

The Cardinal recalled the century-long struggle of the Church against any form of injustice, adding that the Church will always defend order and harmony among the various classes. Thereafter he estolled the value to the Encyclica "De Rerum Novarum" by Pope Leo XIII, affirming that it contained the foundemental principles for the achievement of an effective social justice and a true Democracy; and after recalling the activity of the present Pontiff, he concluded stating that Democracy should be Christian, otherwise it would degenerate in arbitre adn anarchy.

POLITICAL SITUATION TO BE DISCUSSED BY LIBERAL NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The political situation and the activity of the Italian Liberal Party for intensifying Italy's war effort will be discussed during a conference that the Liberal National Committee will held on February 17 to 19, under the chairmanship of Benedetto Croce.

ITALO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS AND VOTES FOR WOMEN INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF TOMORROW'S CABINET MEETING.

It is learned that during the meeting of tomorrow, the Cabinet will also discuss the question of the votes for women.

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It is learned that during the meeting of tomorrow, the Cabinet will also discuss the question of the votes for women.

Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi is expected to report about the Italo-French negotiations.

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Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN Nº 658 January 29, 1945.
1600 h.

ROME RABBI COLLEGE RE-OPENING.

The Rome Rabbi College which was forcibly closed down by Nazi-Fascists reopens its courses on February 1st in the seat of the Hebrew Community of Rome at Lungotevere Cenci.

The Rabbi College will function under the auspices of the Government Commissioner for the Union of the Italo-Jewish Community, Giuseppe Nathan. The College will devote its activities to the education and instruction of Rabbis whose number is now insufficient to cover the requirements of the Jewish Communities on account of the Nazi-Fascist persecutions.

ROME STUDENT VICTIMS OF NAZI-FASCISTS COMMEMORATED.

Rome students who died fighting the Nazi-Fascist oppression in resistance movements during the occupation of the Capital were solemnly commemorated in the Aula Magna of the University of Rome by Guido Calogero, Professor of History of Philosophy at the Pisa University.

Among the personalities who attended this ceremony were Major Francis Gregory, member of the Education Service of the Allied Commission for the IVth Region, and Captain Valla representing the Allied Sub-Commission for Education, Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz Minister of Education and Giovanni Persico Prefect of Rome.

The large crowd of students packed the Aula Magna and Professor Calogero called on them to take over the responsibilities of

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
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Daily Telegraph
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The large crowd of students packed the Aula Magna and Professor Calogero called on them to take over the responsibilities of the future since they have no responsibility for the past.

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SUVICH-RIGAUD BREAT.
(continued)

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: "Why in the second period of the Salò Régime did you continue your collaboration with Mussolini as Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and as Ambassador?"

SUVICH: "I HAD NO REAL WISH fascist policy in a specific field and not in the party's vicissitudes. My desire for the settlement of the European problems made me overlook the aversion I felt in my conscience."

P.P. "Were you in accordance with the foreign policy of Mussolini as Undersecretary of State?"

SUVICH: "When I was at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it was pursued by Italy a policy of European collaboration and with that I was a loyal collaborator."

P.P. "Does Mr. Suvich know that in the program of the Patriottista Party to which he originally belonged there was a willingness to imperialistic aims?"

SUVICH: "Naturally in the border regions like Trieste Patriottalism is a characteristic movement. No doubt I was in favour to extend the boundaries of Italy where they arrive at even including therein minorities of other nationalities. But in all my manifestations I was moderate."

P./E./ "By the way why did Mr. Suvich affirm in pre-trial investigations to have been informed by Cortese about the activities of the Ustascias in relation to the regicide of Marseilles? And does he know whether the supposed concentration camp was in reality a training camp?"

SUVICH: "I declare that at first I did not know about it. I never met Pavelic. Once I had to deal with the Ustascias and it was then that I ordered them to be confined into a concentration camp. Cortese had to inform me about the surveillance of the Ustascias. I did not know anything about the training of the same."

Suvich answering the Public Prosecutor states that when he left the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he was one of the few officials not to be promoted from Undersecretary to Minister as was the case of Dino Alfieri. He affirms that he had the idea which would not be called fortunate to ask for the qualification of Squadriste as one asks for a decoration to enjoy more prestige in America among the Italians abroad. Suvich is invited by the Court to relate on the negotiations between the Italian Government and Jacin Bey to the effect of ending the Ethiopian War by handing out one hundred million lire to bribe the Negus. Suvich states that

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SUVICH: "When I was at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it was pursued by Italy a policy of European collaboration and with that I was a loyal collaborator."

P.M. "Does Mr. Suvich know that in the program of the Nationalists Party to which he originally belonged there was a willingness to imperialistic aims?"

SUVICH: "Naturally in the border regions like Trieste Nationalism is a characteristic movement. No doubt I was in favour to extend the boundaries of Italy where they survive at even including therein minorities of other nationalities. But in all my manifestations I was moderate."

P.M. "By the way why did Mr. Suvich affirm in pre-trial investigations to have been informed by Cortese about the activities of the Ustascias in relation to the regicide of Marseilles? And does he know whether the supposed concentration camp was in reality a training camp?"

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It is 2.30 p.m. Suvich's interrogation has lasted exactly two hours. To-morrow will be interrogated Francesco Jacomoni.

END OF SUVICH-ROATTA TRIAL FOR TO-DAY.

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BULLETIN 537 JANUARY 29, 1945
1400 hrs

THE ROATTA TRIAL.
(Continuation)

Suvich, who speaks with feeling, colours his discourse by witticisms and brilliant expressions, which show him to be a diplomat of long standing. He then affirms that from that time he was convinced that it was necessary to act to avoid a second disaster after the one on January the 3rd.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR PERTINCHER : "This is a detail that should be exactly fixed."

SUVICH : " I tried in any way to act in that direction: thus we arrived at the Four-Power Pact and to the Protocols of Rome between Italy, Austria, and Hungary, which were Treaties of an economic character in the spirit of the Stresa Conference, aiming to give Austria economic possibilities of living; thereafter there were the agreements with France.

PRESIDENT : " ... in order to give to Italy a free hand in Abissinia...

SUVICH : " France intended to denounce the Treaty of 1896 concerning the Italians in Tunisia, we therefore preferred to stipulate an agreement, and in that occasion the boundaries between French and Italian Somaliland were adjusted, as well as those in Southern Lybia. As far as Ethiopia is concerned, it was always mentioned with Laval in terms of a peaceful expansion; he said that France had limited her interests in the Djibouti Railway. With the Italo-French accord we thought to be able to arrive at political settlement of the Danubian basin.

The former Undersecretary now deals with the Stresa Conference, which, in his opinion, was a joint Italo-French-British success against Germany's attempt to ...

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

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Il Globo
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The former Undersecretary now deals with the Stresa Conference, which, in his opinion, was a joint Italo-French-British success against Germany's attempt to re-arm, an attempt disapproved by the League of Nations.

Speaking of the Abyssinian war, the defendant denies that the Italian Foreign Office took part to its preparation.

BERINGUER : " The defendant claims to have been aloof for everything that can put him in a bad light!"

SUVICH : " I come now to AUSTRIA'S annexation from the part of Germany. I was convinced that an agreement with Germany would have been the starting point of a catastrophe and I opposed the agreement."

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PRESIDENT : " And what was Mussolini's opinion?"
SUVICH : " At that time he held the view that it was necessary to maintain Austria's independence. My attitude put me in a bad light with the Germans as an inspirer of the Stresa Conference and a supporter of Austria's ~~political~~ independence."
PRESIDENT:" What can you say about the Marseilles murder in which King Alexander of Jugoslavia and the French Foreign Minister Barthou were killed?"
SUVICH : "Before the murder took place I suggested to Mussolini to shut the "Ustascias" in a concentration camp to truncate their activity."
PRESIDENT: "How does it consist with the great hospitality extended to the "Ustascias" whose activities were obscure? The "Ustascias" were not political refugees and Ante Pavelic was directing the activities of the organisation along with this most dangerous and dreadful associate In fact it was possible to organise the regicide in all details. How did it turn out that such people even in a concentration camp happened to be placed under the supervision of Paolo Cortese, a Egyptian Councillor?"
SUVICH:"The Minister of Foreign Affairs was unaware of all this, because it was not concerned with the refugees. I only ordered the assembling up of all the refugees in a concentration camp. After the regicide the Police applied security measures. I think I ordered the "Ustascias" arrest after the massacre of Marseilles."
Suvich goes on to say that as Ambassador in Washington reported to Mussolini on January 14,1938, that America would intervene at side of the Democratic powers should war break out between the latter and the totalitarian States. Suvich speaks about his uneasiness in the United States just because of Fascist Italy's pro-German policy. Returned to Italy in 1938 he resumed his job at Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà and was confronted by difficulties connected with the racial policy which was deeply resented in Trieste. Suvich asserts that he tried to oppose the anti-Jews policy and to help the Jews in several instances, and was bitterly criticised by German papers which called him a Jew although he was not.

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Suvich adds that he never had Fascist Party offices and in September 1938 it was through his good offices that it was possible to obtain a passport for Arturo Toscanini. If After September 1943 he went into hiding and after June 5 he stayed in Rome till he was arrested, Suvich says.
PROSECUTOR (Public Prosecutor) "Does Mr. Suvich con-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785062

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PRESIDENT: "How does it consist with the great hospitality extended to the "Ustascias" whose activities were obscure? The "Ustascias" were not political refugees and Ante Pavelic was directing the activities of the organisation along with this most dangerous and dreadful associate In fact it was possible to organise the regicide in all details. How did it turn out that such people even in a concentration camp happened to be placed under the supervision of Paolo Cortese, a Egyptian Councillor?"

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BERNINI: (Public Prosecutor), "Does Mr. Suvich confirm what he asserts in pre-trial proceedings, that is that he never partook privately in the Dictator's opinions and adhered only formally to Fascism?"

SUVICH: "The Fascist policy was featured by illegal

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acts for which I felt repugnance because of their inspiring with aversion my conscience. In the early period of Fascism I thought of possible "normalisation" and did not retire from political life because I hoped to contribute towards achieving the normalisation.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785056

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BULLETIN N° 636 JANUARY.23.1945
1300hrs.

THE ROATTA TRIAL.

The trial against the Mussolini system of Foreign Policy has been resumed this morning before the High Court of Justice, after four days of recess which the Court had granted in order to allow Ferruccio Liuzzi, the second defender of General Mario Roatta, to study the proceedings.

Liuzzi succeeded Bruno Cassinelli; after the latter was suspended last week from law practise owing to his previous Fascist activity.

In the Aula Magna of the Sapienza Palace, whose atmosphere this morning is rather smoky because of the bad functioning of a stove, there are few people in the space reserved for the public.

The Carabinieri in dress uniform, after warming themselves around the crackling stove, take their positions at the sides and at the end of the hall, where there is the door leading to the Council Chamber. The door, which is covered with a red damask curtain, is surmonted by a Crucifix.

The expectation for this first sitting after the resumption of the trial is rather lively. It is known that the first defendant to be questioned will be Fulvio Suvich, former Foreign Undersecretary.

The eight defendants who are present at the trial - the remaining seven being fugitive from justice - were brought to the Sapienza Palace at 8: o' clock on several motor vehicles. Besides Fulvio Suvich and Francesco Jacomoni, who for some time have been in two different Clinics, this morning General Mario Roatta, too, was fetched from a hospital. In fact, since Saturday, he has been in the Military Hospital emergency annex, located in the building of the "Virgilio" High School.

At 10 A.M. sharp the defendants are accompanied by Carabinieri to their benches in the Court Room; they respectively take the same seats they occupied during the pre-

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At 10 M. sharp the defendants are accompanied by Carabinieri to their benches in the Court Room; they respectively take the same seats they occupied during the previous sittings: Roatta, Suvich, Jacomoni, Colonel Vincenzo Bertolino in the first row, Major Domenico Dormica, Captain Efisio Negas, Captain Manlio Petragnani, in the second, Colonel Sandro Ammendola, alone, in the upper row.

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The defendants talk to their counsels, particularly animated is the conference between Suvich and his defenders Alfredo Lusatti and Mario Ferrara. The most direct collaborator of Galeazzo Ciano in the Fascist Foreign Policy will shortly speak at lenght in order to defend himself from the very serious charges brought against him.

The members of the High Court enter the Court Room at 10,10 and the President declares that the sitting is open before calling, as usual, the list of the defenders.

Shortly thereafter Fulvio Suvich leaves the defendants' bench and, accompanied by a Carabinieri Captain, takes his place in front of the President, to whom he gives his particulars, in a low voice; his father was named Pietro, his mother is Natalia Durath, he was born in Trieste on January 31,1887.

After the reading of the charges against him, Suvich is allowed to speak. Gesticulating with his hands, he speaks clearly revealing his Trieste vernacular accent, and deals first with his youth, his first political activity which commenced in 1921, when he presented himself as a candidate for the Parliamentary elections.

At that time he was not a Fascist, but Nationalist; in 1923, when Deputy Misuri delivered a violent speech in the Chamber, for which he was to suffer an attack by the Fascists, Suvich was subjected to an inquiry.

SUVICH : "I do not remember exactly whether I was present when Mussolini effected his coup d'état at the Chamber of Deputies, on January 3,1925. They say I was present, and I can admit it."

PRESIDENT : "It appears from documents that you were present. A man like you should remember it...

SUVICH: "From the document it appears that I participated in many ballots for the approval of Fascist laws."

The President reads from the trial documents the passages reelting to Suvich's participation to the Fascist politics, and particularly :

1) Sitting of June, 20, 1925, when the Chamber approved by secret ballot, with 261 votes against 5, the measures restricting the Press freedom;

2) Parliamentary sitting of November 9,1926, when the

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himself from the very serious charges brought against him.

The members of the High Court enter the Court Room at 10,10 and the President declares that the sitting is open before calling, as usual, the list of the defenders.

Shortly thereafter Palvic Suvich leaves the defendants' bench and, accompanied by a Carabinieri Captain, takes his place in front of the President, to whom he gives his particulars, in a low voice; his father was named Pietro, his mother is Natalia Durath, he was born in Trieste on January 31,1887.

After the reading of the charges against him, Suvich is allowed to speak. Gesticulating with his hands, he speaks clearly revealing his Trieste vernacular accent, and deals first with his youth, his first political activity which commenced in 1921, when he presented himself as a candidate for the Parliamentary elections.

At that time he was not a Fascist, but Nationalist; in 1923, when Deputy Misuri delivered a violent speech in the Chamber, for which he was to suffer an attack by the Fascists, Suvich was subjected to an inquiry.

SUVICH : "I do not remember exactly whether I was present when Mussolini effected his coup d'état at the Chamber of Deputies, on January 3,1925. They say I was present, and I can admit it."

PRESIDENT : "It appears from documents that you were present. A man like you should remember it...

SUVICH : "From the document it appears that I participated in many ballots for the approval of Fascist laws. The President reads from the trial documents the passages relating to Suvich's participation to the Fascist politics, and particularly :

1) Sitting of June, 20, 1925, when the Chamber approved by secret ballot, with 261 votes against 5, the measures restricting the Press freedom;

2) Parliamentary sitting of November 9,1926, when the motion was presented by a group of fanatical Fascists, among whom Augusto Turati, Roberto Farinacci, Achille Starace, Renato Ricci, by which all the anti-Fascist deputies of the legislature were declared to be divested of their functions.

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3) The ballot for the law which fixed the duties and privileges of the Head of the Government, approved on the 28th of November 1925.

4) The ballot for the law of the 31st of January 1926 for ability on the part of the executive to issue juridical rules.

5) Ballot for the laws for the juridical discipline of collective Labour relations. (3rd of April 1926.)

6) Ballot for the law on the arrangement and duties of the Fascist Grand Council, (9th December 1928)

7) Ballot for the law for instituting the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, (19th January,1939)

PRESIDENT:"From all this it appears that for a very long time you adapted yourself to be a Fascist, for the sake of convenience. However, as Foreign UnderSecretary and Ambassador to U.S.A. you participated with convincement and very actively in the Fascist policy that brought our Country to ruin."

Suvich, ignoring these remarks, gives some details about the secret ballots, by means of which the Fascist laws were approved.

SUVICH :" I entered politics in order to facilitate the inclusion of Trieste, my native City, in Italian political life and remained inside Fascist politics with the purpose of attaining that aim. In 1925 I began to feel unrest and thought of retiring, then I had a lawyer office, and I started negotiations with the "Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà" (an Insurance Company), for resuming my professional activity, pledging to avoid presenting myself as a candidate at the Parliamentary elections. Early in 1926 I had firmly resolved to abandon my political career, but unexpectedly, like a bolt from the blue, I received the unsolicited appointment to the post of Finance UnderSecretary. I was weak enough to accept it, but my activity at the Finance Ministry was very limited. After two years, I was unable to resume my professional work at the "Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà" and I was then appointed President of ENIT (A Government-controlled Tourists' Company), and in that capacity I had occasion to contact Mussolini for problems relating to tourism. In July 1932 I was appointed Foreign UnderSecretary. My Chef de Cabinet was Francesco Jacomoni, because

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(to be continued)

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN No 637
(Singles Sunday Edition)

January 28,1945
1300 hours

TO - DAY'S HEADLINES

The first free Labor Congress in Italy inaugurated this morning in Naples. Bonomi wires a message exhorting workers unity above all political parties.

IL LAVORO, I.G.C.L.

Sound and progressive agrarian reforms advocated.

IL LAVORO, I.G.C.L.

One year after the first Congress of the N.C.L. in Bari. The "wind of blowing from North" should revitalize the political movements and increase popular efforts toward achieving true democracy, Pietro Nennin says.

AVANTI, Socialist.

Socialists ask for inquiry into why Salvarezza escaped.

AVANTI, Socialist.

Women should be registered for electoral list.

UNITA' Communist.

Renato Bianchi, Inspector General of the Proletaria Union Party, and his relations, arrested after resisting Police.

UNITA', Communist.

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The plight of the Italian residents in Tunisia.

IL TEMPO, Indipendent.

Extreme Nationalism condemned in France. Charles Maurras

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Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
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Tass
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IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Is German opposition group seeking [illegible] Armistice?

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

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Rome conscripts reporting to the local call up office.

IL GIORNALE DEL LAVORO, Indipendent.

The Europe of to-morrow and Socialism.

AVANTI, Socialist.

The triumph of Lenin's ideals (Article by Professor Vishnev).

AVANTI, Socialist.

IL MOMENTO, Indipendent organ of the people, a new Roman daily starts publication, editor Tommaso Smith.

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"NO PARTY ORGANIZATION",
BONOMI WIRES TO LABOR CONGRESS IN NAPLES.

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi wired a message to the I.G.C.L. in Naples, regretting his inability to attend the inauguration of the Congress, because of his being unavoidably detained in Rome by Government duties, IL LAVORO, Labour organ reports.

The message reads as follows: "

" I am in spirit with you and celebrate the long awaited renewal of free labor movement in Italy. Labor movements represent in al countries the most powerful force of progress destined to recreate continuelly new social equilibrium for greater justice. This is why, in this difficult hour, responsabilities are falling upon you which do not defer from those we are bearing up. You must prepare and shoulder the material and moral recovery of our country which has to find out again within itself, and not passively expect from others, the impulse to its rebirth. To this effect I exhort you to stay united above all political parties. Parties and syndicates are not the same thing.

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Best wishes for a well deserved success.

Signed Ivanoe Bonomi.

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NATIONALISM, NOT ONLY MAURRAS CONVICTED, C.D. SAY.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats, commenting on the conviction of Charles Maurras, condemned to serve life term in solitary confinement, points out that the heavy penalty inflicted upon the leader of French nationalists and collaborationists, emphasizes dramatically the decline of an ill-omened doctrine. It means a condemnation not only of a person, but of a whole movement,-the nationalism which is so largely responsible for the tragedy of Europe.

THE WIND BLOWING FROM THE NORTH.

Pietro Nenni, leader of the Italian Socialists, reviewing political developments from the First Congress of N.C.L. to the present, replies to the Minister of Education, Vincenzo Arancio Ruiz, who in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE credited the Liberals with the achieving unanimity at that Congress just one year ago. Arancio Ruiz asserted that joined action between leftist and rightist parties was reached by Liberals' efforts which turned down the socialist demand for Victor-Emanuel's impeachment.

"We were virtually alone in opposing the Bari resolution, which stood for a legal continuity in the Italian State. All the same we were praticaly alone, except for the stand taken by the Party of Action, in opposing the second Bonomi government. In either cases we did not break off our solidarity with the anti-Fascist coalition, because, should we have done so, it would have proved harmful for our war effort and, given the attitude of the Communist Party, it would have split workers' forces.... Fascists are trying now to lift their head again, because the legal continuity is only that of the Fascist generals, prefects, and Police chiefs.... What we call the "wind blowing from North" is the effort to be made by workers masses and Partisans of Northern Italy to take up the problem exactly at the point where it was one year ago, lest we go toward a new Fascism by following the

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SWEEPING BUT SOUND AGRARIAN REFORMS ADVOCATED BY LABOUR.

Achille Grandi, one of the three Secretaries to the I.C.C.L., published an article on IL LAVORO, advocating sweeping but sound agrarianreforms to meet effectively the grievances of the soil toilers, to promote in the largest measure possible small holdings and, forthermore, to give low income farmers opportunity to work and live under better conditions, and a more productive shemes of economic operation. The writer stressed the point of extensive planning for assigning uncultivated or insufficiently cultivated land either to cooperatives or individual farmers, and recommendedfair compensations for the proprietors which would have to sacrify the whole or part of their holdings to make operative the reforms."The reforms - the writer concludes- - should not be applied to replace outright all present systems of ownership or cultivation, which are necessary for agricultural develpments."

THE PLIGHT OF ITALIAN RESIDENTS IN TUNISIA.

IL TEMPO writes: "Is it possible that a simple "desitalianization" integrated by the humiliation of the Italians, is aimed at, or the purpose, perhaps, is to reduce to a simple workmen status those, who brought into worth the country and whose labour the country still needs? Will the Italian deprived of everything and doubting as to the possibility of finding bread and shelter in his own country, accept to remain in Tunisia as a paria? Anyhow the protection of work and property gained by work is a social and humanitarian duty, indipendent from the existence or not of "extremely favourable" agreements; nobody would dare to remind this to the democratic France of De Gaulle. Maybe the local authorities do not respect or do ignore the ideas and orders of the Central Governemnt; in any case we can only ask the latter to collaborate in order to put aside the difficulties, which still hamper the way towards the now expected friendship."

On the same subject ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchist, writes, commenting the interview with Russo, Chairman of the Central Italian

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On the same subject ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchist, writes, commenting the interview with Russo, Chairman of the Central Italian Committee of Liberation in France: "Shall us bury the hatchet. It is the future which counts. The actual situation is as follows: we

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are two nations, which European function - given their geographical position (even if we will forget history) - is to stop the eternal Germanic tide. Their Mediterranean function shall be carried on in collaboration with other powers called to take part in it, because of their geographical position and their history, and must/to a common Mediterranean policy, inspired by sound democratic principles.

Therefore, let us forget the past and solve the various questions arisen in a condition of parity (premiss of each true democracy) setting aside the giuridcal aspects of the problem, but taking, instead, into consideration, with generosity and broadmindness, the political ones.

ALL QUIET IN VIA FORNOVO

Allquiet this morning in via Fornovo, seat of the Proletarian Union Party, the offices of which are still occupied by Police and Carabinieri units. No one is allowed to get in.

It was expected that the widely publicized "Press conference" to be held by the organization's leaders at the Party offices, would occur despite of Umberto Salvarezza escape, and the destruction of all documents ordered through a mysterious telephone call by Salvarezza himself.

Only few passers-by stop near via Fornovo, moved by sheer curiosity and commenting on the strange events.

SOLEMN REQUIEM FOR THE REPOSE OF ROMAN STUDENTS VICTIMS OF NAZI- FASCISM.

This morning at 9 a.m. a Solemn Requien Mass was celebrated at St. Apostel's Basilica for the repose of the souls of the students of Rome, victims of Nazi-Fascist reprisals. It was attended by numerous professors, students and the Pro-Rector of Rome University. Don Sergio Pighedoli officiated.

130 EX-DEPUTIES OF PRE-FASCIST TIME ALLOWED TO ENTER PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

130 ex-Deputies of pre-Fascist time were allowed until now to enter Parliament building at piazza Montecitorio. Amongst them are: Roberto Modigliani, Gen. Roberto Bencivenga, Alessandro

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130 ex-Deputies of pre-Fascist time were allowed until now to enter Parliament building at piazza Montecitorio. Amongst them are: Roberto Modigliani, Gen. Roberto Bencivenga, Alessandro Bocconi, Raffaele Caporali, Edoardo Bongiorno, Giuseppe de Vittorio, Achille Grandi, Tito Zaniboni, Adelmo Nicolai, Enrico Ferrari,

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THE HOLY FATHER RECEIVES IN AUDIENCE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

This morning the Holy Father received in audience the Gran Master of the Order of Malta, Prince Ludovico Chigi Albani, the members of the Mastership, the Ambassadors to the Holy See, and the Conventual Chaplain.

Prince Chigi read a message emphasizing the work of charity desplayed by the Order in accordance and harmony with the generous activity of His Holyness.

Pius XII, in His answer, expressed His appreciation of the Order's work, completely devoted to the assistance of suffering humanity, and the hope that it will continue to advance along his path, on which Faith inspires Charity.

The Order of Malta assits refugees, hospitalizes sick persons and helps children; it has already distribued to the latter 900 thousand milk rations.

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N°636 January 27.1945

SALVAREZZA MARIO UMBERTO ARREST

One machinegun, eight sub-machineguns, cases of hand grenades and ammunition, and a portrait of Il Duce seized by Carabinieri in the HQ of the Proletarian Union Party.

A machine gun, eight sub-machine guns, one suit-case full of hand grenades and ammunitions, as well as a picture of Mussolini, this was the result of the long and through search carried on to-day by the Police at the Proletarian Union Party building in via Romeve, after the head of the Party, Umberto Salvarezza, who was evidently informed of his imminent arrest, took to flight and went into hiding.

Last night at half past eleven a group of eight carabinieri went to N°212 via Dolo di Pienso to arrest Umberto Salvarezza, who after the killing of the "Hundlead" of the Quarticciolo outside the headquarters of the Proletarian Union Party, jumped into the headlines, and became the target for many accusations and a subject of heated discussion.

The Carabinieri who were to carry out the order of the arrest warrant against the leader of the Proletarian Union Party issued by the High Commissariate for the punishment of Fascist-crimes, found in his appartment, which was rather luxuriously furnished, his wife, who immediately declared: "My husband will not be returning home tonight: he phoned me a short time ago to tell me so." Not content with this explanation, the Carabinieri decided to stay the night in Salvarezza's home, and having noted the presence in the appartment of two other individuals, asked them what they were doing there. They said they were Partisans who

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Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

SALVAREZZA HARBOURS ESCAPED LEADER

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Salvarezza's return in his house, which he had recently rented and whose telephone number he had had concelled from the Telephone Directory, to keep is secret, finally left at six in the morning, realizing at length that Salvarezza must have been warned in time about the warrant for his arrest, and had gone to a safe hideout.

The morning passedquietly enough at the headquarters of the Proletarian Union Party. But at 2.30 p.m. a long column of Carabinieri marched along the Viale delle Milizie as if on routine afternoon's march; when, however, they reached via Fornovo they quickly took up battle order and encircled the vast area around the Party Headquarters, from the Viale delle Milizie to the Viale Giulio Cesare, up to the river Tiber. The Commander of the Carbinieri said he expected armed reaction against what they were going to do. However things turned out otherwise, since, when the Carabinieri and several members of the Political Section of the Police rushed into the building, they found nobody there at all, except for two porters, who couldn't give any explanation.

A minute search was then made which lasted all the afternoon. The Carabinieri went through the building from top to bottom. They hoped to find important documents relating to the activity of the Proletarian Union Party, documents which Salvarezza had ordered to be burnt, during a mysterious telephone call by him, saying that he was in a safe place.

Apart form a great quantity of printed papers, of forms, of files relating to the old Fascist Youth Organization, the search led to the finding of voluminous propaganda material of the Proletarian Union Party, among which manifestoes entitled "Liberty and the Liberation Committee?" with the text of a speech made by Ettore Bombardo Pellegrino at the seat of the "Liberal-Social Party" (Labourist Union), many issues of the paper L'UNIONE PROLETARIA (Proletarian Union) which during the last months of 1944 was published in Rome, and directed by Umberto Salvarezza, pamphlets entitled "Who we are and what we want", in which the political programme of the Proletarian Union is explained, and a great deal of other propaganda material.

The search continued very accurately and led to the discovery of a bunch of documents that were promptly carried to Police HQ. In one of the drawers of the ground-floor offices the Carabinieri found a hand grenade and a machine-gun ammunition belt. A dancing-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 183049

Proletarian Union Party.

binieri marched along the Viale delle Milizie as if on routine afternoon's march; when, however, they reached via Fornovo they quickly took up battle order and encircled the vast area around the Party Headquarters, from the Viale delle Milizie to the Viale Giulio Cesare, up to the river Tiber. The Commander of the Carbinieri said he expected armed reaction against what they were going to do. However things turned out otherwise, since, when the Carabinieri and several members of the Political Section of the Police rushed into the building, they found nobody there at all, except for two porters, who couldn't give any explanation.

A minute search was then made which lasted all the afternoon. The Carabinieri went through the building from top to bottom. They hoped to find important documents relating to the activity of the Proletarian Union Party, documents which Salvarezza had ordered to be burnt, during a mysterious telephone call by him, saying that he was in a safe place.

Apart form a great quantity of printed papers, of forms, of files relating to the old Fascist Youth Organization, the search led to the finding of voluminous propaganda material of the Proletarian Union Party, among which manifestoes entitled "Liberty and the Liberation Committee?" with the text of a speech made by Ettore Lombardo Pellegrino at the seat of the "Liberal-Social Party" (Labourist Union), many issues of the paper L'UNIONE PROLETARIA (Proletarian Union) which during the last months of 1944 was published in Rome, and directed by Umberto Salvarezza, pamphlets entitled "Who we are and what we want", in which the political programme of the Proletarian Union is explained, and a great deal of other propaganda material.

The search continued very accurately and led to the discovery of a bunch of documents that were promptly carried to Police HQ. In one of the drawers of the ground-floor offices the Carabinieri found a hand-grenade and a machinegun ammunition belt. A dancing-hall annexed to the Party offices was warily searched, but a freshly plastered wall in one of the corridors aroused the

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

suspicions of the Police, who, after making a brief inspection, found that there had been hidden there a large portrait of Mussolini in one of his gladiator postures, and a number of fascist booklets and other publications. In one of the adjoining rooms they found many copies of "La Frusta", a weekly paper that was recently published in Rome and which aroused bitter criticism because of its equivocal attitude.

But the most sensational discovery was made on the third floor, where one of the doors was securely fastened. The Carabinieri broke in the door and found in the room inside a miniature arsenal of arms, including one machinegun, of 37 mm. caliber, 6 sub-machineguns, 6 muskets, 1 Mauser pistol, a big suit-case full of hand-grenades and 2 cases of machinegun ammunition, as well as many loose hand-grenade of Italian and German make.

Everything was first gathered in the entrance hall, where there was a decapitated huge plaster statue of Bruno Mussolini, son of the ex-Duce, and thereafter carried to Police HQ on several motor cars which were waiting in via Fornovo.

The search continued until late in the evening, while a large crowd assembled behind the cordon of Carabinieri in front of the building.

It is to be pointed out that Salverezza had invited the Press for Sunday morning in order to make "very important and serious revelations". It seems now that he probably announced that sort of Press conference for the purpose of avoiding any suspicion about his intention of fleeing, when he realised that he would be arrested.

GIGLI'S BROTHER-IN-LAW STATES REGINA COELI RIOTS WERE DIRECTED BY HUNCHBACK.

Benicamo Gigli's brother-in-law, Emilio Cerroni, who had been arrested following a denounciation of the "Quarticciolo Hunchback" and released two days ago, related his story to SI, and revealed that the recent Regina Coeli riots were organized by the Hunchback.

" On April 20th 1944" Cerroni said, " I was a M.C.C in the P.A.I. (Italian Colonial Police), and received the order to or-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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" On April 20th 1944" Cerroni said, " I was a N.C.O in the P.A.I. (Italian Colonial Police), and received the order to arrest the Hunchback charged with offenses against persons and property. This I did together with another N.C.O. after having

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785062

waited the whole night for him, hidden in a hut where the Hunchback was living. We already knew that he had been a member of a Patriot band from which he had been dismissed for his crimes. On being questioned, the Hunchback confessed that he denounced to the S.S. the son of a certain Barletta, who had killed German soldiers in an osteria. The Hunchback asked us to refer his capture to the German Command, where they knew him as an informer. Later the Germans took the Hunchback under their guard but I think they did it to protect him.

" I was arrested by the Italian Police", Carroni continued, " after the liberation of Rome, and precisely on October the 7th 1944, in the house of my brother-in-law Gigli. I was charged with having arrested the Hunchback, who, at that time, was considered a good Patriot. When I was detained in Regina Coeli prison I saw the Hunchback several times on the roof of an adjoining building, signaling to the inmates of the jail. Immediately after the signalling, revolts broke out in the prison, and in my opinion they were provoked by the Hunback's orders.

" I was released because nothing substantial was proved against me, and because I could demonstrate that I had saved Col. Buonerba five times, on whose head the Germans had put a reward, by putting him on guard."

CENSUS OF LIBERATED ITALY COMPLETED.

The Central Institute of Statistics has completed the elaboration of the data gathered in Liberated Italy for a special demographic, agricultural and industrial census, requested by the Italian Government and the Allied.

Ninety tables summarizing the results of the census, which will not be published for the time being, have been already delivered to the A.C.

ADM. STONE RECEIVED BY BONOLI.

Rear Admiral Ellery W.Stone was received this evening by the Italian Prime Minister, Ivanoe Bonomi.

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

" I was arrested by the Italian Police", Cerroni continued, " after the liberation of Rome, and precisely on October the 7th 1944, in the house of my brother-in-law Gigli. I was charged with having arrested the Hunchback, who, at that time, was considered a good Patriot. When I was detained in Regina Coeli prison I saw the Hunchback several times on the roof of an adjoining building, signaling to the inmates of the jail. Immediately after the signalling, revolts broke out in the prison, and in my opinion they were provoked by the Hunback's orders.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785062

SARDINIAN COPPER AND SHELL CASES FOR MANUFACTURING ANTI-OIDIUM PRODUCTS.

"If the copper of Sardinia and that which can be recuperated from the shell cases laying on the battle fields can be delivered in time to a big Italian chemical plant, the anti-oidium products that are necessary for the greater part of the wineyards and for certain vegetable cultivation in Liberated Italy, will be ready for the current agricultural year; otherwise the anti-oidium treatment must be postponed till next year," - stated to SI a high official of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Beforethe war, Italian agriculturists used nearly 1.400.000 quintals of copper sulphide and 100.000 quintals of other anti-oidium products. During the war a substitute product - the "Ramital"-containing a small percentage of copper, was used with some success. Now, the 300 tons of copper available in Sardinia and the 800 tons of the same metal recuperable from shell cases offered by the Italian War Ministry and the Allies, would be sufficient, it is estimated, to meet the requirements of the agriculturists in Central and Southern Italy.

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

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

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 633

January 27, 1945
1600 h.

PRICES SOAR IN ROME STOCK EXCHANGE.

The trend of industrial securities prices was definitely towards a higher level in Rome Stock Exchange this morning. The Government bonds market followed, on the whole, the same pattern though of course, as is customary, the swing was less pronounced.

VATICAN RADIO PROTESTS AGAINST NAZI ANTI-CATHOLIC PERSECUTIONS.

Vatican Radio announces in last evening's transmission in German placed special emphasis on the allocution addressed by His Holiness to the Marian Congregations.

The announcer underlined a passge of Pius XII's allocution regarding the Marian Congregation of Munich, Bavaria;

"This Congregation," the announcer pointed out, was a long time headed by Father Ruppert Mayer, whose lecturing was meeting with remarkable success amongst the faithful. Father Ruppert was placed under police surveillance before war broke out. He was badly injured in the first world war and lost one of his legs. Now we have no news from this Congregation. We neither have direct information about the Catholic life in Germany, nor can we get information from secondary and uncontrolled sources."

It was rumoured that the Vatican station would read over the radio the text of an official protest against the German Government for the failure to receive direct and precise information about its Nuntius to Berlin. This was denied in Vatican circles. None the less the Vatican Radio official announcer protested over the direct lack of news from Germany about Catholic institutions and persecutions of Catholic institutes and personalities.

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

Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

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VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 632 JANUARY 27 1945
1500 hrs.

ROMAN TEMPLE UNCOVERED BY BOMBS IN THE VICINITY OF PALESTRINA.

The Superintendance of Monuments in the Lazio region, is busy with plans of reconstruction and restoration for works of art damaged or destroyed by the war, in more than 300 communes.

It has been observed that some bombs seem to have had "intelligence" seeing that the destruction caused by them opened up and uncovered ancient remains in a very revealing manner. This happened around Anuvio, and especially in the district of Palestrina, where the bombardements caused the uncovering of the steps of the Roman epoch, which lead to the temple of Virile Fortune. Now the question has to be decided, whether to reconstruct the previous blocks of houses destroyed on the sites, or in new areas, so as to leave the remain uncovered by the bombs, visible and isolated.

THE PLAN FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MONTECASSINO STUDIED BY MONUMENTS' SUPERINTENDENT.

The Monastery of Montecassino will be entirely rebuilt, "SI" learns from the Superintendence of Monuments of the Lazio region, which has studied the complex problem at lenght during recent weeks, with the Ministry of Public Instruction.

A detailed plan has already been put forward for the rebuilding of the historical Monastery, which was founded in '529 and destroyed during the campaign which led to the liberation of Rome by the Allied Armies. To put the plan into effect the necessary funds and materials now have to be found. The reconstruction of Montecassino will be carried out along special lines, so that all those artistic elements of the historic mass of buildings which were

3144

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

Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

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The magnificent courtyard with the gate-way by the famous architect Giovanni Battista da Sangallo, which was not damaged too extensively, will be able to be restored completely, except perhaps for the substitution of a few columns.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

Other parts of the Monastery however, which are of modern construction, and all of which are not valuable from the artistic point of view, such as the works carried out during the last decades, and several mosaic works of questionable worth, are not included in the restauration plan.

GERMANS SEIZED 36 TRUCKS OF THE ROME FIRE BRIGADE.

During their occupation of Rome the Germans seized 36 fire Engines and motor cars, whereof 28, as soon as they took over the command of the city, a few days after the conclusion of the Armistice, "SI" learned to-day.

The last three motor vehicles were seized on the eve of their retreat, in June 1944.

The Germans always distrusted the Rome Firemen and therefore never availed themselves of their help in the police actions carried out in the city or in the environs, but several times threatened to carry them off to the North.

At present the Rome Fire Brigade has 892 members, while in 1940 they were but 424. Their increase was decided to meet the needs deriving from the state of war. Despite the German depredation, the equipment of the Roman Fire Brigade is adequate because the Germans failed to seize the largest fire engines and the motor tanks.

PREMIER BONOMI SENDS A MESSAGE TO LABOR DELEGATES MEETING SUNDAY IN NAPLES.

3143

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi has written a message to the Delegates who will participate in the Congress of the

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3143

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi has written a message to the Delegates who will participate in the Congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, which will be inaugurated to-morrow in Naples, "SI" learned this morning.

The message is being carried by Enrico Paresce, Labor UnderSecretary, who left for Naples where as Government representative, he will attend the inaugural sitting of the Conference.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775046

ROME STUDENTS CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR ANTI-NAZI DEMONSTRATIONS.

A Requiem Mass will be celebrated to-morrow in the Church of the Apostles, near Piazza Venezia, in memory of the students of Roman schools who were killed in the struggle against the German invaders.

The ceremony is part of the programme for the "Students Day" which will be celebrated Monday, first anniversary of students anti-German demonstrations in Rome.

A JOINT STATEMENT ON THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS WILL BE ISSUED BY COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST PARTIES.

A statement about the various Italian political problems is going to be jointly elaborated by the Italian Communist and Socialist Parties.

The task of drafting the document has been entrusted to Velio Spano and Celeste Negarville, Communists, and to Giuseppe Saragat, and Luigi Cacciatore, Socialists, who will study those problems in the light of the Pact concluded by the two Parties for the unity of their action.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

PIUS XII granted this morning a private audience to Don Lllamios de Las Barcenas, Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760056

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3142

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778006

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 631 JANUARY.27.1945
0900 hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Free Unions representing 1,300,000 organized workers convene in Naples.
UNITA'. Communist.

Women suffrage to be discussed by the next Cabinet meeting.
UNITA'. Communist.

European Federalist movement organized in Rome.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

Umberto Bianchi, former member of the Chamber of Deputies and one of the leaders of the Proletarian Union Party arrested.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist".

700,000 wrecked houses and 1000 waterless Communes in the liberated Italy.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Salvarezza case. Profiteering and blackmailing alleged.
IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

100 more top Fascists to be tried soon.
AVANTI! Socialist.

3141

Soldiers accused of collaborationism on trial.
AVANTI! Socialist.

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

Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

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3141

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AVANTI! Socialist.

Soviet spearheads within 90 miles from Berlin, the granting of 50 million dollars credit against AM-Lire cash, the Unions Congress convening in Naples to-morrow, the favorable turn of Franco-Italian negotiations, speculations on possible German withdrawal from Northern Italy, draw attention of the Roman Press this morning.

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

MPS PLAN INCIDENT DEEPLY REGRETTED.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, reporting the official announcement that two of the six MPs on a visit to Italy are missing, hopes that constant searches still going on might succeed in finding a clue. The paper recalls gratefully the cordial sympathy voiced by the British MPs delegation for the Italian people.

A "CENTRIST BLOCK" IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO-DAY SOCIALISTS SAY.

Replying to Ugo La Malfa (Actionist) suggestions for a Centrist coalition with the Socialists joining in, AVANTI! says that a Centrist policy would amount for Italy to slip back to Parliamentarian opportunism and a pseudo-Socialist Monarchy. "The only logical Democratic policy consits to-day in the union of all popular forces represented in the CNL on the basis of the three fundamental points put forward by the Socialist Party: Republic, Agrarian reforms and big business socialization. "

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N°630 January 26, 1945
2000 hours

ITALO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS FOCUSED ON THE STATUS OF ITALIANS IN TUNISIA

(By our diplomatic correspondent)

The Italo-French negotiations have been focused, in their most recent phase, which is dealt with by Italian Foreign Minister Alcide DE GASPERI and French Ambassador COUVE DE MURVILLE, upon the status of the Italians in Tunisia and upon the eventual rights that France could claim towards Italy because of Mussolini's aggression - according to what SI learned to-night in authorized circles.

An agreement appears to have been reached in principle upon the following basis: while Italy will reserve to herself the right of discussing with France, with special negotiations [illegible], the guarantees for the Italian community in Tunisia, France, on her part, will reserve to herself the right of proposing at the Peace Conference, if she deems it opportune, her eventual claims toward Italy.

About the French intentions toward Italy, Dr. Domenico RUSSO, Chairman of the Italian Central Committee of Liberation in France, who is now in Rome and who, for his functions as well as for the contacts he had in Paris, is to be considered well informed, made the following statement to SI:

" I am not a Diplomat. and, therefore, I am not supposed to keep the secret. I will frankly report to you what I know and many people also know in France, where one million of Italians, who do not clearly understand why, seven months after the liberation of Rome and five after that of Paris, and after the revival of Democratic Governments in both countries, the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763506

Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

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An agreement appears to have been reached in principle upon the following basis: while Italy will reserve to herself the right of discussing with France, with special negotiations [illegible], the guarantees for the Italian community in Tunisia, France, on her part, will reserve to herself the right of proposing at the Peace Conference, if she deems it opportune, her eventual claims toward Italy.

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" I am not a Diplomat. and, therefore, I am not supposed to keep the secret. I will frankly report to you what I know and many people also know in France, that one million of Italians, who do not clearly understand why, seven months after the liberation of Rome and five after that of Paris, and after the revival of Democratic Governments in both countries, the status of was should still exist between Italy and France..

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798566

"What do the French people exact for accepting a resumption of normal relations with Liberated Italy? Territorial claims have been mentioned. These claims do not exist. It is possible that someone, outside of the responsible circles, might have thought about them; but the most keen observer would not succeed in discovering, either in the orders of the day of in the Parties' programs, or in the opinions expressed by the Press, anything that would justify a reaction against the agreement. The problem of French-Italian relations was amply discussed last November by the Consultive Assembly, as soon as this body was reorganized in liberated Paris. The member who on this occasion showed himself more hard-hearted against our country was the only one who spoke about territorial annexations.

"According to Costa, his Government ought to ask for four things from ours:

(1) That Italy recognize her defeat with respect to France, as she has recognized her defeat by the Anglo-Americans.
(2) That she binds herself to repair the damage done by her troops, and to repay the money paid out by France as the indemnity of occupation.
(3) That Italy renounce the 1896 Convention , stipulated for Tunisia, and accept that her emigrants be treated according to the common law.
(4) That the territories to the South of Lybia, ceded to Italy by virtue of the Rome agreement in January 1935, be given back to France.

" No other claim has been formulated. But this one, which can be called a 'maximum program', the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Georges Bidault, even if he has not made a declaration repelling it, has not publically adopted it either.

" I wish to say, that the only demand of a territorial nature indicated by the Deputy Costa, that is the restitution of the 400.000 square kilometers of sand' (to use Mussolini's expression) has not received any official support."

According to RUSSO, the request of the Quai d'Orsay comes down to only one thing: the recognition of the abolition, already decreed by the Algier's Provisional Government, of the 1896 Convention, which fixed the status of the Italians in Tunisia. But to know exactly what we are asked to give up, it is opportune to note what remained of that diplomatic instrument on the eve of the war.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 776016

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

The advantages granted in 1896 to our emigrants were:

The instituting at the consulate of a criminal jury, composed partly of Italians, to judge people charged of Italian nationality; the commutation of the death penalty pronounced against Italians; the free practice of several liberal professions; and finally the functioning of Italian State schools.

The Convention was to have a duration of 9 years, but was prorogued at the end of the term until the signing of new agreements. This state of affairs lasted till after the first World War, when Parisian Policy took a decided turn towards the consolidation of French sovereignity in the Regency. Thus arose the necessity of doing away with the limitation to this sovereignity, which up till then had been passively accepted. The Italian population in Tunisia exceeded the French one in number. Apart from this Italian interests - especially in the acquisitionof land - were growing every day.

A prohibitive tax caused foreigners, and therefore Italians, to stop buying land and property. Measures were announced for the suppression of the Italian State schools, but not affecting the private ones.

The privileges relative to consular jurisdiction were denounced, the practice of the professions subordinated to those possessing a degree, given by the French Universities.

Following protests from Rome - Fascism had not yet come along- everything was left in obeyance, including the carrying out of a decree, which naturalized automatically all foreigners who had at least one of their parent born in the Regency.

" That was the situation when Laval went to Rome in January 1935, to negotiate with Mussolini" - said RUSSO.

" Tunisia was the chief subject of the programme of the conversations. But Tunisia was spoken about very little. What Mussolini wanted to obtain from the representative of France, was the freedom to agress Ethiopia and to annex it.

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

"The principle of the establishment of a new status for Italians residing in the Regency by means of a new Convention, was announced. But afterwards nobody mentioned any longer such a status.

" What is most remarkable is the declaration which was signed by Mussolini and which was placed at the beginning of the French-Italian Protocol of January 7, 1935; there it was said that the old Conventions had to be progressively abrogated in the years 1945 to 1965.

" Only the reservations made by Mussolini regarding two questions were accepted by Laval. About the first one - concerning the schools operated by the Italian State - it was decided that these would cease to exist in 1935. About the other question - - namely the French Decree for the automatic naturalization - - Mussolini agreed about its enforcement beginning from 1965. And that was all.

" In conclusion, the Italian previleges were greatly reduced during the conferences of Rome. In declaring them non-existent, following the treacherous attack of Mussolini against France, the Algiers Assembly did not do anything else, last year, then to sanction a pre-existing state of things. And if the Quai d'Orsay does to-day ask the Rome Government, as it seems, to confirm such a non-existence, and proposes a new Convention to guarantee the Italians the liberty of living and working, could we honestly maintain that the sacrifice we are asked of - after the liquidation carried out by Fascism - is unacceptable, though painful?

" It is necessary, above all, to make possible the resumption of the relations, from which depends the solution of so many particular problems, which are urgent and vital for Italians in France, as well as for those in Tunisia, who are now living in an oppressive atmosphere.

" The best way for modifying that atmosphere consists in accepting, in order to revive immediately a frank and loyal friendship, an agreement by which be removed the obstacles that could still hamper an active and fruitful collaboration, both in the political and in the economical field, between Italy and France."

In the responsible Italian circles the strictest reservation is maintained about the person that will be eventually appoin-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758013

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In the responsible Italian circles the strictest reservation is maintained about the person that will be eventually appointed to represent Italy to Paris. It can be said that no name has been taken into consideration because it is considered that it would be untimely to do it before the conclusion of the negotiations and before knowing whether the French Government desires to designate any person who might be "persona grata" to it.

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

SWISS RECOGNIZE ITALIAN PATRIOTS

The Swiss authorities have recognized the status as military internees of five hundred "Garibaldini", who had to cross the frontier following Partisan war activity, SI learns to-night in official circles.

The news has been received with great satisfaction by the population, and particularly by anti-Fascist circles, who consider it the authoritative recognition of the character of the Volunteer Corps of Liberty operating in Occupied Italy, as being that of a regular formation.

MINISTER RUINI LEAVING FOR SALERNO.

Public Works Minister Meuccio RUINI will leave saturday for Salerno, where he will attend the unveiling of a marble memorial of Deputy Giovanni Amendola, one of the victims of Fascist persecutions. RUINI will deliver a address.

Before return to Rome, the Minister will inspect various localities which were damaged by war operations, including the town or Campobasso.

NEW 100 KW BROADCASTING STATION
BEING SET UP IN ROME.

A new 100 KW broadcasting station is being set up in Rome by the Italian Broadcasting Company "RAI" (Radio Audizioni Italiane).

It is expected that it will be inaugurated February 15th, the same day when the Radio News Service will be no longer controlled by the Allies.

The new station, replacing the present one, whose power is of but 5 KW, will be more clearly audible in Northern Italy.

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MATTEO MATTEOTTI DENIES HAVING SAID
THAT NENNI WILL LEAVE SOCIALIST LEADERSHIP.

Matteo Matteotti, the son of the anti-Fascist martyr murdered

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763506

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Matteo Matteotti, the son of the anti-Fascist martyr murdered in 1924 by Mussolini's "hench-men" denied this evening a report of the "Orbis" News Agency, in which he was reported as having said, that the editorship of the AVANTI! and the leadership of the Socialist Party, both held by Pietro NENNI, sould be divided.

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

What Matteo Matteotti actually said, is as follows. " The news published by ANSA about the probable cessation of the offices of AVANTI! editor and of Secretary of the Socialist Party is not founded. The thing can be discussed only in connection with the old Pact of Rome. Before the matter should be examined now as it is a question solely for a National Party Congress to decide upon."

VALUABLE OBJECTS DISAPPEARED FROM CERTAIN EXCAVATIONS DURING THE RECENT WAR.

Valuable archeological objects disappeared, somewhat mysteriously, from the Ostia excavations during the time when Giuseppe BOTTAI was Minister of National Education, according to a detailed report that the present Ministry of Education handed to the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

The High Commissioner, -SI learns to-day - , forwarded the report to the Judicial authorities.

HOW THE CRIMEA CAMPAIGN WAS "PREPARED" ACCORDING TO FORMER UNDERSECRETARY BIANCHI

Grave disagreements and at times conflicts, divided the Lieutenant General of Albania, Francesco Jacomoni and the ex-Undersecretary for Albania Lelio Bianchi, both of whom are defendants in the Church-Ciatta trial - S.I. points out. This is seen from the defensive memorandum sent by Bianchi to the High Court.

Bianchi says that his relations with Albania were not of the best, especially so because of his differences with the Lieutenant Jacomoni, who opposed all progress, wishing to maintain the political equilibrium he managed to build up, based on the personal interests of a small group of Albanians. Bianchi goes on to say that he believed the differences between him and Jacomoni would gradually have lessened, if the war had not intervened.

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

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VALUABLE OBJECTS DISAPPEARED FROM CAMP EXCAVATIONS DURING THE PERIOD BOTTAI WAS MINISTER OF EDUCATION

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HOW THE GREAT CONSPIRACY WAS "UNCOVERED" ..ACCORDING TO FASCIST UNDERSECRETARY ...IAZ

Grave disagreements and at times conflicts, divided the Lieutenant General of Albania, Francesco Jacomoni and the ex-Undersecretary for Albania Xhafer Bonini, both of whom are defendants in the Zanchi-Beatta trial - S.I points out. This is seen from the defensive memorandum sent by Bonini to the High Court.

Bonini says that his relations with Tirana were not of the best, especially so because of his differences with the Lieutenant Jacomoni, who opposed all progress, wishing to maintain the political equilibrium he managed to build up, based on the personal interests of a small group of Albanians. Bonini goes on to say that he believed the differences between him and Jacomoni would gradually have lessened, if the war had not intervened.

On the 8th of September 1943 Bonini says he saw a circular of the General Staff, bearing Badoglio's Signature, which stated that emergency . (Greece) was suspended, and that the troops were going into winter quarters. He said he spoke to Galeazzo Ciano (then Foreign Minister) about matters, and reminded him how he, Ciano, had tried to stop Italy entering the war; but it was useless

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

About the preparation of the Greek war, Benini says that it was artificial and lying, and culminated in the killing of Dante-Heggia, a pseudo irredentist cinzurito. This killing was attributed to the Greeks. He says that he didn't send the full details to Ciano's Ministry, as he realized that the reaction it would have caused would have been out of all proportion to the incident. When Ciano came to know of this fact, he solemnly rebuffed Benini, and later the affair was given much publicity by the fascist press.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785056

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

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N°. 628. Page N°.1. JANUARY 26.1945
F300 Hrs.

CONSULTING BODY OF 280 MEMBERS TO LEGISLATE PENDING THE ELECTION OF NEW ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi and Public Works Minister Mauccip Ruini have completed their task of elaborating the scheme of the Decree by which the Lieutenant General of the Realm will create the new Legislative Consulting Body, whose activity will cease as soon as the new Italian Parliament is elected.

This temporary Legislative body, whose official denomination is "Consulta Legislativa dello Stato", will be composed of ten commissions, each of 28 members appointed by the Lieutenant of the Realm upon designation by the Prime Minister, S.I. learns to-day.

Persons eligible as members of the Commissions must be over 25 years of age; 14 of them will be designated, for each Commission , by the political Parties, 10 chosen from persons devoted to Labour, economical, cultural and patriotic activities, and 4 selected from former Deputies and Senators who never belonged to the Fascist Party, and never voted in favour of the Fascist Government after January the 3rd 1925 (the date on which Mussolini practically established his dictatorship).

Each Commission will deal with one of the following subjects:

1.- International Acts.
2.- Constitutional and administrative legislation.
3.- Civil and Penal legislation and judiciary organization.
4.- Agriculture and food supplies.
5.- Industry and Commerce.
6.- Labor and social and sanitary measures.
7.- Reconstruction and public services.

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

Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

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7.- Reconstruction and public services.
8.- Finance and Treasury.
9.- National defence.
10.- Education, fine arts and information.

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The sittings of each Commission will be public, unless otherwise ordered. Members of the Cabinet may attend the sittings and have the right to express their opinions, but they are not eligible as members of the Consultive Body.

The members of the "Consulta" must accomplish their task in full independance from the Parties and from the Government, in the exclusive interest of the State. They are entitled to a special allowance, the amount of which will be fixed by a seperate Decree.

The "Consulta" is subjected to dissolution for agricus reasons; in that case the new body is to be appointed within three months of the dissolution.

TYRE SHORTAGE COULD SERIOUSLY HAMPER MOTORBUS SERVICES FROM ROME.

Only six authorized motorbus companies are at present running almost regular lines from Rome to the most important towns of the various provinces of Liberated Italy, while another fifty unauthorized companies are "tolerated" because they contribute in some way to alleviate the unrest for the inadequate transport services, S.I. learned to-day from competent sources.

It is estimated that over one hundred motorbuses, each one carrying twenty-five to thirty persons, are at present employed for the shuttle passenger service. Additional emergency vehicles, viz. motor trucks, lorries and midget cars, are being used to accomodate the 3500 persons who have to travel every day.

The individual fare has been fixed at two lire per kilometre, but in practice there is no motorbus company that has not increased it to three or four lire, alleging that their expenses are continuously increasing.

Thus the motorbus passenger service between Rome and provincial towns is nearing a serious setback, unless a remedy is found for the present difficulties, most of the companies claim. These difficulties are mostly attributed to the increasing scarcity of tyres and also of the motor vehicles themselves.

So far, the companies claim, it has been possible to find

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

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So far, the companies claim, it has been possible to find a temporary solution through emergency means; but the continuous wear and tear is now threatening to aggravate the crisis, unless a remedy is found.

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

It is to be pointed out, on this subject, that Allied authorities have promised to intervene in order to avoid the discontinuance or the reduction of the motorbus services; they have already distributed a remarkable quantity of tyres, giving, however, the preference to the merchandise transport.

BROKEN AM-LIRE BILLS ARE VALID.

Broken Am-lire bills are valid, provided there is no part missing; they are readily replaced, upon presentation, with new bills, an official of the Bank of Italy confirmed to-day to S.I. apropos of the rumours to the contrary circulating during the past few days in Rome.

Should there be any part of the bill missing, it must be handed into the Bank of Italy, which will replace it with a new one as soon as the validity is verified by the currency experts of the A.C.

POLISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

The Pope gave this morning a private audience to Casimir Papèe, Ambassador of Poland to the Holy See.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758006

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 627

January 26, 1945
1000 hours

TO - DAY ' S HEADLINES

Italian workers convening in Naples in the first free Congress of the I.G.C.L.

IL LAVORO, I.G.C.L.

De Gaulle statement on Italy hailed.

ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist.

Inquiry into Salvarezza case demanded.

AVANTI, Socialist.

100.000 Italian Patriots fighting for liberty.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal.

Political gangsterism denounced.

ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchist.

Large store of arms and ammunition hidden behind a false wall discovered in Rome.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal 3128

A single socialist-communist ticket for the free local elections coming up shortly.

IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO, Independent

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

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS KEEPING THE MIDDLE WAY.

Mutual relations between socialists and communists and non marxist democratic parties are one of the chief topics claiming the attention in the Roman papers as indication of possible new developments in the political set up of Liberated Italy. Pietro Nennin holds that the socialists and communists should team up for a strong political actionattracting to their fold the newly impoverished classes of white-collar workers.

Ugo La Malfa, Actionist, replies that the socialists by pursuing such course undermine the efforts of non marxists parties towards achieving a real democratisation in Italy. The middle classes - La Malfa opines - are likely to be responsive to the reactionary illusions because they are, traditionally and mentally, adverse to the marxist creed. They would slip back to the rightest parties and render impossible the formation of a strong centrist block.

To-day Guido Gonnella, in IL POPOLO, the Organ of the Christian Democrats, writes that"the Christian Democrats as a people, not classist party, are best suited to save the middle classes from the danger of a possible neo-Fascist adventures. We Christian Democrats are for an 'integral democracy' and for a new Italian state; and we call on the socialist forces to disregard the old common-place of 'right' and 'left', and to cooperate with the middle classes towards the reconciling of a basic individual liberty with the essential economic exigencies of social justice."

POLITICAL GANGSTERISM DENOUNCED BY COMMUNISTS

Dealing with the "Quarticciolo hunchback case", UNITA' 3127
organ of the Communist party, writes:

" Behind the corpse of the Quarticciolo hunchback looms the sinister shape of blackmailing gang, which calls itself pompously a political party; behind the so-called party, ill reputed political figures, Police officials, generals, spies,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758062

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POLITICAL GANGSTERISM DENOUNCED BY COMMUNISTS

Dealing with the "Quarticciolo hunchback case", UNITA' 3187
organ of the Communist party, writes:

" Behind the corpse of the Quarticciolo hunchback looms the sinister shape of blackmailing gang, which calls itself pompously a political party; behind the so-called party, ill reputed political figures, Police officials, generals, spies, are pulling the strings. There is no question that we are facing a vast and complex organization of political bandits, involving high responsabilities, and reactionary elements engaged in activities against the democratic movement as a whole, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785028

the Communist party in particular.

The scandal of the so-called Unione Proletaria is to be investigated thoroughly. It is up to the official authorities, to the Government, and not to a single group or a single party, to uncover the darkest aspects of this tenebrous affair."

DE GAULLE STATEMENT ON FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS WELCOMED BY ACTIONISTS.

Commenting on De Gaulle's statement regarding the relationship between Italy and France, ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, points out that "the new declaration is so explicit and cordial that it is particularly welcomed by us as auguring well for an early conclusion of the negotiations on the way between the two governments.

"A Franco-Italian accord is a pre-requisite for the rebirth of the two nations, and the renewal of Europe as well. It seems to us that nothing might prevent it from materializing. Problems concerning the Italian Residents in Tunisia are to be tackled in a new spirit of understanding and not according to old schemes, that caused so much trouble and would lead anew to a vicious circle with no way out."

ITALY'S FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS ON THE EVE OF BIG TREE CONFERENCE.

IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO, Indipendent, turning again to Downing Street statement clarifying misquoted passages of Churchill's speech, says that " it came at a right moment, because the usual Nazi-Fascist rumor mongering was not losing time to take advantage for its slanderous propagenda."

The paper goes on saying that on the eve of the Big Three conference strange rumours are circulating in respect of alleged peace settlment which would affect Italy's territorial integrity.

" We do not hesitate to consider as utterly unwarranted the rumours which are being purposely spread around concerning

0629
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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" We do not hesitate to consider as utterly unwarranted the rumours which are being purposely spread around concerning Italy's fate. Churchill affirmed that Italy will have an honourable role in the European political settlement.

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

" We have full confidence in the ideals of universal justice guiding the United Nations war, which is also our war. The real problem consists to-day in giving Italy a chance to reeligm herself visibly, and not only ideally, at the side of the United Nations, easing the heavy burden of the Armistice and granting the Italian Government more powers to enact its prestige before the popular masses, and helping our country in its painful struggle for more tolerable living conditions and a bigger war effort."

FREEDOM OF PRESS GUARANTEED
BY FUNDS CONTROL

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal, commenting on the refusal of the Italian Press Federation to place a limit on the number of newspapers published in Rome, says that the proposals for controlling the financing of the publications will guarantee the functioning of a free and democratic press in Italy.

END OF PRESS REVIEW

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

SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Union Jack
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
L'Epoca
Il Globo
Il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 626 January 25, 1945
2000 hours

500.000 MINES SO FAR REMOVED IN VARIOUS ZONES OF LIBERATED ITALY.

About 500.000 mines have been removed or destroyed in the Liberated Italy up to December 31, informed to-day General O. Crivaro, Director General of the Engineering Service of the Italian War Ministry, reporting to the Italo-Allied Agricultural Conference.

He added that the minefields so far cleared has a total surface of over 7 millions of square meters in various zones of the Provinces of Pisa, Lucca, Terni, Perugia, Chieti, Littoria as well as in Calabria, in Sardinia and in the vicinity of Rome.

General Crivaro said that, owing to the limited number of electro-magnetic mine-detecting instruments and the scarcity of transportation means, only 300 persons are so far employed in the clearing operations. He hopes, however that soon it will be possible to increase their number up to 2000, so that the work be speeded as much as possible on belief of the agricultural revival of Italy.

During the clearing of the minefields 60 women were killed by pronature explosions and other 76 injured.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF 1.700 AMERICAN TRUCKS PROMISED TO ITALY ALREADY ARRIVED.

3124

The first shipment of 1.700 trucks promised for Itely by the United States Government has arrived, the Transportation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced to-day.

The shipment consisted of 72 complete chassis (wheels, tires, motor, and cab) which will be fitted with work bodies and put in immediate use (A.C. - P.R.O.)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006
06632

Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
International News
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti !
L'Epoca
Il Globo
il Lavoro
Italia Nuova
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778506

YOUNG ITALIAN SCIENTIST GOES TO U.S.A. TO STUDY RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS.

A request by the National Research Council of Italy to send a representative to the United States to study recent developments in physics has received the favourable consideration of the Allied Commission and the United States Ambassador, it was announced to-day by the Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

The representative chosen by the Council is Professor Bernardo Nestore Cacciapucti, 32-years-old physics professor of the Rome University and collaborator in the Encyclopedia Italiana.

On arrival in the United States the professor will conduct a three months' study of recent research on nuclear physics, cosmic rays and other kindred subjects. The expenses of the trip will be defrayed by the National Research Council, and the Minister of Education is now formulating an official request. (A.C. - P.R.O.)

THE GANG OF ROMAN JEW PERSECUTORS TO BE TRIED BEFORE MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

The gang which was headed by the Police Commissione Salvatore Cannavale, and was notorious for its activity during the German occupation of Rome, in persecuting and arresting Jewish people, will be tried before a military tribunal. The other members of the gang are Giuseppe Ruggiero, Giuseppe Calogiuri, Ettore Javarone, Roberto Occhetto, Marcella Stoppani (typist to Pietro Caruso, former Fascist Police Chief who was sentenced to death and executed sometime ago for his activities during the nazi occupation of Rome), Arrigo Fruzzetti(a soldier of the port guarding Militia, who fled from Rome with Caruso to whom he was bodyguard and who was injured in the car accident leading to the capture of the former Fascist Police Chief). All these persons are now under arrest.

Guido Garulli, witness in the Caruso trial,who was also one of the persons charged, was released from Regina Coeli

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

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Guido Garulli, witness in the Caruso trial,who was also one of the persons charged, was released from Regina Coeli prison to-day, where he was imprisoned in June 1944, because the case against him has been dismissed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778006

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS COMPLETED AGAINST ARMENISE PROMINENT FINANCER OF FASCIST NEWSPAPERS.

The preliminary proceedings against Giovanni Armenise were closed to-day and the records sent to the Public Prosecutor for the charge sheet to be prepared and for supplementary inquiries, regarding the activity of the well known Fascist financer of newspapers. Armenise, who is defended by Lionello Manfredonia, is charged with having collaborated with the Germans after the 8th of September 1943, by having put at the disposal of Nazi-Fascist propaganda, as President of the Administrative Council of the two papers "Giornale d'Italia" and "La Tribuna", both these newspapers and also the "Piccolo", a mid-day Italian paper.

THE EX-DIRECTOR OF ITALIAN MERCHANT MARINE RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Giulio Ingianni, ex-Director General of the Italian Merchant Marine, has been released from Regina Coeli prison, where he was confined, as the Public Prosecutor asked for the case to be dismissed during the preliminary proceedings, for the inexistence of the crimes with which he was charged.

Ingianni was accused of collaboration with the Germans after the 8th of September 1943 by having favoured the departure for the North of Italy of personnel, in his capacity as Director General of the Merchant Marine, for having given a requisition order with a false date on the 19 th of January 1944 for Italian merchant ships, to stop the handing over to the Badoglio Government of several Italian ships, which had fled to Spanish ports.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RESIGNED BECAUSE ACCUSED OF RELATIONS WITH THE "HUNCHBACK".

Police Commissioner Dr. Alberto De Luca, head of the Political squad at the Rome Police H.Q., has resigned to-day, SI 3122

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

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Dr De Luca wasrepeatedly attacked during the past few days by various local newspapers, because of his alleged relations with Giuseppe Albano, the "Hunchback" of the Quarticciolo, who was killed last week in a clash with the Carabinieri.

According to these papers, De Luca availed himself of the services of the "Hunchback" in Police operations, when the latter was still supposed to be a Partisan.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765046

NEW "EPURATION" LAWS TO BE ENFORCED IN NORTHERN ITALY.

"The Italian Government is elaborating new laws for the 'epuration' to be carried out in Northern Italy, because past experience has shown that it would not be possible to extend there the same measures that are enforced at the present"-declared today Mauro Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Italy, during a Press conference.

The Minister added that the fundamental principles upon which the new measures will be based, are as follows: no mercy for those who collaborated with the Germans and helped them in any way, but all the facilities for those who collaborated with the Partisan units.

Minister Scoccimarro had convoked the Press in order to explain the significance of the "Partisans' and Soldiers" Day" which will be celebrated on February the 18th, and will result in a manifestation of national solidarity and at the same time will foster the fusion between the Partisans and the Patriots' activity and the action of the fighting units of the Regular Army. Groups of Partisans will act as the Guard of Honour at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Rome, while representatives of the Army will distribute bravery medals to Partisans.

Mauro Soccimarro declared also that the Italian Government is insisting for obtaining a wider administrative autonomy and a larger participation in the war effort.

" The more we are united - he concluded - the more readily we will attain our aims. National unity will allow to present ourselves at the Peace round-table and claim for Italy the place to which our country is entitled."

LIBERALS' EXECUTIVE TO DISCUSS VOTE FOR WOMEN

The Executive Committee of the Italian Liberal Party will meet to-morrow to discuss various subjects, including the vote for women.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788066

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3121

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

SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al **SI:**

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 625 — January 25, 1945. 1600 h.

THE MAN IN THE STREET WONDERS...

"The man in the street is wondering why the Roman press is demanding so loudly Italy's greater war role and what the call up of 11 military classes is all about," an official Authority declared to "SI" to-day.

"The man in the street", the same excellently informed source went on to say, "is somewhat bewildered. Why this sudden press campaign? Why the call up of 11 classes? The man in the street is well aware that strenuous war operations are being carried on in Northern Italy. But one should remember that the same man in the street, who is to be identified very often in a former partisan remained bitterly disappointed when some of his highest expectations failed to materialise. He had fought well against Hitler's soldiers during the Nazi oppression, but when the Allies arrived to liberate the local population he was deprived of his arms and sent home with many fair promises but with no real assistance. So the man in the street asked himself the reasons why he was prevented from fighting in the regular army. He returned to his damaged or destroyed house, failed to find work and did not know how to meet the high cost of living: 500 lire a day were necessary not to die of hunger. Only the black market could procure him money. So the man in the street started his life over again. His enthusiasm for the war had given way to reasoning. To-day he finds himself called up once more. He is asked to demonstrate an enthusiasm which he no longer feels. After seven years of fighting in a war which has been lost, he thinks he has a right to be weary. 'What do they want from me?' he asks himself. 'In Russia and in Africa I did my duty. Then came the armistice and Fascism fell. When I was told that the Germans were our enemies I believed it. I fought against the Germans while the Allies repeated daily at the radio that their [illegible] the Italian people. The conditions in [illegible]

3120

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788006

Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

1600 h.

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"The man in the street's reasoning is simple and a bit superficial. But the fact remains that nothing has been done to try and raise the morale of those recalled to the colours. On the contrary it seems that everything is done to accentuate the feeling of

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

uneasiness and spiritual discomfort of the partisan and the ex-serviceman.

"The volunteers and the ex-prisoners who feel it their duty to participate in the war are gathered into rest camps where their conditions are deplorable: their uniforms and equipment are inadiquate, their encampment is not hygienic, their food rations scarce, their pay poor.

"The wounded must leave the military hospitals after sixty days to go to civil ones. The Italian army does not possess a military hospital. They have all been requisitioned.

"The soldiers of the Italian division fighting with Tito's forces are sick, their uniforms tattered, they themselves needy of help. But the Italian authorities are not permitted to equip these men, and find themselves obliged to repatriate them.

"In military circles it has been pointed out to the Allies that the almost complete lack of initiative of the Italian Authorities cannot be of help to the war effort. Unless of course the Italian participation to the war effort is considered undesirable.

"The partisan could render the army democratic. If those few patriots who are included in it were gathered into special divisions and not confused with those called up, the Italian army might have a new spirit. But in certain political and military circles it is pointed out that perhaps this is precisely what one does not want."

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

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

DAMAGES SUFFERED BY ITALIAN TELEPHONE SYSTEM ESTIMATED AT 4462 MILLION LIRE.

Damages suffered by the Italian telephone system are estimated at 4462 million lire in liberated territory only, while nearly 40 per cent of the total property of the State-owned Postal Service has been lost in consequence of the war operations and of the German pillaging, according to official informations.

The Postal property was, in fact, valued at 1 milliard and 100 million lire at the end of May 1940, including edifices, machinery and transportation means. A rough estimate shows that the property still existing at the end of June 1944 was valued only 700 million lire. The real value of the buildings only, which were distroyed or irreparably damaged, is calculated in 150 millions of pre-war lire.

The regions that were more seriously damaged are Campania, Sardinia, Sicily and Abruzzi, while it is not possible to estimate the extension of Nazi destructions in Northern Italy.

Despite of this very serious situation, it has been possible to resume, during the past few months, the most essential Postal Services with emergency means of transportation, in many provinces of Liberated Italy. As far as the telegraph and telephonesystems are concerned, the present situation is not less grave, and the resumption of these services for the public appears to be slower and more difficult, especially for the distruction of the lines. It is, in fact, reported that only 50 per cent of the telegraph poles can be restored in the liberated territory, excepting wide areas in the Campania and Abruzzi regions and in the province of Foggia, because about 80 per cent of the telegraph installations has been destroyed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785062
06433

Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

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Damages suffered by the State-owned long-distance telephone system are estimated at about 2 milliards and 162 million lire, while the private telephonecompanies' loss is calculated to reach, so far, the total amount of 2 milliards and 300 million lire.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785062

" A PUNCH THAT MISSED"
BENINI DESCRIBES THE ANTI-FASCIST COUP D'ETAT.

"A punch that missed", this was how the coup d'état on the 25th of July was described by ex-Under-Secretary for Albania Zenone Benini, one of the 15 defendants of the Suvich-Roatta trial, who has thought it worth while to stay in hiding, instead of coming forward at the beginning of the hearing.

" It was a little like" - Benini affirms in his defensive memorandum, presented to the High Court of Justice - " getting ready to give a heavy punch to knock down an opponent who is believed to possess extraordinary resistance. If at the moment when the punch is given, the man in front falls at the first touch of the fist, the punch finishes in thin air, and what is more ones has his arm dislocated."

This comparison with boxing is made by Benini in his memorandum, when writing about the Council of Ministers called by Mussolini on [illegible] June 9th 1943, during which meeting the first skurmishes of the clash to take place during the Fascist Grand Council on the night of the 24th of July seemed to be seen in the attitude of several of those taking part.

"Vittorio Cini" - Benini writes- "told me that he wanted to take up a stand. I assured him of my support. When the discussion of the business at the order of the day was finished, Mussolini gave a long account of the fall of Pantelleria: he explained the facts that later became public knowledge. He spoke in the manner of a reporter giving details of the event, without drawing any conclusions or making any comment. At this point the sitting was about to end, when Cini asked to speak."

Benini then continues:" He spoke for a long time, a very long time, gave technical facts and figures, spoke of things from the psychological point of view, and pointed out the almost desperate situation in which we found ourselves. He affirmed that he and many of his colleagues of the Council, whose thoughts he know he was interpreting, were not able to suggest a solution, but asked to be informed about all the aspects of the situation, to start with, our relations with the Germans: that they ceased to have the role of 'technical" collaborators, that every element [illegible]

0645
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Benini then continues:" He spoke for a long time, a very long time, gave technical facts and figures, spoke of things from the psychological point of view, and pointed out the almost desperate situation in which we found ourselves. He affirmed that he and many of his colleagues of the Council, whose thoughts he knew he was interpreting, were not able to suggest a solution, but asked to be informed about all the aspects of the situation, to start with, our relations with the Germans: that they ceased to have the role of 'technical" collaborators, that every element be utilized so that the decision which was most consonant for the good of the country might be taken. "

" Mussolini replied in a weary low voice. He insisted on one solution alone, the only one he saw, and which he told us he had urged upon Hitler for some time: Peace with Russia."

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"Following this, De Marsico supported and strengthened the arguments put forward by Cini with firmness and clarity. Again the Head of the Government made an irrelevant reply. But by this time the thoughts of the Council were crystalizing, and there was an atmosphere as if a clear authority had taken up position. Oreste Bonomi than rose; he made a speech which was not in agreement with the ideas of Cini and De Marsico, but which was not contrary either. It was more a sentimenatl digression than a speech. Before Bonomi had even finished speaking, the Head of the Government jumped to his feet and said in a brief concised manner: ' The sitting is at an end!' He turned his back on us and went out hurriedly. And for that day things finished there."

" I realized, as many of us did, - Benini concludes - that other measures were necessary to reach a conclusion. Thus the proceedings which wald lead to the 25th of July was started. Could I see the consequences, and could I suppose thet they would have turned out as they have done? Evidently no. I believe that one of the principal [illegible]or reasons of the sad consequences of the 25th of July was that everyone, men and institutions, overestimated the difficulty of overthrowing Mussolini. And when this came about, the cave in came suddenly, without resistance; men and institutions found themselves without a program and caught unawares by the speed of events".

"PROGRESSING DEPRECIATION OF THE CURRENCY CREATES NEW CLASSES OF SHY POOR" - PIUS XII.

"The progressive depreciation of currency always creates new classes of shy poor" - said Pius XII this morning briefly addressing the Rome Provincial Deputation, headed by Emanuele Finocchiaro-Aprile, who presented the Pope with a parchment and some coins and medals of Gregory XVI, unearthed near San Mauro bridge, one of those which were destroyed by retreating Germans in the environs of Subiaco.

"The lack or insufficiency of the most elementary basis for the re-establishment of a normal economic life - added the Pontiff - depresses the common will, spreads a sensation of lazy weariness and thus endangers as well the necessary conditions of spirit for a speedy and daring work of reconstruction".

The Pope also granted a private audience to Dr. Giuseppe Verilio, [illegible]ect

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3116

0648

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Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The C.L.N. should be reinforced for implementing democracy in Italy and assured of full support.

UNITA', Communist.

Inquiry into the activities of the Proletarian Union Party demanded.

UNITA', Communist.

The "Salvarezza case".

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

New poor classes should join in the socialist movement.

AVANTI, Socialist.

English Labourites look forward to closer ties with Italian socialists, Harold Laski writes to Pietro Nenni.

AVANTI, Socialist.

The forthcoming Congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labour in Naples.

IL LAVORO, I.G.C.L.

[redacted]

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Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
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Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
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IL LAVORO, I.G.C.L.

Art works carried off by Germans from Sicily valued at 5 billion lire.

IL LAVORO, I.G.C.L. 3115

0650
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

DOWNINGS STREET'S STATEMENT VERY GRATIFYING.

The likelyhood of Roosevelt visiting Italy, the statement clarifying Churchill's declaration on Italy, a letter from Harold Laski to Pietro Nenni calling for closer collaboration between English and Italian socialists, the Quarticiola "hunchback" case draw attention of the Roman press this morning. Red Army's thundering victories continue to be the main front page story in all papers.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat, commenting on the official statement clarifying the meaning of Churchill's recent declaration in the House of Commons regarding Great Britain's relations with Italy, observes that"unfortunately it is the second time that more ore less semiofficial agencies reproduce mutilated or incorrect texts. Anyway it was utterly unwarranted that declarations regarding international combinations in to-morrow's Europe be taken as a pretext for internal sabotaging speculations in a moment which requires the utmost war effort from Italy."

The paper goes on saying that the declaration reiterating that Italy will not be excluded from an honourable role in the European political system has been underlined by De Gasperi at the Cabinet meeting as a further confirmation of Great Britain's intentions to recognise Italy's rights to reconquer her place in the world.

SOLVING PROBLEMS NOT FOSTERING DISSENTIONS

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, publishes 3114 an article by Ugo La Malfa replying to Pietro Nenni, affirms that there is something absurd about the socialist leader's assertion that "socialists and communists are destined to be either allies or enemies". Parties are anxious to solve problems, not to foster dissentions. The most urgent problems confronting us to-day,-the writer points out-, consists not in admitting or denying the class struggle but in knowing

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THE C.L.N.'S FUNCTIONS SHOULD BE REINFORCED.

Under the caption "the function of the C.L.N." UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, writes that "Fascist thriving in the provinces calls for the reinforcement of the C.L.N. in order to avoid that matters get worse", and assure the government of full mass support. "The C.L.N. - the paper says - represent the overwhelming majority of the Italian democratic forces, but this representation is too often vague. It must be more definite and effective and must have more connection with the masses for mustering all national energies."

PAPERS INFLATION IS NOT SCANDALOUS LIBERALS SAY.

Replying to UNITA', according to which the inflation of papers in Rome is a "political scandal", RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, orgen of the Liberal Party, observes that freedom of press is the first form of liberty on which depend all other liberties.

" We can agree on admitting that twelve newspapers are to many for a single city. But are we sure that all authorized papers are going to be really started out? A paper is not made only by a permit to start publication. It is to be expected with all probability that some of the newly authorized papers are going to uphold opinions displeasing UNITA's writers, or not cheeresed by us or others of the six parties of the C.L.N. What harm there is in that? If we want liberties, we must stand for control and with/criticism not be afraid of polemics. Any limitation in this field would amount to a dictatorial move. There is nothing of scandalous or dangerous in the decisions taken by the Press Commission."

"WHITE-COLLAR PROLETARIANS SHOULD GO LEFTWARD", SAYS SOCIALIST LEADER.

Pietro Nenni, in to-day's editorial of AVANTI (Socialist), invites all "white-collar" poor people to join the leftist parties.

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After having remarked that, in consequence of the war, there are now so many people of the middle-classes which, as happened in the past and especially at the conclusion of the first World War, find themselves in an economical situation that is below the average level of the unskilled workers, Nenni opines that such destitute people should go leftward, as they are forming a new "proleterian class".

" Instead of remaining apart - concludes the Socialist leader - or gravitate toward the right, the middle classes should help and favour the convergence toward the left. To them, as to the whole Nation, the Socialist Party is offering the guarantee that in this moment the spiritual values of the human freedom and of Democracy not only will not be sacrificed, but also will find a full consecration."

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3112

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

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Avanti!
Italia Nuova
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BULLETIN N° 521 — 24 January, 1945. 1600 h.

115 OUT OF 204 ARRESTED IN QUARTICCIOLO DISTRICT RELEASED.

The Questura released 115 out of 204 arrested in the round up of the Quarticciolo district, it is learnt to-day. The remaining 89 are detained for further investigations.

COLASURDO FREED OF CHARGES OF COLLABORATIONISM.

Antonio Colasurdo, an official of the Questura's Political section attached to the High Commissariat for Anti-Fascist sanctions was freed to-day. He was arrested January 5 on writ issued by the Attorney General of the Realm, on charges of collaborating with the German and Italian SS.

"IS "QUARTICCIOLO HUNCHBACK" EPISODE AFFECTING POLITICAL TRUCE?
ROME POLITICAL CIRCLES WONDER.

The killing of the famous "Hunchback of the Quarticciolo" and the round up of almost all the male inhabitants of this outlying Rome district draws attention anew on the stability of the second Bonomi Government which is called of national union among diverging political parties. The Socialist Party bitterly protested over the mass arrests made in the Quarticciolo district and the Communist paper joined in voicing its indignation. This means that, despite some indication of underlying causes for vacillation, the pact for joint action between Socialists and Communists stands good. The round up of Quarticciolo was carried out after the Home Undersecretary was duly authorised by the Council of Ministers, political circles observe. Communist Ministers were present at the Cabinet meeting which gave green light for proceeding to the big clean up in the gangsters ridden section of Rome.

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Unexpected political reaction followed up the police action. Quarticciolo is a workers quarter & among the hundreds arrested are [illegible] members of the Socialist and Communist parties. The Socialists that are not participating in the Government lodged a strong protest with the Authorities. The Communists, who are represented in the Government by a Vice Premier, Palmiro Togliatti, and several Ministers and Undersecretaries observed a

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studied restraint and confined themselves to deplore the fact that in the course of the police raid one of their comrades met his death at the hands of the Carabinieri.

Political observers in Rome cannot help remarking in this regard that . . the Bonomi Cabinet fell down stumbling upon the slippery ground of law enforcement. It was an order of the day of the Christian Democrats calling for law enforcement that struck the first blow at the fragile structure of the first Bonomi Cabinet. The second Bonomi Cabinet was set up on the assumption that it would restore and ensure legality throughout the Country. So far nothing happened to put to the test this line of action agreed upon by all parties that joined in the new Bonomi experiment including those radical parties that are out for revolutionary changes.

The Quarticciolo Hunchback episode is likely to make a test of the present Government coalition. The mass parties, the Communists represented in the Government and the Socialists who are at the opposition, reacted in the same way to the incident. Political circles are speculating today on whether the grease spot made by the "Hunchback" episode would get wider and affect the second Bonomi Government structure.

It is possible, it is said, that the Bonomi reincarnation is going to be confronted by the same problems as that responsible for the collapse of the first coalition experiment.

DE GASPERI EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH THE STATEMENT FROM DOWNING STREET.

At the opening of to-day's Cabinet meeting the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alcide De Gasperi emphasized the importance of the statement on Italy issued from 10 Downing Street rectifying misquotations of a passage in the Prime Minister's speech of January 18.

3110

The Foreign Minister had already called to attention of the Foreign Office the impression made in Italy by the press versions of Churchill's statements. De Gasperi pointed out that the elucidations given by London remove all grounds for the speculations which were being made in various quarters on passages of Churchill's speech wrested from its content.

De Gasperi expressed satisfaction with the new statement [illegible] that Italy will be called to take part in the

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De Gasperi expressed satisfaction with the new statement which reasserts that Italy will be called to take part in the future political settlements of Europe and will take again her place amongst the great European powers.

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PRINCE MARCELLO DEL DRAGO REMOVED AS A FASCIST. SON OF A NATURALISED AMERICAN.

Prince Marcello Del Drago, Minister Plenipotentiary, was dismissed from active service by the Epuration Committee of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. He entered the diplomatic career in 1924 under the name of Gentili Biscia, which he retained till his natural father Prince Giovanni Del Drago, recognised him as a legitimate son. Prince Giovanni del Drago, naturalised American, died recently in the United States. He renounced all his titles in taking the oath of allegiance to the U.S. Prince Marcello Del Drago belonged to Ciano's inner circles and his meteoric career caused a lot of gossiping in Roman society involving a lady.

At the time of the Armistice Del Drago was in Bruxelles whence he was deported to Germany and subsequently to Northern Italy because of his opposition to the Fascist Republic. He managed to escape to Switzerland. The Epuration Committee ordered his being retired from active service because Del Drago in written statement boasted of "squadriste" activities in "pre-march on Rome"times.

MATTIOLI-QUINTIERI CONVERSATIONS GOING WELL. PODESTA' TO RETURN SOON.

The conversations which the Italian Mission is carrying on in Washington for the loans destined to reconstruction, proceed slowly but satisfactorily",declared Marcello Soleri , Treasury Minister, to "SI" today.

As for the financial expert, Luigi Podestà, Soleri said that he will return as soon as the task entrusted to him and which is very specific and limited, is through.

LITTORIA RENAMED LATINIA.

3109

The chief town of the reclaimed Pontine Marshes which was named Littoria by Mussolini, will be changed to Latinia, in conformity with an order decreed by the Ministry of the Interior it is learnt today.

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NEW ENTRANCE BEING BUILT FOR CRYPT OF VATICAN BASILICA.

The workmen who are working in the crypt of the Vatican Basilica, yesterday finished boring through the foundations of the building and have opened the new entrance to the chambers. It will come out at the southern arch of the apsis in Saint Martha Square.

At the present time the chambers are reached by using the stairs that are near the four pillars of the cupola, or by the subterranian corridor that leads out to the north side of the basilica, in the cramped space between it and the oldest part of the Papal Palaces.

This tortuous and awkward entrance is used for clearing away the material, but is not suitable for the public. It is for this reason that the new entrance way is being constructed, as it is indispensable for the fact that, when the work at present in progress is finished, the underground chambers of the Vatican will become a real subterraneen church and necropolis, and will be visited by many people.

To bore downwards through the foundations of St. Peter's in the spot desired, it was necessary to cut through 11 meters of stone, which was very strong as it was formed of small blocks of stone cemented together.

CHLORINE ASSURED FOR ROME AQUEDUCTS

3108

The Allied authorities have given assurance to the Communal authorities about the supply of electric power and chemicals necessary to make chlorine, which is to be used for rendering drinkable the water of the Rome aqueducts.

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Chlorine previously stored is now nearly exhausted, the quantity left being sufficient until the end of February. By that time, it is hoped it will be possible to start the new production of chlorine.

ITALIAN WAR VETERANS WILL VISIT FRONT LINE TROUPS.

" Italian war veterans of all previous campaigns will individually pay a visit to the Italian troups at the battle front" - said to-day to SI Lt.-Colonel Filippo MASOERO, President of the Committee of Action of War Invalids.

Lt.-Colonel MASOERO added, that the veterans are at present giving their moral assistence to the soldiers called back to the colours, by visiting them in the barracks.

WARRANT OF ARREST ISSUED AGAINST MARIO APPELIUS.

A regular warrant of arrest was issued against Mario Appelius, SI learns to-day. The charges are of having contributed to maintain Fascism in power by "relevant acts", as described in article 3 of the Law punishing Fascist activity. Appelius is accused, particularly, for his radio propaganda and for his writings extolling the Fascist Regime and its war policy.

18.000 HOMELESS IN BENEVENTO.

Nearly 18/000 is the number of homeless inhabitants of Benevento, according to a memorandum that the National Liberation Committee of that city issued and addressed to the government.

The memorandum urges the Prime Minister to comply with the wish expressed by the Communal administration of Benevento to authorize the building of a large emergency appartment-house for sheltering those who lost there homes in consequence of the war operations.

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WARRANT OF ARREST ISSUED AGAINST MARIO APPELIUS.

A regular warrant of arrest was issued against Mario Appelius, SI learns to-day. The charges are of having contributed to maintain Fascism in power by "relevent acts", as described in article 3 of the Law punishing Fascist activity. Appelius is accused, particularly, for his radio propaganda and for his writings extolling the Fascist Regime and its war policy.

18.000 HOMELESS IN BENEVENTO.

Nearly 18/000 is the number of homeless inhabitants of Benevento, according to a memorandum that the National Liberation Committee of that city issued and addressed to the government.

The memorandum urges the Prime Minister to comply with the wish expressed by the Communal administration of Benevento to authorize the building of a large emergency appartment-house for sheltering those who lost there homes in consequence of the war operations.

3107

~~3106~~

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783016

A "FOOD ALLOWANCE" TO THE FAMILIES OF STATE EMPLOYEES COMPELLED TO GO NORTHWARD.

Families in Liberated Italy of State employees stationed in localities which at present are occupied by the Nazi-Fascists, as well as families of those who were collectively transferred northward together with the self-styled Republica Fascist government, will henceforth receive a food -allowance as soon as a Decree approved to-day by the Cabinet is in force.

The Cabinet, that met this morning at Viminale Palace under the chairmanship of Premier Ivanoe BONOMI, decided also to forbid any further transformation of passenger motor cars into lorries or trucks.

Other numerous measures, mostly routine once, were also passed by the Cabinet.

NO CHANGES IN DIRECTING BODIES, SAYS SOCIALIST PARTY PRESS BUREAU.

The Press Bureau of the Socialist Party communicates: - that the news published in recent days by several newspapers regarding alleged changes in the directing bodies of the Socialist Party, are without any foundation. Thus Pietro NENNI, in spite of all rumours, will remain at the helm of the Party.

" ALLIES SAVED PATIENTS IN ROME HOSPITALS."

" The Allies have saved the Roman hospitals' patients, especially through their very recent supply of medecines." - declared textually to SI Dr. Francesco MANCELLO, Commisioner for the United Hospitals of Rome.

Dr. MANCELLO said taht the situation of the Roman hospitals was "terribly tragical", but it is noticeably improving, and for this the city must be grateful to the Allied authorities, particularly to Colonel Orpheus PIZZOZERO of the Health Division, He helped in having released promptly a large quantity of material, thus it was possible to order the manufacture of bed-clothes and undergarments, the scarcity of which was hampering the hospitals' activity. Food too has been remarkably improved, so that the daily average of 200 calories has already been reached in the past few days.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

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3106

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

SOLDIERS OF THE "LITTORIO" DIVISION ON ITALO-FRENCH FRONTIER DISLIKE GERMANS.

According to Italian official sources, the state of mind of the "Littorio" Division placed by Germany on the Italo-French frontier, is one of general aversion for the Germans. The presence of German officers and non-commissioned officers ad the side of the commanders of Italian units gives rise to frequent cases of intollerance on the part of Italian officers and men.

THE NORTHERN NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE NOT TO BE ENLARGED.

According to information from Italian official sources, the activity of the Northern Italian Liberation Committee continues in an intensified way, in order to preserve the unity and concord among all the anti-Fascist parties until the end of the war. No other political elements will be admitted inside the N.L.C., whose composition remains, therefore, unchanged.

The Committee is studying in particular the problems of food supply and transport in the northern regions.

THE PROBLEMS OF LAND-RECLAMATION DISCUSSED AT THE ITALO - ALLIED CONFERENCE.

" The entire life of the Italian people and the real contribution for the prosecution of the war in Italy essentially depend upon obtaining, after this conference, that the reclaimed and irrigated land give the maximum of their products," declared to-day Mr. JAMES S-HEIZER, member of the Agricultural Sub-Commission of the A.C. during the second sitting of the Italo-Allied Conference, which is being held in Rome for the purpose of studying problems relative to agriculture, forestry and fishing.

To-day's sitting was devoted to the discussion of problems particularly related to reclaimed land and the means of restoring the draining systems and hydro-electric stations which were destroyed or dammaged by war operations.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS:
In our preceding Bulletin N°620, Page 1, 8th line, 2105

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758068

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NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS:

In our preceding Bulletin N°620, Page 1, 8th line, please read "leading" instead "lacking".

3105

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

• SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 620

JANUARY 24 1945
1300 hrs.

GREAT RELIEF IN ROME
AFTER CHURCHILL'S CLARIFICATION.

(By our Diplomatic Correspondent).

Great relief was expressed in Roman Diplomatic and Political circles following Churchill's clarification on the meaning of one of his sentences in his last speech to the Commons, to the effect that Great Britain had "no need of Italy".

Early press reports had reproduced the sentence isolated, without taking into account the general meaning of his statement. Churchill was answering the charges that H.M.'s Government was lacking a "power policy" and he said that Great Britain did not need Italy as a tool towards the achievement of this aim.

The isolated sentence appeared on Rome papers immediately after the calling-up of eleven classes and was interpreted as directed to discourage Italy's attempt to increase her war efforts on the side of the Allies. It was also interpreted as a curt refusal to grant to Italy the status of full-fledged Ally, which is the principal aim of Italian policy.

3164

The deep concern provoked by the misinterpretation of the sentence has now been dispelled. Roman diplomatic circles have learned with great satisfaction that the British Prime Minister did not mean that Italy be excluded from playing a honourable role in the European political system.

The same quarters point out that since Armistice was signed Italy has been submitted to a series of alternate encouragements and disappointments, a kind of diplomatic Swedish bath. They

0 6 7 0
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
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Daily Express
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Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
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Avanti!
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The same quarters point out that since Armistice was signed Italy has been submitted to a series of alternate encouragements and disappointments, a kind of diplomatic Swedish bath. They feel that the morale of the people would be raised and that the Government could act with more determination and efficiency if, after more than one year of common fighting, the Italians could know how they stand.

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

REPAIRS OF THE "DIRETTISSIMA" ROME NAPLES WILL BE COMPLETED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

The "Direttissima" railway line from Rome to Naples - via Formia - is undergoing repairs, which are expected to be completed in the near future, thus assuring a second and more rapid connection between the two cities.

Transport Minister Francesco Cerabona, who participated in the inaugural trip of the newly established railway servise Rome-Naples, via Cassino, returned to Rome this morning, after having inspected the "direttissima" in order to ascertain the possibility of operating this line, temporarily using one track.

The Naples-Campoleone section of the "direttissima" is already in working order, but the section Campoleone-Rome, which was greatly damaged during the war operations and was partly destroyed by the retreating Germans, needs elaborate repairs that will be completed in the shortest possible time.

Minister Cerabona expressed his satisfaction with the trip, and particularly for the fact that the inaugural journey to Naples via Cassino was completed in eight hours, instead of twelve as previosly scheduled.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178506

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New York Times
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Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 619. JANUARY 24 1945.
1000 Hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The new victories announced by Marshal Stalin, the statement on Italy issued from Downing Street, General Clark's satisfaction with the Italin troops' performance in front lines with the Eighth Army, are the headlines of the Roman press this morning.

IL LAVORO, organ of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, starts publication.

The Executives of the Labour Chamber of Seminara (Calabria) ambushed by fascists. Antonio Mileto, Secretary of the local Unions, killed, two seriously injured.
IL LAVORO, I.G.C.L.

Suvich-Reatta trial recessed until next Monday.
UNITA, Communist.

Disbandment of the Proletarian Union Party demanded. Charges of criminal activities.
UNITA, Communist.

Carabineers clash with the bandits of "Macaluso gang" in Sicily. Six arrested.
IL TEMPO, Independent.

Thousands report to the call up office in Rome.
IL TEMPO, Independent.

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

"IL LAVORO", Italian workers' organ, starts publication.

"Il Lavoro", organ of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, starts publication this morning; Achille Grandi, Giuseppe di Vittorio, Oreste Lizzadri, editors.

The editorial reads in part:

"The publication of this paper is a date in the social history of Italy. It is the organ of all the workers in Italy: industrial and white collar workers, city and rural workers. We salute all the workers of Italy. Our first aim is to achieve the full liberation of the Nation. The publication of the paper is a manifestation of power on the part of the free Syndicates, which have been reconstructed in Italy after long years of fascist oppression... The Italian workers have now in this paper a new instrument asserting their claims and their moral economic and cultural uplift. It is for all workers, regardless of their political affiliation and religious creeds. It is a no-party organ of the biggest free organization of Italy".

The editorial calls on all workers to contribute towards achieving the full liberation and true democratization of Italy.

TOO MANY PAPERS FOR A STARVING CITY.
A POLITICAL SCANDAL, COMMUNISTS SAY.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, writes that the authorization for 11 more dailies in Rome is a political scandal.

"The least one can say about those who have solicited and gave proof of incomprehension of the real conditions prevailing in our country, is not of bad faith... We can hardly believe they are all in good faith... A city like this would not deserve, among sensible people all over the world, sympathy and more the less credit... Millions of lire are needed to publish a daily paper to-day. Better to use those millions for relieving the misery of the people. The truth is that we are facing a political offensive organized against the Italian democracy, which is still like a child swaddling bands and the country at war"

The paper claims that some of the new coming dailies in

3101

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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3101

The paper claims that some of the new coming dailies in Rome are financed by Democracie's foes, Fascist profiteers and Black Market newly-rich, to create a seemingly political confusion and lend to the very persons who contribute towards fostering it, arguments for claiming that the Italian people are unqualified for self government and need a fascist regime, or any kind of colonial regime whatsoever.

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

"It is 1920-22 history which is repeating itself. It is claimed - the paper concludes - that all this is Liberalism. But because of this sort of liberalism Italy is the only country in Europe which is lacking of proper food and merchandise requisitioning and price control systems, and lives on the Blach Market and faces starvation".

A FASCIST CRIME IN CALABRIA
THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF LABOUR MURDERED IN AN AMBUSH AT SEMINARA.

"IL LAVORO", organ of the I.G.C.L. writes:

A vile attack was perpetrated last monday at Seminara in Calabria against two officials of the local Chamber of Labour, Antonio Mileto and Giovanni Fannuccio, who were on their way to the village of St.Anne where they were due to inaugurate a Section of the Chamber of Labour.

Many shots were fired against them, with the result that Mileto was killed and Fannuccio severely wounded. A woman, Concetta Barilla, who was in the vicinity, was injured. At the same time shots were fired against the building of the Chamber of Labour.

There is no doubt that the ambush was organized by local Fascists. No trace of the murders has so far been discovered.

I

LIPPMANN'S ARTICLE IN "SUNDAY TIMES" PRAISED BY [illegible]

Walter Lippmann's article in "The Sunday Times" just arrived in Rome, draws attention of the Christian Democrats' organ "Il Popolo". The editor, Guido Bonnelle quotes the most significant passages of the article regarding European affairs, and praises what the famous American columnist and foreign affairs authority has to say about the Italian plight and how to make peace with Italy.

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

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[illegible] REVIEW 31[illegible]

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

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N°615. JANUARY 23.1943.
1300 Hrs.

THE UNITY OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNIONS WILL BE ADVOCATED AT NAPLES CONGRESS.

"The democratic system that constitutes the fundamental principle of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, is an explicit agreement that workers of any political and religious trend be admitted to this organization" - Achille Grandi, one of the secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor declared to S.I. to-day, referring to the report about the unity, both national and international, of the Labor Unions, which will be discussed at the Congress at Naples.

"Despite the fact that the Italian General Confederation of Labor was formed with the collaboration of three Parties (Christian Democrates, Socialists and Communists), actually persons of different political tendencies, such as the Actionists, are actively participating in the life of Labor Unions - added Grandi.

" In the industrial field, it is to be pointed out, that in the European countries liberated so far, there does not exist, according to my information, any unitarian labor organization, but, as in the past, the workmen are generally grouped into big organizations, which represent their main tendencies.

" The unity of Labor Union action, on which basis the General Confederation of Labor has been created in Italy, is the first experiment of its kind in Europe, and from its consolidation depends the possibility of extending this principle to other great European Countries.

" The results attained in Italy- concluded Grandi- are so encouraging that we will advocate the necessity of transfer/ing such unity from the internal to the international field. This theme will be dealt with at the Naples Congress by Engineer Domenico Colasanto, member of the Christian Democratic Party.

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Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

SUVICH - ROATTA TRIAL

The High Court of Justice must decide to-day whether Francesco Giacomoni, former Lieutenant-General of Albania, can avail himself of the inviolability and of the irresponsibility, which are characteristich of Sovereign Power; the Court must also decide whether the trial should be postponed in order to let the second defender of Mario Roatta - appointed because Bruno Cassinelli has been barred from professional activity- study the proceedings.

These are the two outstanding questions of to-day's sitting in the trial against Fulvio Suvich, Mario Roatta, Francesco Giacomoni and the officer of the SIM (Italian Army Intelligence Service).

The sitting was almost entirely carried out in the Council Chamber, where the High Court elaborated the decisions about the numerous prejudicial questions put forward by several defending counsels.

The eight defenders entered the Court Room at 10.15 a.m., almost simultaneously with the members of the Court. The two former Fascist diplomats, General Roatta and the officers, who were brought to the Sapienza Palace on a police lorry, take their respective seats, the same as yesterday; in the first row are Roatta, Suvich, Giacomoni; Colonel Emanuele, alone on the upper row, looks pale.

There are less people than yesterday in the space reserved for the public. The Italian and foreign Press is largely represented.

After brief observations by some defense counsels about the questins raised yesterday, and after statement by the Public prosecutor, Mario Bolinguer, about the claim for damages by the Rosselli brothers' survivors, the High Court retires to the Counsel Chamber.

In the meantime the defendants, rising to their feet, start to talk animatedly with their lawers and indulge in smoking. A conference between General Roatta and barrister Formaggini Lanzoni leads the people to think that the latter is the second defender appointed by the former head of the SIM.

Suvich and Giacomoni look more animated this morning, than they were yesterday, evidently after the disconcerting first day, they are getting familiar to the Court Room, with the Press and with all that constitutes the machinery of Justice.

Some one among the public

3098

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775046

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Some one among the public presses before the former Lieutenant-General of Albania, and salutes him with the old title of "Excellency".

At 11.10 the High Court considers the room. The President reads the first decision relating to the claim for damages on the

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part of the survivors of the Rosselli brothers. The High Court decides to allow the parents-in-law of Nello Rosselli, Massimo and Luisa Todesco, to claim damages, who, after the assassination of their son-in-law, cared for the widow, Maria-Vittoria, and four children. It rejected, however, the claim by female cousin of Carlo Rosselli, Beneim di Rosee, who following his death, lost a yearly allowance that the cousin had been paying to her.

Thereafter the High Court returns to the Counsel Chamber in order to decide about the other questions.

(to be continued)

MORE THAN 1 MILLION ROOMS DESTROYED IN LIBERATED ITALY.

The number of rooms destroyed and rendered inhabitable through the war, in Liberated Italy, amount to 1,000.400, according to the results of an investigation carried out by the Ministry of Public Works, I learned to-day.

Most of the destruction, besides that at Cassino, Cisterna, Velletri and Formia, occurred in the Abbruzzo region.

PAPAL AUDIENCES

The Pope granted private audiences this morning to the Italian Air Minister, Luigi Gasparotto, to the Finance Under-Secretary, Cesare Gabriele, to Prof. Francesco Carnelutti of the University of Rome, recently returned from Switzerland, and to General Guido Bologna.

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

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
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Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 615. JANUARY 23.1945. 1000 Hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Soviet army's sensational achievements, end five orders of the day from Marshal Stalin announcing victories within 264 km. from Berlin, the opening session of trial of 15 big fascists before the High Court of Justice, the official report on disorders which occurred in Cegliari, new disclosures on the so called "Unione Proletaria" Party, a cc used of criminal activities, the first passenger train to operate since October 1943 between Rome and Naples, are in the headlines of the Roman newspapers this morning.

The Fascist International on trial.
ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist.

Don Sturzo replies to Winston Churchill.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

De Gasperi, Foreign Minister, speaks on Italy's international position. - One million Italians employed in auxiliary services contributing to war effort at the side of the United Nations.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

3096

A partisans' and soldiers' national day to be celebrated soon.
ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchist.

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

Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 615.

JANUARY 23.1945.
1000 Hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Soviet army's sensational achievements, and five orders of the day from Marshal Stalin announcing victories within 264 km. from Berlin, the opening session of trial of 15 big fascists before the High Court of Justice, the official report on disorders which occurred in Cegliari, new disclosures on the so called "Unione Proletaria" Party, a ccused of criminal activities, the first passenger train to operate since October 1943 between Rome and Naples, are in the headlines of the Roman newspapers this morning.

The Fascist International on trial.
ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist.

Don Sturzo replies to Winston Churchill.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

De Gasperi, Foreign Minister, speaks on Italy's international position. - One million Italians employed in auxiliary services contributing to war effort at the side of the United Nations.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat. 3096

Partisans' and soldiers' national day to be celebrated soon.

ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchist.

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

THE FASCIST INTERNATIONAL ON TRIAL.

Dealing with the first session of Roatta- Zurich trial, ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Actionist party, points out that the Fascist regime is on trial: a political cast and not only individuals guilty of collaboration after September 1943. Justice exacts retribution for crimes and conspiracies committed by the Fascist International operating in conjunction with the German Gestapo to subvert Europe. "By destroying Europeansecurity foundations, fascists destroyed the very foundations of Italian independence which we have now to reconquer laboriously. Roatta gang's crimes contributed towards maturing secretively the conditions that led to war, and through war brought about our disaster!"

POWER POLICY DECRIED BY SOCIALISTS.

"The uprooting of totalitarian states is a condition necessary but not sufficient to build up a sound structure for lasting peace" AVANTI! , organ of the Socialist Party, writes "Only by establishing a workable equilibrium of the various political systems and determining thereafter a cultural atmosphere comparitively homogeneous, will it be possible to look forward to enduring peace. We do not know exactly whether Europe has been divided into great spheres: one under Anglo-American influence, and the other under Russian influence. We only know that, irrespective of the necessary and beneficial division of Europe into zones of strategic influence, things are turning out as if our continent were destined to be organized along the lines of heterogeneous policies which would create a dangerously unbalanced condition between the Western and the Eastern sections. Europe would pay too dearly such a provisional settlement.

"Fortunately enough - the paper goes on to say - considerable forces are at work that would not fail assert themselves in due course of time. Those forces are represented by the great popular Parties, and in particular by the Socialists, In Italy, as well as in France and in Great Britain. It is to be hoped that their collective work is going to counterbalance the official trends, that if were not checked would reserve delusions for

3695

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758058

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

3095

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

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

BULLETIN N° 674. JANUARY 12, 1945
2000 hrs.

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

CINGOLANI STRESSES THE NEED FOR GREATER WAR ROLE FOR ITALY.

Mario Cingolani, Deputy Commissioner for the Confiscation of illegal profits., spoke on the necessity of Italy having a greater war role, before a cheering crowd at Ewoli and Castel Madama (Province of Rome). " All parties stand for a strong national Army, commanded by Italian officers, for the liberation of the whole of Italy.

"The first national priority is the war against the common enemy. Other outstanding problems are Epuration and Reconstruction. To enlist in the Army, is the only road by which Italian Youth will be able to contribute decisively towards achieving national independence, and to take a strong stand at the side of the United Nations, Cingolani said.

BONOMI PRESIDING EPURATION COMMISSIONERS' PARLEY

The four Deputy High Commissioners for the Punishment of Fascist crimes. for Epuration, and the impounding and liquidating of former fascist property, meet to-day under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Bonomi, to discuss problems relating to their offices.

IMPROVING METOYERS AND SHARE CROPPERS' SYSTEMS

3084

Forsaken insufficiently cultivated land, lease contracts and small holdings are three fundamental problems of National recovery, which will draw attention of the Labour Delegates in the forthcoming Congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labour in Naples, Achille Grandi, Secretary of the above Federation declared to S.I. to-day.

Achille Grandi will report to the Congress on various projects, designed to meet the grievances of soil tillers, and improve metoyers and share cropping systems.

" Should absentee landlords continue to be uninterested in [illegible] cultivated or insufficiently cultivated land, it would be

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.2/NND No. 785016

Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
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Tempo

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Achille Grandi will report to the Congress on various projects, designed to meet the grievances of soil tillers, and improve metayers and share cropping systems.

" Should absentee landlords continue to be uninterested in their uncultivated or insufficiently cultivated land, it would be necessary to bring vast tracts of arable land under economic... schemes of operation. Latifondi are to be turned over to the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 768046

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

JANUARY 22.1945;
2000 Hrs.

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

peasants' Co-operatives, which should be properly financed for agricultural purposes.

Achille Grandi recommends a general revision of all contracts of metayers and share croppers, in order to bring proprietors and tenants in a new atmosphere of mutual friendliness and collaboration.

As far as the promotion of small holdings is concerned, Achille Grandi recommends special credit facilities for the financing of co-operatives and emergency loans for the production and harvesting of the crops, and for the acquirement, the feeding and the breeding of livestock.

WILL MARGHERITA PALACE BE BOUGHT BY THE U.S.A.?

Margherita Palace, perhaps the smartest building in the Via Veneto, built for the residence of Queen Margherita, wife of King Umberto I., will probably be bought by the American Government, who would need it as the seat of their Embassy, S.I. learnt to-day. The Italian federation of Agrarian Combines would also like to buy it, and has offered 150,000,000 lire to the Committee of the disbanded Fascist Landowners Federation, which owns the palace.

Reportedly, the American Government offered to pay one million dollars, which the Italian Government could use to buy goods abroad, reimbursing in lire the Landowners Confederation.

MORE THAN HALF OF A.C. SUB- [illegible] COMMISSIONERS NOW HEADED BY CIVILIANS.

3093

Mr. William Henry Braine, British civilian, has been appointed director of the Labour Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced to-day.

Mr. Braine also holds the post of Labour Attachè in the British Embassy. A native of Bristol, England, Mr. Braine, who is 49, has been a senior official of the British Ministry of Labour for 25 years. In the last World War he served in the Royal Navy for five years.

The appointment of Mr. Braine brings to five the number of economic sub-commissions in Italy which have civilian heads, the other four being industry, agriculture, transportation and shipping. The four other sub-[illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788 Cable

Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
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Risorgimento Liberale
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778566

NEW JUMP IN BLACK MARKET CURRENCY PRICES.

A new jump in the prices of foreign currencies on the Rome Black Market was noted to-day. The Gold Sovereign returned to the high level reached a few days ago, scoring to the figure of 7825-7850 lire. The Dollar rose to 315 lire, and the Swiss Franc to 125 lire.

Though the fluctuation in prices has been for some time strongly influenced by speculation; nevertheless it seems that the tendency that leads to giving a greater value to foreign currency, in comparison with the Italian Lira, has the upper hand.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF CAGLIARI INCIDENTS.

The Press Bureau of the Prime Minister issued the following communiqué to-day about the recent incidents in Sardinia.

" In the afternoon of the 18th. inst., riotous groups threw a score of hand grenades against the Police, at the conclusion of a mass-meeting organized in occasion of the recent call back to the colours.

" One policeman, Ezio di Membro, was killed, four policemen a Carabiniere non-commissioned officer, five soldiers and eight civilians were injured.

" Order has been reestablished; nine persons, charged as responsible for instigation, have been arrested.

" All the local political Parties, according to a report from the High Commissioner for Sardinia, have deprecated the deplorable episode, attributing it to provokers.

" The exemplary, firm behaviour of the Police, prevented more serious incidents".

MOST OF THE QUARTICCIOLO PRISONERS RELEASED BECAUSE NOT CHARGEABLE.

3092

Almost all of the persons arrested during the mopping up

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

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Almost all of the persons arrested during the mopping up of the Quarticciolo and the Borgata Gordiani, for the capture of the gang of the "Hunchback", and who have been proved to be free of any specific charge, have been released from Regina Coeli prison, the Police headquarters declared officially to-day.

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

WHY CARABINIERI FIRED ON
GRAFFIGNANO DEMONSTRATORS.

The Carabinieri fired on the mob in the village of Graffignano on Friday, because they were challenged, insulted and beaten by the supporters of the Mayor, whose term had expired, states a communiquè issued to-day by the Press Bureau of the Prime Minister, according to an official report received by the Prefect of Viterbo.

The mob, intending to prevent the installation of the newly appointed Mayor, had barred the way to the Town Hall from 8 a.m. till 2 p.m.;;six demonstrators were wounded, one of whom seriously.

An official of the Viterbo Prefecture went to Graffignano, and took over the temporary administration of the Comune.

THE " EPURATION " OF BENIAMINO
GIGLI MAY BE RECONSIDERED.

"The Case of Beniamino Gigli can be re-examined, now that a new Federation of Theatrical personel has been formed" - declared to the S.I. to-day Maestro Luigi Manunzi, Secretary of the Musicians Union, and Armando Dadà, Secretary of the Operatic Artists Branch of the said Union.

The famous tenor was recently "epurated" namely, he was banned from singing at the Royal Opera House, because of his alleged collaboration with the Nazi-Fascists.

SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT OF POINT OF
BETWEEN SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS

The Political Office of the Socialist Party and the Directorate of the Communist Party met to-day, to examine the political situation, and to define the common attitude of the parties. A substantial agreement of their points of view on essential problems regarding the present life of the country, was verified. It was also decided to appoint a commission formed of

3091

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8891

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

FORMER WAR MINISTER DIED IN ROME

General Vittorio Zupelli, former Italian War Minister, died last night in his residence in Rome.

Was born in Capodistria March 6 1859.

Zupelli was War Minister when Italy decided to enter the first World War, having been apponted to that post in october 1914, and hold it till April 1916. He was again appointed War Minister in March 1918and kept that post until January 1919. Was appointed Senator in 1914.

War Minister Alzssandro Casati visited the body to-day and conveyed his own and the Army's condolences to the survivors.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS:

We are informed that the National Press Commission decided to-day to grant the permission for the publication of eleven new dailies in Rome, namely

L'OPINIONE (Editor Armando Zanetti)
LA VOCE OPERAIA (Editor Fedele d'Amico)
LA PATRIA (Editor not mentioned)
LA CAPITALE (Editor Campanelli)
LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (Editor Gaetano Natali)
LA LIBERA STAMPA (Editor Santucci)
IL LAVORO ITALIANO (Editor Achille Grandi, Gen'l Sec'y of the Italian Confederation of Labor)
L'AMICO DEL POPOLO (Editor Tomaso Smith)
Il GLOBO (Editor Carlo Vaccaro)
IL PROGRESSO ECONOMICO (Editor Tarantelli)
IL SECOLO XX (Editor Rava).

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

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3099

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

• SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
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Italia Nuova
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Tempo

BULLETIN N° 813 — 22 January 1945 — 1600 hours

SUVICH-ROATTA TRIAL
(continues)

The court-room is thronged to full capacity. The atmosphere is tense. The sensational trial awakes wide interest. Amongst the defendants - Jacomoni and Cortese are called upon to answer for high responsibilities in the murder of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and French Minister of War Barthou, occured at Marseilles on October 10th 1934. The trial of Suvich, Jacomoni, Berini and Cortese has been merged with the trial of the SIM, of which General Roatta was the boss. The SIM is charged with terroristic activity abroad, and of the murder of Carlo and Nello Rosselli killed in France on June 9th 1937. Plaintif are the parents of the widow of Nello Rosselli (Counsel Federico Comandini) and Carlo Rosselli's cousin Achille Battaglia.

This morning's hearing was entirely devoted to a long serie of prejudicial incidents, especially on part of the defending counsels of the indicted who are tried in absentia.

Roatta's counsel Santoro expressed doubts about the competency of the High Court of Justice to try Roatta. The most important juridical question is raised by Jacomoni's counsel Ruggio D'Aci, who maintains that Francesco Jacomoni cannot be tried for his activity as Lieutenant-General of Albania because the principle of inviolability of the King is established by Section 4 of the "Statuto Albertino", which Section is reproduced in the Section 10th of the Statute given to Albania. According to this Section 10 the titular of the Crown of Albania merged in the physical personal of the titular of the Crown of Italy who was not an Italian-Albanian King but a King of Italy and Albania. According to the same Statute it was a prerogative of the King to establish a subsidiary organ called Lieutenant-General, who would reside in Albania and could exercize on behalf of the King all or a part of the Royal Powers. The power as transferred to Jacomoni as Lieutenant-General of Albania amounted to the right to exercize royal functions, likewise the sovereign power of which Umberto di Savoia was invested. The Lieutenant-General, therefore, enjoyes the same prerogatives and the same immunity as the King who nominated him and by whom is called to discharge Royal Fonctions. Jacomoni's couns-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley Newspapers
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
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After a short recess the President asks the Public Persecutor Berlinguer to speak. Berlinguer asserts that the defendants to be tried in absentia should not be excluded. As for the nomination of a second defending counsel for Roatta to replace Bruno Cassinelli epurated by the Barrister Association, the Public Prosecutore agrees

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788068

on a short postponment of Koutta's trial and invites the Court to proceed at once against the firts group of defendants, Buvich and Jacomoni, with whom Koutta has no connection. The Public prosecutor asserts that the High Court of Justice has the power to try military personnel. The question arisen over this point has been already disposed of in the occasion of Generals' Pentimalli e Del Tetto trial. As for the alleged immunity of Jacomoni, the Public prosecutor contents it affirming that he was a just an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ready to receive from Rome only possible reprimand not only by Mussolini but also by an Under-Secretary. Jacomoni's powers cannot be compared with those of Umberto di Savoia , who was appointed Lieutenant-General by Victor-Emanuel when the King declared to retire to privatelife.

At 1435 hours the Court retires and will meet again to-morrow morning to decide on the above juridical incidents.

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

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al **SI:**

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
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Stars and Stripes
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Daily Mail
Daily Express
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Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 672 JANUARY 22 1945
7.30 hrs.

FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN TO NAPLES LEFT THIS MORNING FROM ROME.

Amidst applause by passengers and many onlookers that had gathered at the Termini Central Railway Station of Rome, the first passenger train to Naples departed this morning at 7,30, after many months of traffic interruption.

Among the 640 passengers was Francesco Cerabona, Italian Transport Minister, who together with high State railway officials is participating in the inaugural journey.

The train, composed of eight coaches, one luggage-car, a mail-car and a heating wagon, was hauled by two American made Diesel engines.

The departure was witnessed by several authorities, including General Waghorn, of the British Army, Commander of the Allied Railway service, Giambattista Rizzo, Transport Undersecretary, General Di Raimondo, General Director of the Italian State Railways, Prince Doria Pamphili, Mayor of Rome, who met on the platform which was decorated with Italian, American, and British flags.

HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS DECLARED AT CAMPOBASSO ESCAPE EN MASSE TO ROME

It is learned that all the prisoners who were in the prison at Campobasso escaped. Some of those, who came to Rome, were immediately arrested. It has been ascertained that they were members of the Querticciolo band of criminals in Rome. On being interrogated they gave important information, and arms and ammunition have been found in their homes.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787006

Daily Mail
Daily Express
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The train, composed of eight coaches, one luggage-car, a mail-car and a heating wagon, was hauled by two American made Diesel engines.

The departure was witnessed by several authorities, including General Waghorn, of the British Army, Commander of the Allied Railway service, Giambattista Rizzo, Transport Undersecretary, General Di Raimondo, General Director of the Italian State Railways, Prince Doria Pamphili, Mayor of Rome. Who met on the platform which was decorated with Italian, American, and British flags.

HUNCHBACK'S GANGMEN ESCAPED AT CAMPOBASSO
ESCAPED IN MASS TO ROME

It is learned that all the prisoners who were in the prison at Campobasso escaped. Some of these, who came to Rome, were immediately arrested. It has been ascertained that they were members of the Quarticciolo band of criminals in Rome. On being interrogated they gave important information, and arms and ammunition have been found in their homes.

The interrogation of the persons arrested during the raid on the Quarticciolo district is continuing, and it is not improbable that at any moment something sensational may come to light, regarding the Hunchback Albano and his gang. Arms and ammunition have been found in the houses of some of those arrested.

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

It is stated in reliable quarters that during the fighting in the Quarticciolo district, the throwing of the first hand grenade was the signal for the members of the gang to open fire on the police forces.

A PLAN FOR RATIONING THE WINE IN ROME.

Romans will be able to buy wine at reasonable prices, if the plan of rationing and selling it in special shops, including the co-operative stores, will be approved during the Conference that will be held at the Agriculture Ministry, beginning to-morrow.

The Conference, which has been called with the approval and support of the Allied Commission, will deal also with the problems relating to the fisheries' organisation and to an adequate transportation system, with the purpose of diminishing the cost, which at present is very high and continously increasing.

INTENSIFIED PARTICIPATION IN WAR EFFORT REQUESTED BY JUVENILE SECTIONS OF ITALIAN PARTIES.

The juvenile sections of the various Italian Parties approved this morning a resolution asking the Government for a further intensification of the participation of Italy in the war effort and the creation of an Italian Army of its own.

The resolution was discussed in a meeting held at the HQ of the Christian Democratic Party, which was attended by juvenile representatives of all the Parties adhering to the National Liberation Committee, as well as the Christian Leftist, Republican and Italian Democratic Parties, and also by delegates of the Partisan Movement, of the ex-Service men and of Women Associations.

The participants appointed a special Committee whose task is to organize a propaganda campaign among youths.

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

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

ROATTA TRIAL BEGAN THIS MORNING
BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

The trial against General Mario Roatta and other executives of Mussolini's foreign policy commenced this morning before the High Court of Justice in the Aula Magna of the Sapienza Palace.

The wooden bench upon which set Generals Roatta, Mantalli and Del Tetto, has been considerably enlarged for accomodating the defendants. These are 15, but only 8 of them are present, namely: two Diplomats, Silvio Enrich and Francesco Jacomoni, six Army officials, General Mario Roatta, Colonel Sante Emanuele, Major Vincenzo Bertolino, Captain Manlio Petragnani, Major Domenico Formica, Major Mario Tigano.

Other seven defendants are fugitive, and are Zenone Benini, former UnderSecretary for Albanian Affairs, General Alberto Pariani, ex War UnderSecretary, Filippo Anfuso, at present Fascist Ambassador to Berlin, General Paolo Angioi, Major Roberto Navale and Major Eugenio Piccardi.

Benini, whose surrender was expected, evidently preferred to remain in his hiding, he has forwarded to the High Court a very long defensive memorandum.

Relatives of Carlo and Nello Rosselli have sent to their lawyers special procuras for claiming damages. Rosselli brothers, supporters of the anti-Fascist movement "Giustizia e Libertà" during the Spanish war, were killed by French "Cagoulards" by initiative of the S.I.M. (Italian Army Intelligence Service). Rosselli's relatives, at present resident in Florence, are Marion Cave, widow of Carlo, Maria Zaban, widow of Nello, and Amelia Rosselli née Pincherle, their mother.

The Court is exceptionally crowded, three long benches are occupied by numerous lawyers. There are numerous correspondents of the Italian and Foreign Press who take up three long tables. The public occupying the space reserved behind the ranks, at the end of the hall, where motion picture recorders are not admitted.

At 6.30 Mario Berlinguer arrives, the Deputy High Commissioner for punishement of Fascist crimes, who was Public Prosecutor in the Caruso trial, and who has accepted the same office in the present trial, after having had an interview with the President of the Council, Bonomi, and Alcide De Gasperi, the Foreign Minister.

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cesco Jacchoni, six Army officials, General Mario Roatta, Colonel Dante Emanuele, Major Vincenzo Bertoldo, Captain Manlio Petragnani, Major Domenico Formica, Major Ulisse Ligas.

Other seven defendants are fugitives, they are Zenone Benini, former UnderSecretary for Albanian Affairs, General Alberto Pariani, ex War UnderSecretary, Filippo Anfuso, at present Fascist Ambassador to Berlin, General Pablo Angici, Major Roberto Navale and Major Eugenio Piccardi.

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At 9,30 Enrico Berlinguer arrives, the deputy High Commissioner for punishement of Fascist crimes, who was Public Prosecutor in the Caruso trial, and who has accepted the same office in the present trial, after having had an interview with the President of the Council, Bonomi, and Alcide De Gasperi, the Foreign Minister.

The eight defendants enter the Court room at 10, 15; Roatta, Ligas, Bertoldo, Formica and Bertoldo arrived by Police Motor Lorry from Regina Coeli, where they are detained.

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The lorry had called at the Bonomo Clinic to fetch Francesco Jacomoni. Suvich has been carried in terrace from his Clinic, while Colonel Emanuele, the only defendant who is an inmate of Regina Coeli, is brought to Sapienza on another motor car.

None of them is handcuffed, all being Army officers or Diplomats. Emanuele has been secluded in a small room, apart from other defendants because he is author of serious accusations against the members of the S.I.M.

As they enter the Court Room, escorted by Carabinieri, the defendants take their place on the bench. Reatta is on the first row, together with Suvich, Jacomoni, Bertolino; in the second row are Bernica, and Pourageaud. Beyond a wooden railing, sits alone Colonel Emanuele.

The defendants are the object of curiosity by the onlookers, because of their prominence in post political and military life.

Reatta former Chief of the S.I.M. wears gold spectacles, and looks rather cunning, he wears a heavy grey overcoat. Suvich, with his eyes blank, behind his round glasses, seems rather lazy in his attitude. Bertolino has a dark complexion, with a bright countenance. Bernica is rather stout. Ligus has the aspect of a priest, Pettagnani looks nervous and worried, Emanuele from his solitary position, has a clear cut profile, with a high forehead; he also wears spectacles and looks perhaps the most intelligent and keen of all the defendants.

Announced by red-caped official, the members of the High Court enter the Court Room at 10,20.

President is Lorenzo Maroni, other members are Guido Guidi, Amelio Fidenzi, Vincenzo Borragine, all Councillors of the Supreme Court of Cassation, Attilio Di Napoli and Alessandro Bocconi, (both Socialists), Concetto Marchesi (Communist), Carlo Bacciotti (Action Party), Guido Lay (Labor Democrat). Surrogate judges are Guido Calogero (Action Party) and Leonida Magnisco, President of a Section of the State Council.

The debate is opened at 10,30 when the President makes the call of the defendants.

Reatta does not say "Present", he gets up and when the President asks him to state who are his defenders, he vaguely points out at the group of counsels.

The President discusses with Avvocato Pantano

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178806

[illegible] the Court Room, escorted by Carabinieri, the defendants take their place on the bench. Scatta is on the first row, together with Suvich, Jacomoni, Bertolino; in the second row are Pernice, and Pettagnani. Beyond a wooden railing, sits alone Colonel Emanuele.

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Scatta does not say "Present", he gets up and when the President asks him to state who are his defendants, he vaguely points out at the group of counsels.

The president discusses with Arturo Santoro, one of the defenders of Scatta, about the appointment of another counsel replacing Bruno Fossinelli, who was recently barred from law practice.

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Roatta will have a second counsel, provided his appointment will not imply a delay of the debate.

Neither Badoglio nor Ducconi are able to say "Present", when the President calls their names; looking wildering and very timid, they rise to their feet and look around. Their fate is pale, especially Badoglio's one.

The soldiers however especially Investigani, reply quickly, as if they are in barracks. As the President calls the names of the fugitive defendants, the Chief Police reads the statements attesting to the fact that the search made for has had a negative result. When the turn comes of General Roatta, his counsel Carnelutti, declares that at present he is a prisoner of the Germans in Germany.

When the calling of the names is finished, then comes the claim for damages by the Morelli family, against the defendants in the R.I.A. trial, the first of whom is General Roatta. As the case takes names of the accusing witnesses are called, who are waiting, in a great number, outside the Court Room.

Among these are: General Antonio Sorice, and the Ambassador Pietro Aloisi. The Presidente invites both of them to present themselves again on Monday the 29th January, on only then, when the interrogation of the defendants is finished, will it be possible to start the examination of the witnesses.

(to be continued)

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope granted this morning separate private audiences to the British Members of Parliament, who are at present in Rome, namely: Robert Hamilton Bernayes, M.P. Studholme, A.V.M. James M.P. and Brigadier General Percival Partridge

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

[illegible], as if they are in [illegible], as the President calls the names of the fugitive defendants, the Chancellor reads the statement attesting to the fact that the search made for him has had a negative result. When the turn comes of General Anders, his counsel Carnelutti declares that at present he is a prisoner of the Germans in Germany.

When the calling of the names is finished, then comes the claim for damages by the Rosselli family against the defendants in the S.I.M. trial, the first of whom is General Roatta. A the end, the names of the accusing witnesses are called, who are waiting, in a great number, outside the Court Room.

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0710

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

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Information
Jan. 1945

0712

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

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(2 vols? folders)

Information Vol. 4
Jan. 1945

Vol. 4 2½

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN Nº 311 - (single Sunday edition) — 21 January 1945 1300 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES

Suvich-Reatta trial will produce sensational evidences involving not only the personal responsabilities of the defendants but also the foreign policy of Fascism and its trouble making diplomacy.

AVANTI, Socialist.

- Moscow's guns boom for hours saluting a record day of victories on the 21st anniversary of Lenin's death.

UNITA', Communist.

Carabinieri units in Graffignano (province of Viterbo) fire on a riotous crowd demonstrating against the Town Mayor. Six injured;

UNITA', Communist.

- The so-called Party of Proletarian Union exposed blackmailers' organization. -

UNITA', Communist.

Disorders break out at Cagliari (Sardinia). One killed and 14 injured.

IL TEMPO, Indipendent.

4 injured in Naples by a bomb hurled on police lorries.

IL TEMPO, Indipendent.

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Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

"Italians realize they surrendered unconditionally and acknowledge all obligations deriving therefrom. They only ask for war role as a vindication of a right. Essential condition for Italian outmost effort against nazi-fascism liberty for the Italian Government to organize it itself in agreement with the Allies.

UNITA', Communist.

- - - -

-Properties formerly of Giovanni Gentile, the Fascist philosopher, impounded in the province of Lucca.

AVANTI, Socialist.

Anzio one year after the Allied landing.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat

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TRIAL SUVICH - ROATTA.

AVANTI, Socialist writes:- - -

"The trial, which begins tomorrow at the High Court of Justice, is the trial of Mussolini's foreign policy. This might seem a paradox, when one speaks about a trial, in which you will see together in the dock diplomats, such as Suvich, ex-Under-Secrsary for Foreign Affairs, Jacomoni, ex-Vice-King of Albania, Anfuso, ex-Ambassador in-Berlin, Bunini, ex-Under-Secretary for Albania, and a group of officers, members of the staff of the S.I.M. (Military Information Service), a terroristic organization, which was headed by General Roatta. But is is actually because both the trials against the S.I.M. and the diplomats are celebrated together, that we can assert that Mussolini's foreign policy was a policy of gangsters.

The main representatives of several politic groups will be tried not only for the faults they committed themselves but also for the errors of the political groups they belonged to. Suvich represents the adventurous nationalism, which since 1918 pushed Italy on the path conducting first to the Ethiopian and then to the Spanish-war. Jacomoni is the exponent of a political class, which followed the political trend not without some internal hesitation, but which only scope

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AVANTI, Socialist.

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The main representatives of several politic groups will be tried not only for the faults they committed themselves but also for the errors of the political groups they belonged to. Suvich represents the adventurous nationalism, which since 1915 pushed Italy on the path conducting first to the Ethiopian and then to the Spanish war. Jacomoni is the exponent of a political class, which followed the political trend not without some internal hesitation, but which only scope was to earn as much honours an money as possible; Alfieri presents a group of diplomats without heart and brain, who were cynical under the cover of fanatism; Bonini was the linking chain between the political circles and the world of industry and finance which earned millions of liras taken away

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from the country and leisurely spent by high Fascist dignitaries and their mistresses.

Roatta, with his group, represents the other aspect of Fascist foreign policy. The Section Bonsignore at the S.I.M. of which Roatta was the head, sustained Mussolini's foreign policy organizing derailments of trains, incendiary fires, murders, and even bacteriological warfare (from the documents produced one can see that a special organization was built up in order to propagate cultures of bacteria in France and in Spain).

The period the trial will deal with, extends from 1936 to 1939, i.e. from the Ethiopian to the European war. It is the period dominated by the devilish attempt of Hitler and Mussolini to form in Europe a Quadruple Fascist Alliance between Germany, France, Italy and Spain.

PONDERING CHURCHILL'S WORDS

Turning again to Churchill's speech UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, writes that "all words-Churchill says now and then in the House of Commons have to provide a resounding for Italians to pretend to slight them.

" It would be unseasonably for Italians to polemize with the British Prime Minister and the more so since Lab. M.P.s charged authoritatively themselves with polemizing on several occasions. On the other hand, since Churchill's speech created perplexity in some Italian circles, it would be unseasonable for us to renounce defining to ourselves our conscience, our will and our prospects. In his last speech Churchill wondered whether Italy surrendered unconditionally to the Allies or the Allies are surrendering unconditionally to Italy. This was evidently said jokingly but there is an interrogative point which deserves to be pondered by us. We must answer not Mr. Churchill of course but ourselves. The answer is very clear. We are fully aware that Italy surrendered unconditionally to the Allies, and we fully realize the consequences, particularly the obligations deriving therefore. This not only for juridical obligations created by Armistice terms, but above all for the conscience that Italy was dragged down into by Fascism, a criminal war against which the Italian people

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

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" Amidst so many [illegible] defeat presents some practical aspects. It brought home to our people that total victory

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

against Fascism and Nazism its fundamental condition for the rebirth of Italy-and the liberation of mankind. This determinates our will to fight with all our resources against the common enemy and-implies the consciousness of the means indispensable to exhert our war efforts.

"Means may be summed up in a single word: freedom: freedom for the Italian youth to fight, freedom of organization of our war efforts in agreement with the Allies,-freedom of action for the annihilation of Fascism, freedom of democratization-and renewal of our country; freedom of governing for-our-government... The Italian people gave an indestructable proof of their democratical aspirations in conformity with the ideals expressed in the most solemn declarations of-the United Nations.-Italian democratic governments gave-proofs behind doubts of their loyalty to the cause of Democracies against Fascism and Nazism in the-last ten months... The rights for the Italians to fight cannot be questioned... The Italians in very large number have-so often the impression that this right is contended if not contestable."

FASCIST RUMOR MONGERS SEIZED ON CHURCHILL'S WORDS.

"IL GIORNALE DEL-MATTINO, daily of information, warns against taking heed to Fascist rumor-mongering which is always ready to magnify any-mishap which it considers as interfering with national recovery. Fascist rumor mongers, the paper adds, seized on Churchill's words and made of them a wholesale business.... "But let us not fall in the Fascist snare.... Churchill and Eden rightly or wrongly as it may be are withholding any attestation of renewed-cordiality for Italy.... But the war Italy wants and has to fight out alongside with the United Nations, finds out its ideal reasons elsewhere.

"Words uttered by politicians non matter how illustrious and meritorious-might sound unfair or untimy sometimes. Only the spirit of comprehension and solidarity amongst the United Nations is to be relied upon.-It-influences decisively the future when as nourished by common struggles-and-common victories. In this-respect Italy has every reason to trust in

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

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

PIUS XII SPEAKS To 4,000
MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY
VERGIN MARY.

The Holy Father received this-morning in especial audience 4,000 members of the Congregation of the Holy Vergin Mary in-order to celebrate the 80th anniversary of His membership. Amongst-those presents were Cardinal Ceccia, the Auxiliary Bishop of Leopàlis, the-Chief Chaplan of the Polish Army, the Ambassadors of Spain, Poland, Peru, Equator, the Chargés-d'Affaire of Cuba and Argentina, monks, priests,-noblemen, workers and American, Brasilian, Polish and Slovan soldiers.

- His Holyness recalled the glorious history-of Marian Congregation, which was created by the Society of Jesus, and outlined its activity with special regard to its work during "this bitter and hard time." - - -

The task of the members of the-Congregation is the sanctification of themselves first and those of others secondly, and a strenous defense of the-Church which is-relying upon them in the fight against the-contaminating errors and in the protection of christian Europe against public immorality. Its members must be ready-to act and-to help their brethren to rebuild society and to improve social life. The enemies of Christ and His Church never disarm, even-when-they shows peaceful intentions. In this struggle, the Pope concluded, courage and charity are the arms of each congregate."

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

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 609 — January 20, 1945. 1'00 h.

DEMAND WAR ROLE FOR SICILIAN BRIGADES.

The various organisations formed among Sicilians in Rome convene tomorrow to discuss propsals to be put forward to the Government and to the Allies calling for the constitution of the Sicilian Brigades.

"It is untrue that Sicilians would not fight" Rosario Midiri, President of the Sicilian Committee of Action declared to "SI" today. "On the contrary," Midiri went on to say, "Sicilian youths are eager to volunteer for the war of liberation and to carry on the fight side by side with the Allied troops. Even the movement for the independence of the island, through its leader Finocchiaro Aprile made proposals to the United Nations for the formation of Sicilian Battalions which would enlist 350,000 men."

The Sicilian Committee of Action has just been founded in Rome for coordinating the various activities of other Sicilian organisations: viz: The Sicilian Union Justice and Liberty, headed by Professor Baldassare Gambino, the Anti-separatist Committee, headed by Doctor Giuseppe Asciutto, the National Union for Sicilian Studies" headed by General Rodolfo Corselli, the Sicilian Federalists headed by Mario Rosa and the Sicilian Association headed by Prof. Beniamino Stumpo.

OVER 100 FASCISTS AND HIERARCHS TO BE TRIED SOON.

3077

Former members of the dreaded Fascist Special Tribunal along with a number of ex-hierarchs will be tried by the High Court of Justice, soon after the Roatta-Suvich trial scheduled for next Monday, it is learnt to-day.

Fascists called upon to answer for their work with the Special Tribunal are upwards of 100. The other ex-hierarchs, charged with important acts for the maintenance of Fascism [illegible]

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

Daily Telegraph
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Tempo

DEMAND WAR ROLE FOR SICILIAN BRIGADES.

The various organisations formed among Sicilians in Rome convene tomorrow to discuss propsals to be put forward to the Government and to the Allies calling for the constitution of the Sicilian Brigades.

"It is untrue that Sicilians would not fight" Rosario Nidiri, President of the Sicilian Committee of Action declared to "SI" today. "On the contrary," Nidiri went on to say, "Sicilian youths are eager to volunteer for the war of liberation and to carry on the fight side by side with the Allied troops. Even the movement for the independence of the island, through its leader Finocchiaro Aprile made proposals to the United Nations for the formation of Sicilian Battalions which would enlist 350,000 men."

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Fascists called upon to answer for their work with the Special Tribunal are upwards of 100. The other ex-hierarchs, charged with important acts for the maintenance of Fascism are Giacomo Acerbo, Baron of Aterno, who was a member of the Grand Council of Fascism, Minister in Mussolini's Cabinet and President of the International Institute of Agriculture, Filippo Pennavaria, Superio Officer of the Fascist Militia, and professor at the University of Rome, Bruno Biagi, Bologna lawyer , Fascist member of Corporations and President of the Institute for Social Insurances, Nicola Sansanelli, who took part in the socalled March on Rome, Giuseppe Bottai, Fascist Minister who enjoyed the longest spell of office since the outset of the dictatorship.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

YOUTH MOVEMENTS REPRESENTED IN THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE I.G.C.L.

Youth movements of the working classes affiliating with the Socialist, Communist and Christian Democrats' Parties are called in to take part in the first Congress of the reconstituted Italian General Confederation of Labour convening in Naples on January 28, Leo Solari editor of the weekly "Socialist Youth" declared to "SI" today.

The junior delegates will discuss with the seniors specific problems relating to the Social, economic conditions of the young peasant and industrial and white collars workers and work out plans for relieving widespread unemployment among the rising generations. One of the most comprehensive plans set forth by the Youth movements is designed to promote vocational courses and apprentices schools or national plans health centres and educational facilities.

"SOLDIER OF ITALY, LISTEN!"

"Soldier of Italy, listen" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Communist Party to illustrate to the people the national necessity of the war of liberation and to stress that a war to the finish against the Nazi-Fascists for the liberty and the rehabilitation of the Country differs fundamentally from the war that Mussolini provoked for imperialistic ambitions.

The pamphlet calls for proper measures in favour of the soldiers and their families.

ITALIAN STATE SECURITIES HAVE RISEN SHARPLY DURING LAST WEEK. 3076

The increase in the price of several State secubities during last week, on the Rome Stock Exchange, is worth noting, as for more than 2 months the market had been rather stationary. It is also a sign of the good disposition of those possessing money, towards the public funds. The greatest increase was registered in the 5% Treasury Bonds redeemable in 1950, first and second series, and in 1951, which had closed the week before at an average quotation of 94 lire but have jumped at the end of this week to an average of 96,[illegible] the 3,50% State bonds rose as well from 85,25 to 87,45

The movements in other state bonds was not large. The keen

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

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The movements in other state bonds was not large. The keen interest of the public in public funds this week is shown also by the total value of the securities exchanged, which was more than 71 million lire as against the figure of 10 million lire during the week before.

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Italia Nuova
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EDITORIAL No 510 January 20, 1945.
2300 h.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ASKS ALLIED COMMISSION TO HAND BACK REQUISITIONED PLANTS.

The Italian Government has asked the Allied Commission - "SI" learns today - to hand back a certain number of industrial plants which were requisitioned and are now totally or partially occupied by the Allies for their exigencies.

The requisitioned plants in Liberated Italy are about one hundred; they include chemical factories, mechanical and metal works, rubber plants, tile-works, tanneries, textile mills, lumber yards, printing offices, flour mills, etc.

Not all these plants could resume their industrial activity, because of the war damages or lack of power; but several of them are still in condition to be operated and produce what is needed for the national reconstruction.

BRONZE BUST OF PIUS XII
UNVEILED IN THE OLDEST PAPAL COLLEGE OF ROME.

A bronze bust of Pius XII has been unveiled this afternoon in the entrance hall of the Capranica College -the oldest of all the Ecclesiastical Colleges of Rome, having been founded in 1457.

The unveiling was the climax of a ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the admission to the College of young student Eugenio Pacelli, the present Pope.

The bust is the first commended work of Cesare Ridolfi, one of the undergraduates of Capranica College.

Several Cardinals, Bishops and other Church dignitaries were present.

3075

AFTER NINE-DAY BATTLING THEIR WAY
FOUR LORRIES REACH ABRUZZI MOUNTAIN TOWN.

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

Time and Life
Chicago Sun
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3675

AFTER NINE DAY BATTLING THEIR WAY FOUR LORRIES REACH ABRUZZI MOUNTAIN TOWN.

Four lorries loaded with 9 tons of grain have been battling their way for 9 days in an effort to reach the isolated mountain commune of Castel di Sangro, the Food Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced to-day.

Manned by Italian drivers the lorries are in charge of a British transport captain. Setting out from Aquila they were forced to make a long detour by the coast road and approach Castel di Sangro from the south, as all other ways were completely inaccessible.

At Isernia all available mules and labor were mobilized to

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to cut away through the snowbound roads and the trucks are almost within reach of the town.

Two days ago 10 tons of flour were dropped to the community by Italian-flown planes of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. (A.C. - P.R.C.)

"ITALIANS BEGIN TO BE DISTURBED BY THE DOUBLE POLICY OF CARROT AND STICK" SAYS REPUBLICAN ORGAN.

"La Voce Repubblicana" (organ of the Republican Party), comments on the question of a Policy towards Italy and writes that "during the electoral campaign in America every few days there were speeches by President Roosevelt and other American leaders, full of promises of help for Italy. Now there is silence.

"It is not an American custom, or an Anglo-Saxon one in general, to make promises in bad faith. Within the bounds of possibility Roosevelt will carry out the engagements he has assumed towards Italy.

"Italy has not obtained much that is essential, not even during the election period, when the vote of the Italo-Americans seemed necessary, perhaps decisive. She has not obtained the alliance; she has not obtained admission to the lend-lease Law; she has not obtained substantial modifications of the hard armistice conditions.

"Italy has received however a certain amount of medicines and food, an Ambassador, and several measures of an economic character.

"According to the American periodical "the World", eight Italian ships for a total of 40,000 tons are lying unused in Argentine waters at the disposition of the Italian Government.

"Italy willingly puts her mercantile fleet at the Allies' disposal, as she does her navy; that is for the joint war.

She only observes that the Allies must show more understanding of our needs, if they do not wish a whole people to become rotten with prostitution, with Black marketeering, and perhaps brigandage.

3074

IMPROVED ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION

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3074

IMPROVED ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION THROUGH SPECIAL CONTROL STATION.

A special electric power central station, connected with all the hydroelectric plants of Central Italy will henceforth afford a better distribution of the current now at disposal for civilian use.

The Central Station, located in the H.Q. of the Public

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

Works Sub-Commission of the A.C. was inaugurated early this afternoon in the presence of the Italian Minister of Public Works, Meuccio Ruini, who was welcomed by Colonel L.A.Jenny, head of the Sub-Commission, by the representative of Rear Admiral Stone, and by other members of the A.C.

15,000 ITALIAN SOLDIERS REPATRIATED FROM GREECE.

Nearly 15,000 Italian soldiers returned from Greece between November 9 and the end of December, it is officially announced to-day. Additional 8,000 soldiers were ready for repatriation, but their sailing has been postponed owing to the Greek internal situation during the past few weeks.

SOLDIERS OF 1924 CLASS CALLED BACK TO COLOURS BEGAN THIS MORNING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES.

Youths of the 1924 class called back to the colours began this morning to present themselves at the mobilization centre established in the Batteria Nomentana barracks.

They were welcomed by a group of ex-servicemen decorated with bravery gold medals and by members of the Women's Committee for assistance to soldiers.

The edifice was decorated with flags and a military band played patriotic anthems.

TARCHIANI RECEIVED BY BONOMI.

Alberto Tarchiani, newly appointed Ambassador to Washington, was received this morning by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi.

The Prime Minister received also Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, who was accompanied by Vice Prime Minister Palmiro Togliatti, by War Minister Alessandro Casati and by Public Works Minister Meuccio Ruini.

Successively Bonomi received Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for the Epuration, Enrico Peresce, Labour Undersecretary, and a Committee of war crippled veterans.

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3078

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

50,000 OUT OF 70,000 INHABITANTS OF PESCARA ALREADY RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES.

All public services have been restored in the city of Pescara, declared this afternoon the members of the Pescara Committee of National Liberation that was received by Prime Minister Bonomi.

They added that before the end of March the repair works of the railway connecting Pescara to Ortona and railroad bridges of the line to Ancona will be completed. Fifty-thousand, out of the 70,000 inhabitants, have already returned to their homes, while the remaining 20,000 are assisted by the C.N.L.

The members of the Committee, who were accompanied by Mario Covelotto, Minister of Transport, and Undersecretary Carlo Bassano, asked the Prime Minister to adopt the necessary measures for completing the reconstruction of the city, which was badly damaged by war.

THE DEATH OF GIUSEPPE ALBANO THE HUNCHBACK SECURED A FURTHER CRIME.

A furtch crime was due to be carried out by Giuseppe Albano, the Hunchback of Quarticciolo, if he had not been killed in Via Tornovo. SI learns that the head of the Communists of the Borgata Gordiano (a district in the outskirts of Rome), received a letter last week by rhe Hunchback, menacing him with death, if he did not retract the request made to the Carabinieri HQ. that they set up a special Carabinieri Station in the locality, infested by bandits led by Albano. The letter Communist leader had sent to Carabinieri, had been intercepted by Albano; but on the day when the time-limit specified in the letter from him expired, he was killed by the Police.

In the meanwhile calm has returned in the Borgata Quarticciolo; partly because there are no longer any men there. None of the 500 men taken in the custody the other night has so far returned. Those few who managed not to be taken, have thought it best to leave the district at least temporarily. All that are left are women and children, who naturally are waiting the return of many of the men, after the inquiries have been made.

The death of the Hunchback has caused much relief in the neighborhood, especially to the honest and hardworking citizens who were constantly terrorized by the band.

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"GOOD QUALITIES OF OUR ALLIED FRIENDS"
EXTOLLED BY COUNT CARLO SFORZA.

"It is easy to joke and find faults in our Allied friends -French, English, American, but it is necessary, instead, to extoll their unquestionable good qualities and remember always, that they, together with our soldiers, are heroically dying in the common struggle against Germans" - Count Carlo Sforza said to-day, lecturing at the "Ritrovo", a Club in Rome, before a large audience including learned men, Italian and Allied officers and journalists.

YOUNG COMMUNIST WOMEN ASK
TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WAR.

Hundreds of young Communist women, after fighting with the Partisans, now request to take part in the war by entering the Army.

This request was sent in a memorandum delivered to-day to the War Minister Alessandro Casati by a Delegation of young Communist men and women.

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Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 506 JANUARY 20, 1945
1300hrs.

SEVEN OF THE FIFTEEN DEFENDANTS IN SUVICH, ROATTA TRIAL WILL APPEAR MONDAY BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Of the 15 defendants in the double trial that starts on Monday in the Sapienza Palace, before the High Court of Justice, only seven will appear on the special bench for the defendants. The others have fled, taking refuge in the North, or in liberated territory. The number may rise to eight, if Zenone Benini, ex Under-Secretary for State for Albania, who is at present in hiding in Rome, comes forward at the beginning of the hearing. This seems very doubtful, however, seeing that two days ago, Benini presented a long defensive memorandum through his lawyers.

The complex and ponderous trial, which it is believed will take about thirty hearings, is composed of two distinct trials, but which are coupled by the High Court because they are connected; this is a rather singular juridical fact.

The first trial, is that against Fulvio Suvich, one time deputy during the Fascist period, a national Councillor, Undersecretary to the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador to Washington, Undersecretary for Finance, who was arrested on the 17th of August 1944, Francesco Jacomoni, Chief collaborator of Suvich, later Lieutenant General in Albania, who was arrested on the 20th of August 1944, Zenone Benini, one time Undersecretary for Albania Affairs, later Minister of Public Works, now in hiding, Paolo Cortese, present Minister of the Fascist Republic at Bratislava, who earlier, was an active collaborator of Chief of Police, Senator Arturo Bocchini. These four are charged with crimes under article 3 of the Law of the 27th July 1943, number 159, for having contributed by substantial acts to maintain the Fascist Par-

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The second trial is more complex than the first, as it concerns the activity of the S.I.M. (Military Information Service, which was transformed from a typical military organization into a political spying body, serving Fascism and in close connection with the O.V.R.A. and the secret political police. The defendants in this trial are: Mario Roatta, ex Chief of the S.I.M. and Commander of Military Units during the Spanish Civil War, who was arrested in Rome on the 16th of November 1944; General Alberto Pariani, ex UnderSecretary for War, believed to be at present in hiding at Marcellina on Lake Garda, and on whom rests the charge of having transformed the SIM into a Fascist political spying organization for organizing the so-called "special services" that is for ordinary crimes; Filippo Anfuso, ex Chief of Cabinet in the Galeazzo Ciano Foreign Ministry, and at present Minister of the so-called Fascist Social Republic at Berlin; General Paolo Angioi, who was temporary head of the SIM in 1937, and substituted Roatta when he was in Spain; Colonel Cante Emanuele, an officer of the Royal Carabinieri, who was arrested on the 17th of November 1944, and who had connections with Galeazzo Ciano, with Anfuso and Bocchini, and contributed to the SIM serving Germany, before the "Pact of Steel"; Roberto Navale, a Major in the Royal Carabinieri, ex Chief of counter-espionage at Turin, who is in hiding; Vincenzo Bertolino, a Major of the Army General Staff, who was arrested on the 17th of November 1944; Efisio Zigas, an officer in the Royal Carabinieri, arrested the 14th of January 1945; Manlio Petrocmani a Captain in the Royal Carabinieri, arrested the 15th of November 1944; Eugenio Piccardi, an officer in hiding; Domenico Formica, a Major in the Royal Carabinieri, adjutant to Colonel Emanuele, arrested the 21st of November 1944, while in service in the Rome Carabinieri Legion.

All these are charged with having contributed with relevant acts, to maintain Fascism in power, and particularly of having exposed Italy to war risks, of having subjected the SIM (Army Intelligence Service) to the Germans, of political espionage, of denouncing anti-Fascists, of organizing shipwrecks, fires, railroad disasters, spreading of epidemics and assassinations.

3069

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In this way the SIM was transformed by will of Count Galeazzo Ciano into a criminal association with the aim of [illegible] and carrying out hostile acts against Foreign [illegible]. [illegible] at present is Fascist Republican Ambassador to Berlin, is also charged with

3069

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

collaboration with Germans.

Specifically the list of crimes attributed to the eleven defendants includes the killing of brothers Carlo and Nello Rosselli, carried out by French "Cagoulards", the fire that destroyed the S/S "Furia" in the harbour of Nice, the foundering of S/S "Ciudad de Barcelona" in the Thyrrenian Sea, [illegible] of steamers Cap Ferrat" and "Ville de Madrid" in the harbour of Marseilles, the attempted train-wreck on the Narbonne line, the attempt to wreck a railway bridge near Perpignan, the setting on fire of forty motor vehicles on the Marseilles wharves, the attempted bombing against the Spanish Consulate in Perpignan, the attempted setting on fire of a food depot in Nice and the assassinations of Russian subject Natikin and of anti-Fascist Bonomini.

Most of these crimes, especially those of sabotage character, were carried out in the years 1936 to 1938 in order to hamper the afflux of supplies from France to Spain.

BARON ACERBO WRITES A MEMORANDUM AND ASKS TO BE QUESTIONED.

Baron Giacomo Acerbo, former minister and member of the Fascist Grand Council, who was arrested few days ago, asked the Superintendent of the Regina Coeli prison this morning for a small supply of writing paper, as he intends to prepare a memorandum in behalf of his defence. 3068

"What can I do for you" - Acerbo asked in somewhat dignified manner to anyone who happens to call in the cell, where he is lodged in company with three other [illegible] prisoners.

He wears a handsome grey suit and a blue shirt. Since his arrival at Regina Coeli, Acerbo deliberately keeps up a very aristocratic attitude, such as required by a true

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

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He wears a handsome grey suit and a blue shirt. Since his arrival at Regina Coeli, Acerbo deliberately keeps up a very aristocratic attitude, such as required by a true Baron, - it is to be recalled that he was appointed Baron of Aterno by Mussolini - and appears very calm. Since his arrival in Rome, Acerbo repeatedly asked to be questioned by the Judge, as if he had something important to reveal.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778006

ENTIRE TEAM OF NORTHERN FOOT-BALLERS
IS FIGHTING IN PATRIOT UNITS.

"An entire team of Italian foot-ballers fled to the open Country and is now fighting with the Patriots in Northern Italy." - said to "SI" to-day Sulvio Bernardini former member of the Italian champion team and of the best European centre-half-backs during the past score of years.

"The team that joined the Patriots bands en masse, is that of Vicenza, owing to the gallant behaviour of these foot-ballers, Nazi-Fascists have promised a remarkable reward to anyone who furnished informations for the capture of the leader of the team, named Santagiuliana."

Bernardini added that many other foot-ballers of the Northern Provinces succeeded in avoiding any collaboration with the Nazi-Fascists by fleeing or absconding themselves. Those of the Varese team mostly fled across the Alps to Switzerland.

SHORTAGE OF CHLORINE FOR ROME AQUEDUCTS.

The Commissioner for the Municipal Power and Water System of Rome, has reported to the Mayor that the supply of chlorine, which is used for sterilizing the drinking water, is rapidly approaching exhaustion; a small quantity of it is left is barely sufficient for 30 days.

Owing to the fact that the pipe-lines are those which were damaged by the Germans and were repaired with emergency means, there is a danger that the water might be subject to pollution.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

3067-

PIUS XII granted this morning private audiences

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

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PAPAL AUDIENCES. 3067-

PIUS XII granted this morning private audiences to Jonkheer M.W. Van Wode, Minister of Holland to the Holy See, and Colonel Joseph Machato Lopes, of the Brasilian Army.

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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 607 JANUARY.20.1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The sweeping victories of the Russian Army rolling on westward are in the headlines of the Roman Press this morning. Italian troops fighting on the 8th front in the area of Alfonsine hailed. UNITA', has a caption reading :"Italian troops are in action. Long live the Italian Army!"

Marshal Pietro Badoglio in a letter addressed to Bonomi denies alleged statements of no confidence in the Government.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Churchill's statement on Italy misunderstood. The exact wording of the speech analyzed. Italian people look forward hopefully to the measures promised by the Prime Minister in favor of the liberated nations.

IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

Tunisia will not be the apple of discord between France and Italy.

3066

AVANTI! Socialist.

Tivoli and Civitavecchia, in the province of Rome, terrorized by gangs of hooligans.

ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

How "Baron" Giacomo Acerbo was driven out of his hiding by Abruzzi partisans.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778006

Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783006

MARSHAL BADOGLIO DENIES REPORTED STATEMENTS IN A PERSONAL LETTER TO BONOMI.

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi read out at yesterday's Cabinet a letter addressed personally to the head of the Government by Marshal Pietro Badoglio. The letter reads as follows:

Dear Bonomi,

VOCE REPUBBLICANA of the 18 inst. in its editorial under the title "Badoglio frenzy" reports some statements I would have made to an American agency concerning the Government. UNITA' of to-day turns again to the matter and goes so far as to affirm that my-supposedly statements "border upon a treason". Averse as I am and I have always been to kindle polemics and all the more to defend my doings before and after the events of July 25 and September 8, 1943, because I am sure History will deal with them and pass judgement on them, I cannot help affirming to you, on this occasion, that I never made statements to anybody which might sound distrust in your Government and more the less interfere with your work, that no one better than myself sees how much is difficult and meritorious. Your work requires the general consent and the unity of all Italy because only thusly you will accomplish it. I authorize you, dear President, to make of this note of mine, whatever use you think expedient. Thanking you, believe me cordially,

Yours Badoglio

3065

Marshal Badoglio's letter refers to Press comments on statements supposedly made to an American agency and according to which "the present Italian Government is "purely transitory", it is "not interested in the future of Italy", and its Ministers work only for Party interests", "the engagements of the Armistice are definite" and he would defend

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UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, commenting on the alleged statements wrote thusly: "In spite of his past, the Communists took part in a Government made by Badoglio, but they don't agree with what Badoglio says. He insinuates that the present Government might be lacking in the observance of the Armistice terms. This however discarded, the sense of responsability, and discipline in Italy is high,

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

and the Government is scrupulously observing the armistice, but nevertheless it has the right to work for the modification of its terms.

"Thus" the paper went on to say, "the indignity of the statements attributed to Badoglio is without question. It is known that this question has been raised before the Government. From the attitude that the Government will assume, it seems that Badoglio should deny his reported statements."

"UNFOUNDED ALARM" FOR CHURCHILL'S SPEECH COMMENTED BY INDIPENDENT PAPER.

Under the caption:"A groundless alarm" IL TEMPO, Indipendent, says that the part of Churchill's statement in the Commons referring to Italy has been erroneously interpreted, owing to an incomplete perusal of the text issued by REUTER. The sentence:"We have not any need of Italy, more than we have need of Spain", taken apart from the full text, created yesterday some disappointment as well as open criticism by newspapers AVANTI!, and VOCE REPUBBLICANA.

"Now" - adds IL TEMPO - "if we consider the sentence together with the preceding and the following words, and if we have the speech framed in the proper time and place, the thought of Churchill appears to be evident. The "problems" to which he referred to cannot be the problem of the war, because in that case how could he have mentioned Spain?

"It is rather evident that Churchill looks at the political problems, of the future more than of the present time, in order to exclude, before his numerous critics at home and abroad, the design of maintaining a heavy influence upon Italy as well as upon Spain, so that these two lowers be compelled to play an exclusively 'English' rôle in the system of future European relations.

"The intervention in the internal questions of Liberated Countries will be reduced, whenever it exists, said Chirchill, evidently referring to the attacks by Lacu-

3064

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

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"The Italian Public opinion, which generally showed to be balanced more than elsewhere, welcomes with satisfactions these declarations and confidently awaits the measures that have been announced and that will benefit both the countries."

3064

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778048

ALLIES SHOULD GIVE ITALY POWERS FOR WAR ROLE.

"We must convince the Allies that it would be a tragical plundering to repulse the Italian demand to draw up in the first line larger forces than those now undergoing their final training." writes ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist.

"We approve of the measures denied by the Cabinet in favor of the enlisted men and their families. But it is necessary also to enact political measures in order to make of this last efforts a real people war.

"We have full confidence on the free institutions of the Allied Nations, and in particualr in the English people, a confidence which meritoriously exceeds our admiration for their great leaders, to whom we would like to remind that the grandeur of the nations and their leaders is measured not only by intrepid resistance in the most dangerous hours but perhaps much more by wise moderation in the hours of victorious exultation."

ROATTA TRIAL DEFENDING COUNCEL "EPURATED" COMMUNISTS EXPOSE DISBARRED LAWYER.

L'UNITA' Communist, commenting on the purging by the Rome Bar Association of Bruno Cassinelli, the defending Councel in the Roatta trial, writes that:

"Here is an individual who has the sad privilege, together with Romolo Vaselli, of being the most despised man in Rome. He is a man who has had dealings with everybody, and who started his connection with Fascism from the time of Matteotti, and who has managed the look after his own business much better than that of his clients. He mixed up his profession with the acquaintances, became a "great" lawyer of the Regime, frequenting the chambers of the Special Tribunal. His activities and life was so doubtful, that he was often accused in Rome of being in the service of the OVRA, and that he had succeeded not only in surviving, but of coming to the front.

"Actually, the misadventure that Cassinelli met yesterday, and which we hope is the beginning of the

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

3063

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"Actually, the misadventure that Cassinelli met yesterday, and which we hope is the beginning of the end, came about because he didn't have any restraint, and pushed himself forward too much. For the measure taken against him, honour must be given to the High Commissioner; but it would be a grave error to stop halfway, and not completely expose Cassinelli's activity."

Bruno Cassinelli is one of the defending Councel of General Mario Roatta who is due to appear before the High Court of Justice next Monday.

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

UNITA' PLEASED BY BADOGLIO'S LETTER.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, commenting on Badoglio's letter to Bonomi writes:
"We take note of it, and we are very pleased for the sake of the interests and the reputation of Italy that Marshal Badoglio denied the statements attributed to him which were bordering upon treason."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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END OF PRESS REVIEW.

3062

0752

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785002

SI
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Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
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Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 606 — January 19, 1945 2000 h.

ITALIANS COMFORTED BY CAREFUL READING OF CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

A careful reading of Winston Churchill's speech comforted Italians today, who had been awakened by blaring headlines in their morning press saying "We do not need Italy ==Churchill". The earlier feeling of discomfiture, inevitable just now when students are demonstrating for a bigger participation to the war effort, the CNL wires the heads of the United Nations, and everybody looks forward to a big, irresistible drive to oust the Germans from the North Italian provinces, was cleared by an analysis of the exact wording of the speech.

Churchill did not mean he does not need Italy, but that he does not need Italy as an instrument of policy. Italians, however, hope that his words leave them the possibility of future close cooperation with Great Britain, whom they have not considered an enemy. Not an instrument of policy, perhaps, but an instrument of fruitful collaboration. Comforting was the thought that British policy was the assurance that the future of the Country would be decided freely, without threats, and secretly. Italians, however, are not yet fully accustomed to free expression of slightly displeasing words from statesmen. One must remember they have been called "the sacred people of artisans, peasants, saints, painters, poets and navigators" or such things from balconies until a few months ago, and that whenever any foreign statesman was quoted in the press as saying some truth about Italy he was branded anti-Italian by the Fascist papers. Italians need a few months more to get accustomed to the new state of things.

MINE CLEARANCE IN LIBERATED ITALY. OVER 114.000 REMOVED IN ONE MONTH.

3861

Mine clearance in Liberated Italy continues to progress with over 114,000 mines removed during the month of December, the Civil

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

Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
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Mine clearance in Liberated Italy continues to progress with over 114,000 mines removed during the month of December, the Civil Affairs Section of the Allied Commission announced today.

Two Italian mine clearance companies, each with a strength of 209 personnel, and 307 civilians are engaged in this work. A further 160 civilians are at present under training.

One of the companies is working at Gaeta, where the terrain is difficult, as many of the buildings were demolished by the Germans and the ruins mined. The other company, which has cleared over 150,000 mines since its formation, is operating in and around

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Leccare and Chieti, in a big belt containing many thousands of mines.

Civilian squads are working in Pisa province, in Lucca, Livorno, Pistoia, Perugia, Terni, Chieti, Orbetello, Viareggio and Florence.

During the month the two mine clearance companies cleared between them 50,65 mines. Civilian squads removed 9,513 mines from the Lazio region, 4,500 from Florence, 4,416 from Perugia and Terni, 3,857 from Chieti and Orbetello, 497 from Pisa province, 231 from Lucca, and a further 1,000 from other places in liberated Italy.

Centres of instruction have been opened at Pistoia and Viterbo. The centres at Chieti, Spoleto and Terracina continue to train workers, while those at Pisa and Lucca will shortly be holding further courses. (A.C. = P.R.O.)

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY MET TO-DAY.

The 29th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome to-day under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were: M. Couve de Murville (France), George Exintaris (Greece), General Susloparov (Soviet Union), H.L. d'A Hopkinson (United Kingdom) and Sloven Snodlaka (Yugoslavia).

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Brigadier G.[illegible] Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the medical supply situation. (A.C. = P.R.O.)

FURTHER STEPS TO SET ITALIAN GLASS INDUSTRY ON ITS FEET AGAIN.

Further steps to set the glass industry of liberated Italy on its feet again were announced today by the Industry Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

In Rome enough coal and power have been obtained for the Sciarra works to go into immediate production of 15,000 square metres of flat glass, work which will take one month. Imported

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

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At Colle di Val d'Elsa, in the province of Siena, a plant has been converted to the production of window glass. Soda-ash sufficient for the manufacture of 12,000 square metres of window glass has already been allotted.

In Tuscany the local glass industry is co-operating with

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

Allied officials in a project to train workmen in the handling of window glass.

Many of the smaller glass plants throughout Liberated Italy are designed for the production of bottles and table ware and have depended in the past on supplies of imported coal, but once a supply of trained glass-blowers is available the factories can be converted by the efforts of the manufacturers to the production of window glass, operating on lignite or Italian coal. (A.C. - P.R.O.)

REVITILIZING AUTOMOBILE SPARE PARTS INDUSTRY IN LIBERATED ITALY.

Progress made in an endeavour to revitilize the automobile spare parts industry in Liberated Italy was announced today by the Industry Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

On the suggestion of the Sub-Commission the Comitato Esportazioni per la Ricostruzione dell'Industria (C.E.I.) of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour has recently set up the Societa Produzione Ricambi Autoveicoli to study the whole problem of the revitilization of the manufacture of automobile spare parts. Plans based on this study are being prepared for the rehabilitation of the industry and requirements are being submitted through the Ministry to the Allied authorities for the necessary imported materials.

The Sub-Commission has been successful in obtaining the release from the requisitioning of nearly 90 per cent. of the machines at the A.R.C.O. Co's plant in Rome. Among the machines saved were all those necessary for the manufacture of interchangeable automobile spares for cars and trucks. In reorganizing the plant the Sub-Commission is being assisted by Italian government experts of the C.E.I. (A.C. - P.R.O.

3059

40 TONS OF ALLIED MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR ITALIAN CIVILIAN POPULATION.

The arrival in Rome of 40 tons of Allied emergency medical supplies for the Italian civilian population was announced today by the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

Of the consignment, which is for January requirements, 20 tons

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be converted by the efforts of the manufacturers to the manufacture of window glass, operating on lignite or Italian coal. (A.C. - F.R.C.)

REVITILIZING AUTOMOBILE SPARE PARTS INDUSTRY IN LIBERATED ITALY.

Progress made in an endeavour to revitilize the automobile spare parts industry in Liberated Italy was announced today by the Industry Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

On the suggestion of the Sub-Commission the Comitato Esportit per la Ricostruzione dell'Industria (C.E.I.) of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour has recently set up the Societa Produzione Ricambi Autoveicoli to study the whole problem of the revitilization of the manufacture of automobile spare parts. Plans based on this study are being prepared for the rehabilitation of the industry and requirements are being submitted through the Ministry to the Allied authorities for the necessary imported materials.

The Sub-Commission has been successful in obtaining the release from the requisitioning of nearly 90 per cent. of the machines at the A.R.C.O. Co's plant in Rome. Among the machines saved were all those necessary for the manufacture of interchangeable automobile spares for cars and trucks. In reorganizing the plant the Sub-Commission is being assisted by Italian government experts of the C.E.I. (A.C. - F.R.C.

3059

40 TONS OF ALLIED MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR ITALIAN CIVILIAN POPULATION.

The arrival in Rome of 40 tons of Allied emergency medical supplies for the Italian civilian population was announced today by the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

Of the consignment, which is for January requirements, 20 tons came by rail and consisted of complete emergency supplies, including drugs, cotton bandages and gauze. The remaining 20 tons were unloaded at Civitavecchia and are for distribution in the Lazio Umbria region, with the exception of 4,000 vials of insulin for the population of Rome.

The supplies are handled by the Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali Alleati (E.N.D.I.M.A.), which is responsible to th

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Italian Government for the distribution of Allied medical supplies. The agency passes the supplies on the wholesalers, so as to them distributes them to hospitals, clinics, laboratories and pharmacies for the use of the civil population.

Requisitions for medical supplies for February have been submitted by the Minister of Health through A.F.H.Q. to the Allied authorities. (A.C. - A.F.H.Q.)

LUIGI PODESTA' RECALLED FROM U.S.

Luigi Podestà, financial expert of the Bank of Italy, who was charged of arranging for the printing of new Italian bank notes in the United States, has been recalled to Rome, "SI" learns in well-informed circles.

The reason of his recall is to be found in the attacks recently made by the North American anti-Fascist press against Podestà.

THE CONCESSION OF LAND TO THE PEASANTS ACCORDING TO THE CONFEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

Attilio Sansoni, President of the Confederation of Labour, said to "SI" today that "to facilitate a progressive improvement of the economic and food situation, the Italian Confederation of Agriculture in collaboration with the Confederation of Labour and the Confederation of Industrialists are trying to bring production in line with consumption.

Sansoni then described the result of the general assembly of the provincial delegates of the agricultural organisation, held in Rome recently. The Assembly agreed with the Confederation of Labour on the maintaining of the crop pools, and on fixing prices in conformity to production costs.

Concerning the giving of land to the peasants, the Assembly confirmed that the agriculturists do not wish to oppose the workers' aspirations which are just, and justified by an increase in production and the economic improvement of the workers, the concession of land must come about with order and legality.
Sansoni says he was opposed to the maintaining of economic activities in the agricultural field, as in the past, these bodies had always complicated the structure of agricultural organization, [illegible] and increasing charges.

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3068

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

ROME JAIL OVER-CROWDED AGAIN.

Regina Coeli prison is now overcrowded again, following the arrival of nearly 500 persons arrested during the mopping-up carried out by the Police after the battle with the bandits, in the zone between Centocelle and Quarticciolo on the outskirts of Rome yesterday.

The new inmates have been lodged in the fourth wing, four in each cell, whose previous occupants were moved to the third wing.

THE "BRUTAL SENTENCE" ON CHURCHILL
WARMLY COMMENTED BY REPUBLICAN ORGAN.

"La Voce Repubblicana" (Republican) comments to-night "the Fivehundredth brutal sentence of Churchill against Italy"

"Not even in the Mediterranean combinations" has Italy any right to be present," adds the Republican organ, "But as she is there, and must have some 'role', what will be the destiny of our Country? Will it be a passive object of the English combinations? Will it have the role of a slave?

"If Churchill still had, as in 1938, an unlimited admiration for Mussolini, he would behave differently.

"In the House of Commons work is being done with excessive zeal for Fascist propaganda in Italy.

"Italy must have faith in herself, in spite of the open unfriendliness of England and Churchill. We do not wish to die, and do not wish to be slaves to anyone. Churchill will pass and Italy will remain.

"Toryism is not England, and England, in spite of 'principal roles', is not all the family of the United Nations.

"Let Mr. Churchill know that we shall find someone in the world who has need of us."

3057

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New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

BULLETIN N° 605 January 19, 1945
1600 h.

COMMUNISTS RALLY FOR WAR EFFORTS OVER ALL LIBERATED ITALY.

5,000 Communists in Florence, 1,000 in Siena, 500 in Grosseto, an overwhelming majority of Partisans in the Marche region, and in Umbria joined in the Army of Liberation, Giulio Spallone leader of Communist Youth Movement declared to "SI" today.

"News reaching us from Naples, Taranto, Cosenza and other Southern centres", Spallone added, "are as much heartening as the remarkable showing of central Italy movements. The Communist leaders enlisted in mass" Spallone went on to say. "Rome Communists also are volunteering in large numbers."

"Communist Youths", Spallone pointed out, "are not thinking of conditioning their war supporting activities and will not spare efforts to promote all relief initiatives and undertakings for the benefit of fighting men and their families. To ask for the recognition of Italy as an Allied Nation before fighting amounts to ignore the fundamental fact that only bigger war efforts might create conditions leading up to a new international position of our Country.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN AIRWAYS LINE ON TRIAL FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULTS ON MATTEOTTI.

Umberto Klinger, former President and General Manager of the Ala Littoria (Italian Airways) Company faces trial before the Court of Assizes charged with important acts for the maintenance of Fascism in power, as accomplice of criminal assaults on Giacomo Matteotti the Socialist leader and anti-Fascist martyr who was kidnapped and killed by Mussolini hirelings June 10, 1924. The papers connected with the case have been referred this morning to the Ordinary Justice by the Deputy Commissioner for anti-Fascist sanctions.

3056

ADOLFO SANSONI, CHARGED WITH

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Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
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3856

THE SQUADRISTA, ADOLFO SANSONI, CHARGED WITH ACTING NAZI-FASCIST GO-BETWEEN.

The Bologna Squadrista, Adolfo Sansoni, former President of the Istituto Luce (Italian News Reels) and fanatical Fascist is called upon to answer before the Court of the Assizes for several charges of criminal activities, we learn today. He is indicted also for having acted as go-between the German General Maeltzer and the Home Minister of the puppet Fascist Republic, Guido

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Bufferini Guidi during the Nazi occupation of Rome.

ITALIAN BOY SCOUTS ORGANISING VOCATIONAL COURSES.

The Italian Boy Scouts, start over again their educational and sporting activities against the background of extraordinary difficulties for want of camping equipment and outfits.
All properties and material belonging to the Boy Scouts were seized by Fascism, when Mussolini outlawed the organisation in 1927 to set up a Fascist counterpart called "Opera Balilla". At that time Fascists did not refrain from searching private houses to uncover Boy Scouts outfits, irrespective of all rights of property and turn over to the Balillas all material owned by the disbanded organisation.

During the period of Nazi occupation in Rome and South of Rome the Boy Scouts engaged in underground activities and kept on rallying the various local units to resume their previous status as soon as the Nazi-Fascists were driven out of the invaded provinces.

The Rome Seniores (an Italian equivalent of the British Saint George Knights) are busy organising vocational courses for students and cultural courses for young workingmen, we learn today.

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BULLETIN N° 604 JANUARY 19, 1945
1300hrs.

ROME BANKER MENTIONED AS ITALIAN FINANCIAL ATTACHE' TO U.S.

It is expected that Doctor Enrico Scaretti, a Roman banker, will leave Rome in the near future for Washington, as Financial Attaché of the Italian Embassy, "SI" learned this morning in well informed diplomatic circles.

Scaretti, who last autumn went to the United States as representative of the Italian Red Cross, is member of an old family of financers. His father, Oreste Scaretti, was Papal banker to Pius X and his grand father, Giovan Battista Scaretti, to Pope Pius IX.

Enrico Scaretti was interested in several public utility works, including the aqueduct of Palermo, the Spa of Chianciano, the Albulae Sulphur Baths near Tivoli. He is writer of political economy. Presently is Vice President of the Italian Red Cross and member of the Committee for the financial reconstruction.

He married Miss. Marjorie Chichester Jobb, of London, and has two children.

3654

MAC MILLAN REQUESTED AS WITNESS BY ROATTA'S DEFENCE.

The list of nearly 80 persons requested by General Roatta's defense to be summoned as witnesses, includes, besides the Spanish Caudillo, Harold Mac Millan, President of the Allied Commission in Italy, "SI" learned to-day.

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Diary and Express
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
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Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
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Tempo

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The list includes also General Taidor, U.S. Army; General Mac Farlane, of the British Army, General Wladislaw Anders, Commander of polish troops in Italy, Spanish Generals Queipo de Llano and Moscardo, Countess Potokasosia, of the Polish Academy in Rome, Marshals Pietro Badoglio and Ettore Bastico and several Italian Generals and Admirals.

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THOUSANDS OF NORTHERN PARTISANS
COME THROUGH THE LINES.

Several thousands of partisans have recently come through the lines from the north, after having fought strenously against the Nazi oppressors.

In fact it has been necessary to form an assistance Commission to help the partisans who have gathered in Rome, according to an announcement by the Ministry for Occupied Italy.

The Commission has been furnished with adequate funds, and is composed of representatives from the Ministry for Occupied Italy, the local Prefecture , the Provincial Commission, the Tuscan National Liberation Committee, and the Partisan Association. Apart from assistance the work of the Commission will be to facilitate the entry into the regular Army of those able to fight; and to find work for the old people, and for those who are physically unsuited for service.

LABOR DEMOCRATS' MEETING.

The newly elected Central Committee of the Labor Democratic Party will meet this afternoon and appoint the new executive officials.

Prof. Giuseppe Patrunc, who co-operated with Francesco Cerabona, presently Minister of Transports, in organizing the Labor Democratic movement in Southern Italy, is scheduled to the post of General Secretary of the Party.

WAR VETERANS LEADERS APPEAL
TO ITALIAN YOUTH. 3683

"To our eyes, as veteran combatants",

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WAR VETERAN'S LEADER'S APPEAL TO ITALIAN YOUTH. 3653

"To our eyes, as veteran combatants", Ernesto Labruna, Commissioner of the National Association of the maimed and war invalides, holder of the Gold Medal for Valour, said to "SI" to-day; "the borders of the Netherland trod down by the Germans, are represented to-day, as we saw them in the far away battles against the same enemy, and our hearts

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repeat the same vow, taken in those days by every Italian combatant: either to the sacred soil of the Fatherland or die?. Young men of Italy, take up this vow, let it be your guide in every action, only thus can the prostrate and humiliated Motherland be reborn, live and find again the honour of combat. This is the command that rises from the infinite number of graves illuminated by fallen brothers; this is the prayer of mothers mourning their sons, and is the warning of the Italian maimed who are gathered in this association.

ROATTA,SUVICH, JACOMONI NOT SICK.
TRIAL BEGINS MONDAY? AS SCHEDULED.

The indispositions complained of by General Mario Roatta, Fulvio Suvich and Francesco Jacomoni are not such to justify the postponement of the trial, scheduled to begin January 22 before the High Court of Justice. This is the opinion expressed by the Army physicians, members of the superior Health Commission, who visited the patients in their respective clinics, "SI" learned this morning.

The trial will therefore begin Monday at 9 AM, in the Aula Magna of the Sapienza Palace, where the prisoners' bench is being widened because of the large number of defendants.

IVON DE BEGNAC DROPS HIS CLAIM
OF BEING A SON OF MUSSOLINI.

3052

Ivon de Begnac, the Fascist journalist and writer who was recently arrested, does not care any longer to insist in his years-old claim, namely of being a son of Benito Mussolini. Whenever requested to indicate his particulars, he declares now to be the son of Carlo de Begnac, adding that he was

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Ivon de Begnac will be tried on the charge of having co-operated in maintaining Fascism in power. He is author of many Fascist propaganda books, including an elaborate biography of the Duce. After the fall of Fascism, he endeavoured to show his anti-Fascist idors; For this reason, after the Armistice

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he deemed convenient to abscond himself, fearing to be arrested by the Fascists.

In his biography of the Duce he refers to his own mother, saying that she was teacher in a Cadore region school where Benito Mussolini was also teacher, and leads the reader to suppose that some relation existed between them. Until recently he liked to be considered as a son of the Duce.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR COUVE' WILL CARRY TO PARIS THE REPLY OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

It has been ascertained by "SI" that Ambassador Couvé de Merville, French Member of the Consultative Committee for Italy and official representative of the French Government to Rome, will soon leave for Paris, in order to hand to his Government the reply which was yesterday discussed and approved during the Italian Cabinet Meeting, about the conditions for the resumption of relations with France. It is probable, that, after the return of Ambassador Couvé to Rome the resumption of relations will be announced by a joint official communiqué issued by the two Governments.

It seems certain that the Italian Government has finally agreed to the French point of view, of which "SI" gave information a few days ago; namely, that the resumption of diplomatic relations (which would be established on the line of those existing brtween England and Italy) will be carried out with the reservation, on the part of France, to put forward at the opportune moment (it is to say, at the Peace Conference) its eventual claims of a territorial and financial character against Italy.

3651

MYRON TAYLOR RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

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3651

MYRON TAYLOR RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

The Pope granted this morning a private audience to Ambassador Myron Taylor.

His Holyness received also General Joseph Zajac, of the Polish Army, Cardinal Giovanni Mercati, Librarian of the Roman Church, and Cardinal Francesco Marchetti Selvaggiani, Papal General Vicar for Rome.

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New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
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Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
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Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 603 JANUARY.19.1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Harsh words of Churchill on the Italian situation.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

Churchill's misunderstandings and apprehensions about Italy.
AVANTI! Socialist.

No need of Italy's support.
IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

Rome students want to fight.
UNITA'. Communist.

Italy demands only the right to fight for the full liberation of the nation. The Government is sparing no efforts to set up a new Army for greater war rôle.
UNITA'. Communist.

How Roman gangsters battled with Police on the outskirts of the City. Other bands of organized criminals searched out.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

ITALY UNAPPRECIATED BY CHURCHILL 3050
SOCIALISTS SAY.

Churchill's declarations on Italy are in the headlines of all Roman newspapers this morning.
AVANTI!, organ of the Socialists, draws atten-

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Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
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ITALY UNAPPRECIATED BY CHURCHILL
SOCIALISTS SAY. 3850

Churchill's declarations on Italy are in the headlines of all Roman newspapers this morning.

AVANTI!, organ of the Socialists, draws attention on the passages concerning Italy and observes that Churchill's words indicate a great incomprehension in regard the functions of Italy and unwarranted apprehension in regard the settlement of our Country position in the future.

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New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

"It may be presumed that Churchill wanted to reassure the Soviet Ally about a possible utilization of Italy and Spain in an eventual block against the U.R.S.S. Should it be the case his words would sound of no use and right insulting for the Italian Democracy, because the will of our people is sufficient to frustrate "a priori" such design. But to say that Italy's support is not needed in the common war against Germany is probably to go too far.

"One must realize this simple fact: Italy with her 45 million people is a part of Europe and will exhert her influence in the European policy in any case: whether she gets England's or other Allies help or not."

"We are inclined to believe that the words uttered by Churchill yesterday do not reflect what England is thinking about Italy and all what Italy can expect from England. The Prime Minister spoke the traditional Tories language. But there is a Laburite England that cannot share Churchill's opinions and sentiments as well as a Democratic Liberal opinion in England that cannot lightly hold at distance the forces of the Italian Democracy that are rising again."

3049

NEW FAR EAST POLICY OF ITALY PRAISED BY CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PAPER.

Commenting the Foreign Minister' statement at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, IL POPOLO, (Christian Democrat) writes:

"Not only in the West but also in the East the Italian Foreign policy is placed on new basis, rejecting the support granted to the Japanese oppression against the heroic people of China. The Chung - King national Government is recognized as the only legitimate Government of China, and in the same time it has been cleared that the new Democratic Italy does not want to entertain any relations

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Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
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It may be presumed that Churchill wanted to reassure the Soviet Ally about a possible utilization of Italy and Spain in an eventual block against the U.R.S.S. Should it be the case his words would sound of no use and right insulting for the Italian Democracy, because the will of our people is sufficient to frustrate "a priori" such design. But to say that Italy's support is not needed in the common war against Germany is probably to go too far.

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"We are inclined to believe that the words uttered by Churchill yesterday do not reflect what England is thinking about Italy and all what Italy can expect from England. The Prime Minister spoke the traditional Tories language. But there is a Laburite England that cannot share Churchill's opinions and sentiments as well as a Democratic Liberal opinion in England that cannot lightly hold at distance the forces of the Italian Democracy that are rising again."

3049

NEW FAR EAST POLICY OF ITALY PRAISED BY CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PAPER.

Commenting the Foreign Minister' statement at yesterday's Cabinet meeting. IL POPOLO, (Christian Democrat) writes:

"Not only in the West but also in the East the Italian Foreign policy as placed on new basis, rejecting the support granted to the Japanese oppression against the heroic people of China. The Chung - King national Government is recognized as the only legitimate Government of China, and in the same time it has been cleared that the new Democratic Italy does not want to entertain any relations with those soi - disant Governments of Nangking and of the Manchukwo, that are nothing else but creation of the Japanese aggression and oppression."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783016

MARSHAL BADOGLIO INVITED BY COMMUNISTS
TO RETRACTHIS REPORTED STATEMENTS

L'UNITA', Communist, writes that Badoglio was reported as having recently made a statement to an American Agency last December and amongst other things, that the present Italian Government is "purely transitory", that it is "not interested in the future of Italy" and that its Ministers work only for Party interests", and that he considers the engagements of the Armistice as definite, and he would defend them if necessary.

The paper continues that in spite of his past, the Communists took part in a Government made by Badoglio, but they don't agree with what Badoglio says. He insinuates that the present Government might be lacking in the observance of the Armistice terms. This however discarded; the sense of responsibility and discipline in Italy is high, and the Government is scrupulously observing the Armistice but nevertheless it has the right to work for the modification of its terms.

"Thus" the paper says, " the indignity of the statements attributed to Badoglio is without question. It is known that this question has been raised before the Government. From the attitude that the Government will assume, it seems that Badoglio should deny his reported statements.

NEW RISINGS REPORTED FROM SICILY. 3048

IL TEMPO, Independent, reports from Sicily that new risings occurred at Delia in the province of Caltanissetta. The wheat warehouses were stormed by an infuriated crowd, but public order was restored soon thereafter.

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

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The paper continues that in spite of his push, the Communists took part in a Government made by Badoglio, but they don't agree with what Badoglio says. He insinuates that the present Government might be lacking in the observance of the Armistice terms. This however discredits the sense of responsibility and discipline in Italy is high, and the Government is scrupulously observing the Armistice but nevertheless it has the right to work for the modification of its terms.

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3078

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[illegible] OF DATES REVIEW.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778018

PIETRO NENNI COMMENTS ON CHURCHILL'S STATEMENTS.

The only paper to comment editorially this morning Churchill's declarations is AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party on which Pietro Nenni after reporting the full text of the passages regarding Italy, writes:

"These words indicate a great incomprehension in regard to the functions of Italy and unwarranted apprehensions about her future settlement. It may be inferred that Churchill intended to reassure the Soviet Ally about the hypotesis of a possible utilization of Italy and Spain in an eventual block against the URSS.

In such case Churchill's words would be of no use and right insulting to the Italian Democracy, because the will of our people is sufficient to render impossible "a priori" a combination of this sort. But in the framework of the war as it is, of the common struggle of the Allied Nations against Hitler Germany and of the future organization of Europe it would go too far to say that England is in no need of Italy's support.

" It is not the question of knowing whether Italy's support is not needed by England but it is to be realized a very simple fact: that is Italy with her 45 Million inhabitants is a part of Europe and will exhort her influence on the European policy whether she is helped or not by England or other Allied Nations.

"The problem could be paised in the following terms: if England helps Italy to recover confidence in herself and Democracy, the internal and international problems of the Italian Democracy would be greatly eased. If England, that, as it appears from Churchill's speech has Italy under her political control, refuses to help us and contributes to drive our people to despair, our task would be harder and the Country would risk at every step either to start one of those uprisings from below that Churchill terms trotskist or to tumble down in new nationalist or neo-Fascist adventures.

"The CLN are engaged these days in a drive for the creation of a National Army. A message has been addressed to the Allied leaders, including the Bri-

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

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"The CLN are engaged these days in a drive for the creation of a National Army. A message has been addressed to the Allied leaders, including the British Prime Minister. Churchill's answer is: We have no need of you. This explains the opposing and offensive attitude towards the volunteers of liberty. This

3647

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

explains why the divisions of the reformed Army are not at the front. At the basis of English policy in Italy, there is a fundamental distrust of the vanguard forces of our people; the forces that fought against Fascism for twenty two years, which Mr. Churchill did not understand in 1923, when he was indulgent to the assassins of our Matteotti at Florence, as he doesn't understand them now, while they are fighting at Milan and in the Po Valley.

"In this respect, his fears about the situation that might be created on the liberation of Northern Italy, are very characteristic and preoccupying. Churchill, with the mind of an old "Tory", in the patriots who are facing hanging, who have preferred the discomforts of the mountains to their homes, who are crowded in bivouacs instead of being at home with their families, and risk combat rather than not resist, sees revolutionaries who to-morrow, will not accept the Monarchy or the rule of the ex-Fascist Generals, and perhaps not even the camomile of Papa Bonomi. Instead of feeling that these proud and audacious men, are the new Democracy, he denounces them as a danger.

"What is the use of saying, after this, -- that England is not following any other policy in Italy, but that of Government by the people, for the people, with the people.

"We are inclined to believe that the words uttered by Churchill yesterday, do not reflect what -- England is thinking about Italy, and all what Italy can expect from England. The Prime Minister spoke the traditional Tories language. But there is a Laburite England that cannot share Churchill's opinions and sentiments, as well as a Democratic Liberal opinion in England, that can rightly hold at distance the forces of the Italian Democracy that are rising again."

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

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

SI SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI PER LA STAMPA
VIA SAN BASILIO, 45 - ROMA - TELEFONO 41746 - 43380

Sono abbonati al SI:

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Time and Life
Chicago Sun
Stars and Stripes
Daily Telegraph
Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

19 Gennaio 1945

S.I. - 1.

UN MILIARDO E DUECENTO MILIONI ELARGITI DAL FASCISMO AGLI AGRICOLTORI SARANNO RECUPERATI DALLO STATO.=

-ROMA,19 = (S.I.) = E' allo studio un provvedimento che consentirà allo Stato di recuperare i contributi-pagati in virtù di una legge fascista agli agricoltori così detti benemeriti, secondo quanto l'Agenzia "S.I." apprende oggi.

Le somme che vennero elargite dal governo fascista a tale titolo superano il miliardo e duecento milioni di lire. Esse furono erogate come premio per la battaglia del grano; come aiuto per incrementare la produzione agricola, sotto forma di sovvenzione per opere di bonifica e miglioramento fondiario ed infine come contributi "ad personam" ad alcuni agricoltori.("S.I.") ore 1c.30.

3045

S.I. = 2.

ENRICO SCARETTI ADETTO FINANZIARIO ITALIANO A WASHINGTON ?

ROMA, 19-= (S.I.) = Il banchiere romano Enrico Scaretti partirebbe prossimamente per Washington come addetto finanziario del Governo italiano, secondo quanto apprende oggi il "S.I." in ambienti ben informati.

- Scaretti è già stato negli Stati Uniti per conto del Governo italiano e della Croce Rossa Italiana nei mesi di ottobre-dicembre 1944. Egli discende da illustre famiglia di banchieri romani. Il nonno, Giovanni Battista Scaretti(1819-1876) è stato banchiere del Papa Pio IX e il padre, Oreste Scaretti (1856-1913) banchiere del Papa Pio X. A lui si debbono molte opere di carattere pubblico, quali gli acquedotti

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778507

Daily Mail
Daily Express
News Chronicle
Kemsley News
Tass
United Press
Exchange Telegraph
Avanti!
Italia Nuova
Risorgimento Liberale
Tempo

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(continua)

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

SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI

Roma, 19 gennaio 1945

S. I .= 2.-(Continuazione)
ricostruzione delle Acque Albule-di Tivoli eseguita nel 1930. E' scrittore di economia politica . E' vice presidente della Croce Rossa Italiana . E' membro della Commissinne per la ricostruzione finanziaria .(S.I.)
Ore 10,50.

S.I. = 3

352.000 SUGHERI ACQUISTATI IN SARDEGNA PER I BALCANI .

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) La Sottocommissione alleata per il Commercio ha acquistato , secondo quanto apprende la "SI" oggi , 352.000 sugheri per reti da pesca per conto dell'industria peschereccia dei Balcani che e' in via di riorganizzazione . (S.I.)
Ore 10,52

S.I. = 4
IL PRESIDENTE DELLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA CITATO COME TESTIMONIO AL PROCESSO ROATTA

ROMA, 19 (S.I.) Il Presidente della Commissione Alleata Mac Millan è stato citato come testimonio nel processo contro il Generale Roatta , secondo quanto apprende oggi il "SI" .

Al processo , che si inizierà a Roma il 22 gennaio davanti all'Alta Corte , compariranno circa 80 testimoni fra i quali sono il generale Anders, Comandante delle truppe polacche in Italia , il generale britannico Mac Farlane , i generali spagnoli Queipo De Llano e Luigi Mascardo , la contessa polacca Potokasasia del l'Accademia Polacca di Roma , il generale americano Paidor , i marescialli d'Italia Badoglio e Bastico , i generali Ambrosio , Maistrocchi, Alborghetti, Berti,

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

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Ore 11,10

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778806

SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI

Roma, 19 gennaio 1945

S.I. =5
L'INSEDIAMENTO DELLA DIREZIONE GENERALE
DELLA DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO

Roma, 19 (S.I.) La nuova Direzione Centrale del Partito-democratico del Lavoro terrà oggi nel pomeriggio la sua riunione di insediamento nell'intervento dei rappresentanti del Partito al governo e di tutti gli ex deputati al Parlamento appartenenti al Partito.

Nel corso della riunione verrà provveduto alla attribuzione delle cariche. Per le funzioni di Segretario Generale, apprende il "Si", viene fatto il nome del Prof. Giuseppe Patrun, attuale Vice Segretario del Partito per il Mezzogiorno continentale. (S.I.) Ore II,20

S.I. 6 =
MYRON TAYLOR RICEVUTO DAL PAPA

Roma, 19 (S.I.) Il Papa ha ricevuto questa mattina l'Ambasciatore Myron Taylor, rappresentante personale del Presidente Roosevelt presso il Pontefice.

Il Papa ha ricevuto anche il Cardinale Mercati, bibliotecario e archivista di Santa Romana [illegible] Chiesa, il Cardinale Marchetti Selvaggiani, Vicario Generale di Roma. (S.I.)
Ore II,25.

3043

S.I.= 7 =
LE TARIFFE POSTALI NON SARANNO AUMENTATE

Roma, 19 (-S.I.-) Le tariffe postali non saranno aumentate; secondo quanto risulta oggi al "SI" la voce circolata nei giorni scorsi di un raddoppio della tariffe è stata smentita dagli uffici competenti. (S.I.)
Ore II,35

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

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Ore II,35

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

S.I.=10 = Continuazione

oggi che la "Federterra", organo affiliato alla C.G.I.L. che raggruppa i lavoratori [illegible] ed i piccoli proprietari ha indirizzato una lettera al Ministro della Giustizia per affermare non doversi ostacolare l'accesso alla proprietà da parte dei piccoli proprietari i quali con un lungo lavoro di intere generazioni, hanno nella maggioranza dei casi pagato più volte il valore del terreno. Soltanto per i grandi beneficiari del regime enfiteutico i quali, approfittando della situazione monetaria attuale, entrerebbero in possesso di vaste proprietà a scopo speculativo, la "Federterra" ritiene che il provvedimento sia giustificabile. (S.I.)
ore 12.

S.I. = 11=
Roma, 19

LA TESTA DI PONTE TEDESCA SUL SENIO
ELIMINATA

Roma, 19 (S.I.) - L'eliminazione della testa di ponte tedesca sul Senio, vivace attività di pattuglie su tutto il fronte italiano, movimento nemici nella immediata retrovia del settore centrale della V Armata e un crescendo nell'offensiva aerea alleata contro le comunicazioni dell'Italia del Nord sono gli elementi che caratterizzano l'odierno bollettino alleato.

La testa di ponte stabilita ieri l'altro dai tedeschi sulla riva meridionale del Senio presso Fusignano è stata liquidata da un energico contrattacco delle truppe dell'VIII. Il nemico è stato respinto sulle posizioni di partenza.

Un altro tentativo tedesco di infiltrazione oltre il Fosso Vetro e attacchi nemici a sud di Cotignola sono stati respinti dall'VIII Armata con gravi perdite naziste.

Le truppe britanniche sono state costrette ad abbandonare qualche avamposto sulla riva nord del canale di bonifica a 3 chilometri ad ovest di Sant'Alberto.

Sullo schieramento della V Armata, nel settore centrale, sono stati notati considerevoli movimento locali dietro le linee tedesche. I nazisti usano slitte ad un cavallo e slittini trainati dalla truppa per rifornire le [illegible]

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

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Sul fianco destro della V^a^ le pattuglie alleate sono state particolarmente attive presso Monte Grande.

Una pattuglia americana spintasi a nord di Farneochia di Vignola è stata fatta segno al fuoco dei nazisti.

(Continua)

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

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I

Roma, I9 gennaio I945

S.I. =II = (Continuazione)

che sparavano da una chiesa.

L'offensiva aerea contro le comunicazioni dell'Italia del nord si è ancora intensificata con I500-voli compiuti dalle forze aeree del Mediterraneo. Molti ponti sono stati distrutti sulla linea del Brennero che da qualche tempo è fatta oggetto di metodiche e giornaliere cure da parte dell'aviazione alleata. Intensi e numerosi attacchi sono stati condotti inoltre contro l'intera rete ferroviaria dell'Italia nord-orientale." (S.I.)
Ore I2,5=

3041

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

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

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

BULLETIN No 602 — January 1[illegible], 1945
2000 h.

FASCIST EMBLEMS AND KING'S EFFIGY
DISAPPEAR FROM CURRENCY BILLS.

Fascist emblems and the effigy of King Victor Emanuel will disappear from the new State currency bills which will be put in circulation within a few months.

On the 5 and 10 lire bills the portrait of the King will be replaced by those of Jupiter and Minerva.

The plates of the new bills are nearly completed and the printing will be started in the engraving section of the State Polygraphic Institute as soon as the famous Fabriano paper-mills will supply special water marked paper.

The new bills will replace the old and crumpled ones, which were put in circulation more than two years ago for the total of 6 milliards and 300 million lire, while the currency law contemplates the issue up to the maximum of 10 milliards and 100 million.

EXPERT PODESTA' DISCUSSING IN THE U.S.A. 3040
PRINTING OF ITALIAN BANK NOTES.

"SI" learns from authoratative sources that the printing of the new Italian paper currency which will have to be done in the United States, is the result of negotiations that were already being carried on by the Badoglio Government, and for which the present Prime Minister Bonomi recently sent the financial expert Luigi Podestà to the United States: for him to join in the activity of the Italian economic mission, which is negotiating the loans for the industrial reconstruction of the peninsula.

According to the agreements arranged by the Minister of the Treasury, Guido Young, in the preceeding Badoglio Ministry, the American Treasury Department should have had printed within 6 months, the Italian banknotes destined, after the liberation of all Italian territory, to substitute all the paper currency at present in circulation, whether pre-war currency or Am-lire.

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

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Fascist emblems and the effigy of King Victor Emanuel will disappear from the new State currency bills which will be put in circulation within a few months.

On the 5 and 10 lire bills the portrait of the King will be replaced by those of Jupiter and Minerva.

The plates of the new bills are nearly completed and the printing will be started in the engraving section of the State Polygraphic Institute as soon as the famous Fabriano paper-mills will supply special water marked paper.

The new bills will replace the old and crumpled ones, which were put in circulation more than two years ago for the total of 6 milliards and 300 million lire, while the currency law contemplates the issue up to the maximum of 10 milliards and 100 million.

EXPERT PODESTA' DISCUSSING IN THE U.S.A. PRINTING OF ITALIAN BANK NOTES.

3049

"SI" learns from authoratative sources that the printing of the new Italian paper currency which will have to be done in the United States, is the result of negotiations that were already being carried on by the Badoglio Government, and for which the present Prime Minister Bonomi recently sent the financial expert Luigi Podestà to the United States: for him to join in the activity of the Italian economic mission, which is negotiating the loans for the industrial reconstruction of the peninsula.

According to the agreements arranged by the Minister of the Treasury, Guido Young, in the preceeding Badoglio Ministry, the American Treasury Department should have had printed within 6 months, the Italian banknotes destined, after the liberation of all Italian territory, to substitute all the paper currency at present in circulation, whether pre-war currency or Am-lire. But as several difficulties of an industrial nature arose, the printing of the new paper currency had to be postponed. Some time ago, the American Treasury Department informed the Bonomi Government that for the same reasons which had caused the first postponement, the printing of the new Italian banknotes could only be done in a much longer time than had been thought possible.

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January 18, 1945.
2000 h.

It was to clarify and discuss this question that the Italian Government, after the nomination by the Bank of Italy, ther sent the expert Podestà to Washington. The presence of this functionary in the United States has, however, caused attacks against him by papers of the Italian colony, and also by left wing newspapers printed in English, for the reason that Podestà, up till the outbreak of the present war, was the official representative of the "Istituto dei Cambi con l'Estero" (Foreign Exchange Institute), a typical creation of the Fascist self-sufficiency policy. Podestà was also head of the Italian economic delegation for Egypt, up till El Alamein.

The matter has been complicated by the announcement made in America of the agreement between Washington and Rome for the printing of the new Italian banknotes. In Rome it is thought that this announcement published by the Italian press as well, was not timely, since it could lead to a mistaken interpretation by the Italian public, and above all could be exploited by the Nazi-Fascists to carry out monetary manoeuvres damaging to the new democratic Italy.

THE BODIES OF CIANO AND OF THE OTHER FASCIST BOSSES WERE EXPOSED TO THE PUBLIC TO SHOW THAT THERE WAS NO "MOCK EXECUTION".

3039

"After the execution of Count Galeazzo Ciano and other defendants in the Grand Council trial, the rumour was spreading in Verona that there had been a "mock shooting". Then the coffins were uncovered and the population was invited to look at them." This statement is included in a memorandum by Zerone Benini, former Fascist Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs and ex Minister of Public Works, who is one of the co-defendants in the Roatta trial, scheduled to commence on January 22 before the High Court.

Benini is still a fugitive from justice and is believed to be hidden somewhere under the protection of extraterritorial priviledge.

The memorandum, delivered this morning to the High Court by Benini's defending counsels, consists of 32 [illegible]

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The memorandum, delivered this morning to the High Court by Benini's defending counsels, consists of 32 typewritten pages and bears the date of January 1945.

After recalling the century-old industrial activity of his family, Benini deals with his relations with the co-defendant Francesco Jacomoni, former Lieutenant General of Albania with whom - he claims - he did not always agree, owing to their "different political views".

Describing the journey he made in the company of Achille Starace, ex Fascist General Secretary, and of Cobolli Gigli, former Minister of Public Works, Benini underlines the "solemnity" of the trip and says that his boredom was now and then

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interrupted by moments of"very great amusement in seeing how much pomp and ceremonial routine were observed in all the most simple and customary acts."

Benini says also that the war "was wanted by a single man and was applauded by very few miserable lackeys" and that Mussolini wanted to "re-establish in the Balkans the equilibrium that had been broken by the Germans with the occupation of Roumania".

The memorandum recalls also the Cabinet meeting of June 6 1943, when Vittorio Cini, then Minister of Communications, started to reveal his opposition against Mussolini's policy, and [illegible] states that "Mussolini replied feebly and not always in the proper tone to the attacks and insisted on a solution that he had recommended long ago (the Duce said) to Hitler: namely to make peace with Russia."

The last part of the memorandum deals with Benini's activity during the German occupation. Benini claims that he took refuge in the Maremma region because the German SS wanted to arrest him. Afterwards he surrendered, in November 1943, and was jailed in Verona, where he met in the same prison, the members of the Grand Council.

Benini concludes by affirming that, after his release from the prison, he returned to Maremma and acted against the Germans until Tuscany was liberated.

3038

ANOTHER EIGHT SENATORS DISMISSED.

The High Court of Justice met this morning in the Council Room in the Palace of Justice to examine the position of a group of senators. At the end of the discussion, which lasted about three and a half hours, 8 senators were declared to be dismissed from their office. Two others have been suspended, while awaiting a verdict.

NEW DROP IN "BLACK MARKET" CURRENCY PRICES.

A new, heavy fall in the "Black Market" prices of foreign

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778501/62

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NEW DROP IN "BLACK MARKET" CURRENCY PRICES.

A new, heavy fall in the "Black Market" prices of foreign currencies was registered this morning in Rome. The Gold Sovereign, after the maximum price of 7,900 lire reached two days ago, continued falling and was priced at 7,200 lire this morning. The Dollar has dropped too, but to a much less degree, being quoted at 320 lire. The Swiss Franc went down to 115 lire.

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BULLETIN No. 602 — PAGE No. 4

January 18, 1945
2000 h.

352.000 FISHING-NET CORKS BOUGHT IN SARDINIA FOR USE IN BALKANS.

The purchase of 352,000 corks for fishing nets from Sardinia was announced to-day by the Commerce Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

The corks are now in process of being cut. When ready they will be exported to the Balkans for use in the rehabilitation of the fishing industries there. (A.C. - P.R.O.)

MINISTERS AND UNDERSECRETARIES RETURN FROM SICILY.

At 11,30 this morning the following Ministers and Undersecretaries of State returned by 'plane from Palermo, where they were present at the opening of the Citrous fruit growers' Congress: Giovanni Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, Enrico Paresce, Undersecretary for Labour, Bernardo Mattarella, Undersecretary for Education, and Rizzo Giambattista, Undersecretary for Transport.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, has remained in Sicily.

92.000.000 LIRE OF THE "PROVVIDA" WERE HANDED OVER TO MUSSOLINI.

3037

92.300.000 lire, which constituted more than one third of the profits realised from 1925 to 30/6/1943, by the "Provvida" (cooperative stores financed by the State Railways) were put at the disposal of Mussolini, it was announced to-day.

How and where this very large sum was used by Mussolini it is not possible to determine.

The "Provvida", which has undergone extremely grave damages in its organisation following the war events, for destructions, lootings of the food stores, scattered all over Italy, confiscations on the part of the Germans of its means of transport, is at present reorganising itself.

THE HOLY FATHER'S SOLICITUDE

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THE HOLY FATHER'S SOLICITUDE FOR THE HEROIC POLISH NATION.

In the audience granted by the Pope to the Commander of the Polish troops in Italy, General Wladislaw Anders, of which news has already been given, the Pope first kept the General for a twenty minutes interview, and then received all the collaborators of the Commander. At the end of the presentations, the

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General read an address of loyalty to the Pope, with expressions of gratitude for his charity and for all the proofs of encouragement more than once given to Catholic Poland. Finally the General offered to the Pope a pectoral shield in chiselled silver.

The Pontiff, in accepting the gift, pronounced words of thanksgiving in which were manifested once more "the constant solicitude of the Head of the Church for the heroic and much tried Nation, so dear to His heart."

FEELINGS OF BRITISH TOWARDS ITALIANS ACCORDING TO ITALIAN EX-RADIO COMMENTATOR IN LONDON.

"My personal impression is that the English people, especially the workers, have realized the necessity of overcoming the misunderstandings of the past , and of helping Italy in her work of restauration"- Doctor Paolo Treves, radio Commentator of the "Voce di Londra" (Voice of London) up till several weeks ago, declared to "SI".

"The situation" Treves continued, "is such, that naturally the the war is the interest and thought of every British person, for this reason we cannot expect charity from anybody, but must try and work seriously and quickly for the reconstruction of the Country."

Dr. Paolo Treves is the son of Deputy Claudio Treves, prominent Italian Socialist leader, who after the advent of Fascism took refuge in Paris, where he died June 11, 1933. He recalled the sad experience of his family in a book that was published in London in 1940 and that will appear shortly in Italian under the title "What Mussolini did to us".

3036

97 BANDITS CAPTURED IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF ROME DURING A 24 HOUR BATTLE WITH THE POLICE.

A band of fivehundred organized criminals, having their own telephone system, was weakened to-day after a battle lasted 24 hour-

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A band of fivehundred organized criminals, having their own telephone system, was weakened to-day after a battle lasted 24 hours in which tanks, Carabinieri units, Police and Infantry took part. This operation is connected with the killing of Giuseppe Albano, the Hunchback of the Quarticciolo, by the Police, the day before yesterday in the Via Fornovo. It seems that Albano and the band were in close contact.

0801

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

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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[illegible] raid

To carry out the raid, a complete district was surrounded yesterday evening, between the Via Casilina and the Via Prenestina. Three companies of Carabinieri, and three vans full of police, amounting in all to 800 men, took part. At 5 in the morning the surroaunding was completed.

With guns in hand and under the protection of machine-guns the mdn started advancing slowly but systematically. Mopping up operations went on to 3 o'clock to-day, and 400 hundred persons were rounded up in the numerous houses, caves and waste land areas, because they had arms, where in possession of goods of doubtful origin, or because they showed resistance.

The materials captured during the 24 hiur action, included may motor vehicles, mostly belonging to the Armed Forces, with a large supply of tyres, a large number of firearms including several machineguns, electrical and telephonic equipment; the value of which is estimated at several tens of millions of lire.

The telephone equipment included an efficient exchange, and ten instruments, which the bandits used to maintain contact between themselves.

Three children and one passer-by, a street-sweeper, were injured by hand-granades thrown against the Police by the bandits, during one of their fierce but vain counter-attacks.

3035

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

SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI.

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945

S.I.- 17

TARCHIANI CONSCIO "DELLA GRAVE RESPONSABILITA'"

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) - Alberto Tarchiani, apprendendo l'annuncio ufficiale della sua nomina ad Ambasciatore d'Italia a Washington, ha dichiarato al "S.I.":

"Mi rendo conto del grave carico di responsabilità che pesa su chi ha l'onore di riallacciare le relazioni ufficiali tra l'Italia e gli Stati Uniti in questo momento dopo il fosco periodo di aberrazione fascista.

"Mi conforta all'opera la certezza della simpatia umana e della chiaroveggenza politica che ispirano le direttive e gli atti del Presidente Roosevelt e del suo Governo, come espressione di una grande e gloriosa democrazia, e come alti rappresentanti delle Nazioni Unite.

"Sarà mia medesima cura recare in America l'impressione viva della migliore volontà italiana, che deve essere in ogni modo sostenuta ed incoraggiata, di combattere per la liberazione del territorio, di ricostruire sulle rovine con virile determinazione, di cooperare con vigoroso e leale animo ai nuovi ordinamenti equi e pacifici che devono edificare e mantenere nel mondo una civiltà nuova, benefica e durevole".

- L'Ambasciatore prevede che la sua partenza sarà molto prossima (S.I.)
ore 18,30

S.I. - 18

PODESTA' CURAVA LA STAMPA DEI NUOVI BIGLIETTI DI BANCA.

3034

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) - La stampa che dovrà essere fatta negli Stati Uniti della nuova carta moneta italiana è il frutto delle trattative che furono già avviate dal Governo Badoglio e per le quali è stato inviato di recente negli Stati Uniti l'esperto finanziario Luigi Podestà, il cui arrivo oggi è stato annunciato per primi all'attività del-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778044

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) - [illegible] l'annuncio ufficiale della sua nomina ad Ambasciatore d[illegible] lia a Washington ha dichiarato al "S.I.":

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"Sarà mia modesta cura recare in America l'impressione viva della figli ne volontà italiana, che deve essere in ogni modo sostenuta ed incoraggiata, di combattere per la liberazione del territorio, di ricostruire sulle rovine con virile determinazione, di cooperare con vigorosa e leale animo ai nuovi ordinamenti equi e pacifici che devono edificare e mantenere nel mondo una civiltà nuova, benefica e durevole".

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S.I. - 18

PODESTÀ CURAVA LA STAMPA
DEI NUOVI PRESTITI DI BANCA.

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(Continua)

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

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I .

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945.

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) (Continuazione)

-Secondo le intese stabilite dal Ministro del Tesoro Guido Young nel-precedente Ministero-Badoglio, il Dipartimento-del Tesoro americano avrebbe dovuto-provvedere nello spazio di sei mesi a far stampare le banconote italiane destinate a sostituire, dopo la liberazione dell'intero territorio italiano, tutta la carta moneta attualmente in circolazione, sia quella pre-bellica che le Am-lire. Senonché essendo sorte-delle difficoltà di carattere industriale, la stampa della nuova carta moneta doveva essere rinviata.-

Alcun tempo addietro il Dipartimento del Tesoro americano faceva sapere-al Governo Bonomi che, per le stesse ragioni che avevano provocato il primo rinvio, la stampa delle nuove banconote italiane non avrebbe potuto essere compiuta se non in un periodo di tempo-considerevolmente più lungo di quello previsto. E' stato-allora per chiarire e trattare questa questione che il Governo Bonomi, su designazione della Banca d'Italia,-ha inviato a Washington l'esperto Podestà-il quale aveva ricoperto a New York fino alla guerra il posto di rappresentanza ufficiale dell'Istituto dei Cambi con l'Estero, funzione tipica-della politica autarchica-fascista, e, durante la guerra, dopo l'avanzata tedesca fino ad El-Alamein,-fu capo della Delegazione economica italiana per-l'Egitto. A complicare la faccenda é intervenuto-l'annuncio dato in America dell'intesa fra Washington e-Roma della stampa delle nuove banconote italiane. A Roma non si ritiene che la pubblicazione di questa notizia, pubblicata anche-dalla stampa italiana, sia stata tempestiva giacché essa potrebbe dar luogo ad affrettate-erronee-interpretazioni da parte del pubblico in Italia e sopratutto-potrebbe essere sfruttata dai nazifascisti per delle manovre monetarie e danno della nuova Italia democratica. (S.I.)

Ore 18,35

3033

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

Secondo le intese stabilite dal Ministro del Tesoro Guido Young nel precedente Ministero Badoglio, il Dipartimento del Tesoro americano avrebbe dovuto provvedere nello spazio di sei mesi a far stampare le banconote italiane destinate a sostituire, dopo la liberazione dell'intero territorio italiano, tutta la carta moneta attualmente in circolazione, sia quella pre-bellica che le Am-lire. Senonché essendo sorte delle difficoltà di carattere industriale, la stampa della nuova carta moneta doveva essere rinviata.

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Ore 18,35

3033

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

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I.

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945.

S.I. - 19

PAOLO TREVES NARRA AL "S.I."
LA MORTE DI SUO PADRE.

ROMA, 18 (S.I.)- "Il popolo inglese, specialmente i lavoratori hanno compreso-secondo me la necessità di superare i malintesi del passato e di aiutare l'Italia nella sua opera di restaurazione" ha dichiarato al "S.I." oggi-Paolo Treves, figlio-di Claudio Treves, morto, come si ricorderà, in esilio. Paolo Treves é giunto a Roma-ieri.-

"La guerra é, naturalmente, al primo piano degli interessi e dei pensieri di ogni cittadino britannico - ha spiegato Treves -per cui noi non possiamo attenderci la carità di-nessuno. Dobbiamo lavorare alacremente e seriamente nell'opera di ricostruzione del Paese."

- A Londra, per-tutta la durata della guerra,- egli ha-lavorato alla radio fino a 15 giorni or sono e-commentando-gli avvenimenti italiani nel programma "Sul fronte e dietro il fronte". Negli anni dell'esilio egli ha scritto dei libri; ha partecipato alla vita politica antifascista, ha tenuto 300 pubbliche conferenze sui problemi italiani ed ha sempre cercato di -- suscitare l'interesse della Gran-Bretagna per le questioni italiane. "Mi é sommamente grato poter riaffermare al "S.I." i miei sentimenti di viva gratitudine per l'ospitalità offertami dall'Inghilterra e per l'assoluta libertà-che io-ho sempre-avuto nell'esporre tutte le questioni che toccavano da vicino-il mio Paese, facendo anche le mie critiche - ha dichiarato Treves -. Tutta la mia opera ha sempre mirato-a far comprendere agli inglesi la vera impostazione dei problemi italiani.

"Tutti questi anni che-io sono-stato lontano dal mio Paese mi hanno sempre tenuto avvinto al cuore di tutti-gli italiani, e ora ritorno definitivamente-in Patria, dopo sei anni di assenza, per dividere col popolo italiano più davicino le sue sofferenze e-le sue speranze."

Treves,-pregato di rievocare la figura di Claudio Treves, indimenticato dagli italiani di-cuore e di fede per la sua opera di-socialista-e di scrittore, ha raccontato:

"Mio padre é morto a Parigi l'11 giugno 1933. La sera

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i lavoratori hanno compreso-secondo me la necessità di superare i malintesi del passato e di aiutare l'Italia nella sua opera di restaurazione" ha dichiarato al "S.I." oggi-Paolo Treves, figlio-di Claudio Treves, morto, come si ricorderà, in esilio. Paolo Treves é giunto a Roma-ieri.-

"La guerra é, naturalmente, al primo piano degli interessi e dei pensieri di ogni cittadino britannico - ha spiegato Treves --per cui noi non possiamo attenderci la carità di-nessuno. Dobbiamo lavorare alacremente e seriamente nell'opera di ricostruzione del Paese."

- A Londra, per-tutta la durata della guerra,- egli ha-lavorato alla radio fino a 15 giorni or sono e-commentando-gli avvenimenti italiani nel programma "Sul fronte e dietro il fronte". Negli anni dell'esilio egli ha scritto dei libri; ha partecipato alla vita politica antifascista, ha tenuto 300 pubbliche conferenze sui problemi italiani ed ha sempre cercato di -- suscitare l'interesse della Gran-Bretagna per le questioni italiane. "Mi é sommamente grato poter riaffermare al "S.I." i miei sentimenti di viva gratitudine per l'ospitalità offertami dall'Inghilterra e per l'assoluta libertà-che io-ho sempre-avuto nell'esporre tutte le questioni che toccavano da vicino-il mio Paese, facendo anche le mie critiche - ha dichiarato Treves -. Tutta la mia opera ha sempre mirato-a far comprendere agli inglesi la vera impostazione dei problemi italiani. 30:

"Tutti questi anni che-io sono-stato lontano dal mio Paese mi hanno sempre tenuto avvinto al cuore di tutti-gli italiani, e ora ritorno definitivamente-in Patria, dopo sei anni di assenza, per dividere col popolo italiano più davicino le sue sofferenze e-le sue speranze."

Treves,-pregato di rievocare la figura di Claudio Treves, indimenticato dagli italiani di-cuore e di fede per la sua opera di-socialista-e di scrittore, ha raccontato:

"Mio padre é morto a Parigi l'11 giugno 1933. La sera prima io ero giunto dall'Italia,dove Mussolini teneva me, mia-madre e mio fratello come ostaggi. Mio padre si era recato la sera del 10 giugno a-commemorare Matteotti, ma io non lo seguii,perché dovendo ritornare in Italia, non voleva che fossi soggetto a rappresaglie.

(Continua)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778806

S E R V I Z I C I N F O R M A Z I O N I.

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945.

S.I. - 19 (Continuazione)

"Stavamo in-un alberto di quart'ordine, in una stanzetta che dividevamo insieme.-Verso mezzanotte mio padre rientrò e giunse un po' traferlato per aver fatto i quattro-piani di scale; e poiché accusava un grande dolore al petto,-gli diedi alcune gocce di calmante. Poi ci mettemmo a-letto.

"Verso le 3 del-mattino fui svegliato da rumori che sentii nella stanza. Mio padre si agitava nel-letto. Accesi la luce-e lo-trovai senza coscienza. Egli é morto dopo una vita operosa col pensiero sempre rivolto all'Italia. Noi fummo sempre divisi da lui poiché Mussolini ci impedì di partire dall'Italia. Mio padre, la sera in cui avvenne-l'attentato di Bologna da parte dello Zambeni, cioé il 31 ottobre-1926 lasciò la nostra casa di Milano assieme a Rosselli. Io fui tra gli organizzatori della fuga. Da allora in poi fu spezzata l'unità della-nostra famiglia e ci trovammo tutti uniti con lui solo il giorno dei suoi funerali". (S.I.)
Ore 18,55

S.I. - 20

IL LUOGOTENENTE VISITA IL CORPO DI SPEDIZIONE BRASILIANO.

3031

Con il Corpo di-Spedizione brasiliano, fronte della V Armata, 18 gennaio. (S.I.) = Il Luogotenente Generale del Regno ha visitato oggi il Quartiere Generale del Corpo di Spedizione brasiliano sul fronte della V Armata.

"La presenza di-Vostra Altezza-in-questo Quartier Generale - ha detto il Comandante del Corpo brasiliano, generale Joao Baptista Mascarenhas de Moraes, nel-salutare il Luogotenente - ha-per noi un grande significato. Essa dimostra che il popolo italiano capisce le ragioni che ci hanno-condotto in questo Paese a combattere a fianco delle Nazioni

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S.I. - 19 (Continuazione)

"Stavamo in un alberto di quart'ordine, in una stanzetta che dividevamo insieme. Verso mezzanotte mio padre rientrò e giunse un po' traferlato per aver fatto i quattro piani di scale; e poiché accusava un grande dolore al petto, gli diedi alcune gocce di calmante. Poi ci mettemmo a letto.

"Verso le 3 del mattino fui svegliato da rumori che sentii nella stanza. Mio padre si agitava nel letto. Accesi la luce e lo trovai senza coscienza. Egli é morto dopo una vita operosa col pensiero sempre rivolto all'Italia. Noi fummo sempre divisi da lui poiché Mussolini ci impedì di partire dall'Italia. Mio padre, la sera in cui avvenne l'attentato di Bologna da parte dello Zambeni, cioé il 31 ottobre 1926 lasciò la nostra casa di Milano assieme a Rosselli. Io fui tra gli organizzatori della fuga. Da allora in poi fu spezzata l'unità della nostra famiglia e ci trovammo tutti uniti con lui solo il giorno dei suoi funerali". (S.I.)
Ore 18,55

S.I. - 20

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Il Generale Mascarenhas ha aggiunto che la visita del Principe riafferma la tradizionale amicizia tra Brasile ed Italia e che sarà appresa con piacere dai tre milioni di italiani o discendenti di italiani che vivono pacificamente in Brasile.

(Continua).

0810
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I.

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945

S.I. - 20 (Continuazione).

Il Principe era accompagnato dal Maggior Generale Willis D. Crittemberger, Comandante generale del Quarto Corpo, e dal Brigadier Generale Edgar E. Hume, della V-Armata.

Le truppe brasiliane si sono assuefatte ai rigori del clima invernale dell'Appennino Tosco-Emiliano con sorprendente rapidità. La maggioranza dei brasiliani ha visto per la prima volta della sua vita la neve qui in Italia. Il rancio é stato aumentato di grassi per permettere ai soldati brasiliani di sostenere il freddo. Il numero degli ammalati è inferiore a quello di altri reparti nord americani composti di gente abituata ai freddi intensi. (S.I.)

Ore 19,10

S.I. - 21

LA BARA DI CIANO FU SCOPERCHIATA E MOSTRATA AL POPOLO DI VERONA PER SMENTIRE LA VOCE CHE LA FUCILAZIONE ERA STATA UNA FINTA.

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) = La bara di Ciano e degli altri Membri del gran consiglio fucilati dopo il processo di Verona, furono scoperchiate e tenute esposte alla popolazione per smentire la voce che la fucilazione fosse stata una finta, dichiara Zenone Benini, ex Sottosegretario fascista per gli Affari Albanesi, in un suo memoriale presentato questa mattina all'Alta Corte di Giustizia, secondo quanto apprende l'Agenzia "S.I.".

Benini, che si trovava a Verona al tempo di quella macabra esposizione é uno degli imputati nel processo Suvich-Roatta che sarà celebrato a Roma il 22 gennaio dinanzi all'Alta Corte. Egli é tuttora latitante, probabilmente nascosto in un edificio extra territoriale. Il fatto che Benini abbia presentato il memoriale lascia credere che non si costituirà all'apertura del

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

Il Principe era accompagnato dal Maggior Generale Willis D. Crittemberger, Comandante generale del Quarto Corpo, e dal Brigadier Generale Edgar E. Hume, della V-Armata.

Le truppe brasiliane si sono assuefatte ai rigori del clima invernale dell'Appennino Tosco-Emiliano con sorprendente rapidità. La maggioranza dei brasiliani ha visto per la prima volta della sua vita la neve qui in Italia. Il rancio é stato aumentato di grassi per permettere ai soldati brasiliani di sostenere il freddo. Il numero degli ammalati è inferiore a quello di altri reparti nord americani composti di gente abituata ai freddi intensi. (S.I.)
Ore 19,10

S.I. - 21

LA BARA DI CIANO FU SCOPERCHIATA E MOSTRATA AL POPOLO DI VERONA PER SMENTIRE LA VOCE CHE LA FUCILAZIONE ERA STATA UNA FINTA.

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(Continua)

3030

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778012

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I .

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945

S.I. 21 (Continuazione)

Il memoriale, di 32 cartelle dattilografate, porta la data di questo mese di gennaio 1945. Benini narra la propria storia fin dalla nascita ed illustra l'attività della sua famiglia, per oltre un secolo sopratutto nel campo industriale dell'azienda del Pignone. Parlando della sua nomina a Sottosegretario per gli Affari Albanesi, Benini sostiene che tale carica comunicatagli dal Ministro Ciano, fu da lui accettata solo perché pensava di poter essere utile al paese. L'imputato passa a parlare dei suoi rapporti con Francesco Jacomoni, Luogotenente d'Albania, altro imputato del processo, con il quale fu spesso in aperto dissidio per diversità di vedute politiche.

Sul suo primo viaggio in Albania compiuto insieme ad Achille Starace allora segretario del partito fascista e dal ministro dei lavori pubblici Cobolli Gigli, Benini dichiara: "Il viaggio fu solenne ed io che non amo la solennità mi annoiai molto; però la mia noia fu rotta da momenti di vero spasso nel vedere quanta pompa e quanto cerimoniale fossero in tutti i nostri atti più semplici ed abituali. Giunti a Tirana attraverso cerimonie e festeggiamenti a non finire, ci trovammo tutti nella palazzina che era abitazione di Jacomoni: nelle tre o quattro stanze a pianterreno era una vera fiera. Starace fondava il partito fascista albanese fra uno stuolo di neofiti schipetari e di anziani italiani: Cobolli Gigli faceva sforzi inauditi per aprirsi il varco tra la folla... A me, abituato al lavoro serio e ordinato delle industrie, sembrava di sognare e per il momento non pensavo a nulla." Gran parte del memoriale si occupa dell'attività svolta dal Benini al Sottosegretariato ed è il nucleo della sua difesa, in quanto egli cerca di scagionarsi dalle accuse di affarismo fattegli dagli altri imputati e specialmente da Jacomoni.

Parlando della nostra entrata in guerra "voluta da un solo uomo ed applaudita da pochissimi disgraziati servitorelli", Benini sostiene che nell'animo di Mussolini vi fu soltanto il desiderio di strafare per una guerra che egli credeva già vinta, nel modo più chiassoso possibile, e per un sentimento di carattere agonistico che si riassume nella frase: "Occorre ristabilire l'equilibrio nei Balcani rotto dai germanici con l'occupazione della Romania". Benini

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sua famiglia, per oltre un secolo sopratutto nel campo indu-
striale dell'azienda del Pignone. Parlando della sua nomina a
Sottosegretario per gli Affari Albanesi, Benini sostiene che
tale carica-comunicatagli dal Ministro Ciano, fu da lui ac-
cettata solo perché pensava di poter essere utile al popolo.
L'imputato passa a parlare dei suoi rapporti con Francesco -
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ministro dei lavori pubblici Cobolli Gigli, Benini dichiara:-
"Il viaggio fu solenne ed io-che non amo la solennità mi annoiai
molto; però la mia noia fu rotta da momenti di-vero-spasso
nel-vedere quanta pompa e quanto cerimoniale fossero in tutti
i nostri atti più semplici ed abituali.-Giunti a Tirana-at-
traverso cerimonie e festeggiamenti a-non finire,-ci trovammo
tutti nella palazzina che era abitazione di Jacomoni: nelle
tre o quattro stanze-a pianterreno era una vera fiera. Stara-
ce-fondava il partito fascista albanese fra-uno stuolo di
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va sforzi inauditi per aprirsi il varco tra la folla... A me,
abituato al lavoro serio e ordinato delle industrie, sembrava
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il desiderio-di strafare per-una guerra che egli credeva già
vinta, nel modo-più chiassoso possibile, e per un sentimento
di carattere agonistico che si riassume nella frase: "Occorre
ristabilire l'equilibrio nei Balcani rotto dai germanici con
l'occupazione della Romania". Benini racconta-anche che, fin
dal settembre 1940, egli poté vedere-una circolare riservata
dello Stato Maggiore a firma Badoglio in cui si facevano piani
per la guerra in Grecia e venendo al momento in cui le ostilità
contro di essa furono iniziate, Benini afferma che "i-nostri
soldati mancavano di tutto: viveri, coperte, vestiario.

(Continua) 3029

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788014

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I .

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1925

S.I. - 21 (Continuazione

Una cosa che fa rabbrividire, che fa orrore e vergogna".

Sullo smodato uso di marmi apuani, monopolio di Renato Ricci, nei lavori compiuti in Albania, Benini afferma che fin dal 1938 esistevano ordini draconiani del duce e del ministro dei lavori pubblici che prescrivevano l'impiego di tali marmi da parte delle amministrazioni ed enti pubblici.

- Benini narra poi che quando fu nominato Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici non osò rifiutare la nuova carica perché aveva già visto quanto era accaduto a Vittorio Cini, a proposito del quale egli dichiara di essere certo che non si trova più in mani nemiche.

- Sulla seduta del Consiglio dei Ministri del 6 giugno 1943, ove Cini, allora Ministro, cominciò a prendere netta posizione contro la politica mussoliniana, Benini racconta che Mussolini rispose agli attacchi non sempre a tono, assai fiaccamente ed insistè su di una soluzione che da tempo, disse, caldeggiava presso Hitler: la pace con la Russia.

L'ultima parte del memoriale si occupa delle vicende del Benini durante l'occupazione nazifascista, allorché egli restò nascosto in Maremma perché le S.S. le ricercavano. Si costituì il 25 di novembre del 1943, quando seppe che i tedeschi avevano identificato il suo nascondiglio. Fu rinchiuso per 36 ore nel carcere delle Murate a Firenze e quindi portato a Verona nel carcere degli Scalzi. Quivi trovò i membri del gran consiglio che dovevano essere fucilati l'11 gennaio ed altri ex gerarchi fascisti fra cui Starace, Mastromattei e Tarabini. Dopo aver raccontato dell'esposizione dei cadaveri di Ciano e degli altri giustiziati al popolo, per convincerlo che la fucilazione era davvero avvenuta, Benini dice che la reazione pubblica fu notevole: si disse in tale occasione che la politica del sangue "non andava per gli italiani" e che "l'esperimento era andato male".

(Continua) 3020

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dal 1938 esistevano ordini draconiani del duce o del ministro dei lavori pubblici che prescrivevano l'impiego di tali marmi da parte delle amministrazioni ed enti pubblici.

- Benini narra poi che quando fu nominato Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici non osò rifiutare la nuova carica perché aveva già visto quanto era accaduto a Vittorio Cini, a proposito del quale egli dichiara di essere certo che non si trova più in mani nemiche.

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(Continua) 3028

0816

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

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I .

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945

S.I. 21 (Continuazione)

Pochi giorni dopo l'esecuzione di Verona cominciarono le scarcerazioni e le assoluzioni degli altri gerarchi detenuti: primo fu scarcerato Carini, poi tutti gli altri, compreso lo stesso Benini. Solo Tullio Cianetti che aveva avuto 30 anni di reclusione restò in prigione.-Durante la sua detenzione a Verona Benini non vide nessuno, oltre al sacerdote, al medico e al barbiere. Ebbe tre colloqui brevissimi con la moglie.

Tornato in Maremma Benini svolse attività contro i tedeschi fino alla liberazione della Toscana, secondo quanto narra nel memoriale. (S.I.
Ore 19,40

S.I. - 22

L'ALTO COMMISSARIO PER LA SICILIA
E' GIUNTO OGGI A ROMA.

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) = E' giunto oggi a Roma l'Alto Commissario per la Sicilia, Salvatore Aldisio, nella sua permanenza nella Capitale l'On. Aldisio sarà ricevuto dal Presidente Bonomi, cui riferirà in merito alla situazione dell'isola mediterranea. (S.I.)
Ore 18,40

S.I. - 23

LA LIRA SALE E LE VALUTE CALANO
NEL "MERCATO NERO"

3027

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) = Un nuovo forte ribasso alla "borsa nera" delle valute estere, e quindi un notevole rialzo della lira, si é registrato stamane a Roma. La sterlina ore dopo il massimo di 7.900 lire toccate due giorni

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

Pochi giorni dopo l'esecuzione di Verona cominciarono le scarcerazioni e le assoluzioni degli altri gerarchi detenuti: primo fu scarcerato Carini, poi tutti gli altri, compreso lo stesso Benini. Solo Tullio Cianetti che aveva avuto 30 anni di reclusione restò in prigione. Durante la sua detenzione a Verona Benini non vide nessuno, oltre al sacerdote, al medico e al barbiere. Ebbe tre colloqui brevissimi con la moglie.

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S.I. - 22

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Ore 18,40

S.I. - 23

LA LIRA SALE E LE VALUTE CALANO
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3027

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Ore 18,40

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788018

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I .

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945.

S.I. - 24

GRONCHI, PARESCE, MATTARELLA E RIZZO
SONO RITORNATI OGGI DALLA SICILIA.

ROMA, 18 (S.I.)-= Il Ministro dell'Industria Commercio e Lavoro Giovanni Gronchi, il Sottosegretario al Lavoro Enrico Paresce, il Sottosegretario all'Istruzione Bernardo Mattarella e il Sottosegretario ai Trasporti Giambattista Rizzo, sono ritornati a Roma oggi alle 11,30 in aereo dalla Sicilia. Essi avevano presenziato a Palermo all'inaugurazione del Congresso agrumario.

Il Presidente della Camera Vittorio Emanuele Orlando si tratterrà in Sicilia ancora qualche giorno. (S.I.)
Ore 19,45

S.I. - 25

LE PROVVIDENZE CHIESTE PER LA SICILIA
DOPO IL CONVEGNO AGRUMARIO.

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) = Dopo il convegno agrumario che si é svolto a Palermo dal 15 al 17 gennaio con l'intervento di Vittorio Emanuele Orlando Presidente della Camera, del Ministro del Lavoro Industria e Commercio Giovanni Gronchi, dei Sottosegretari Enrico Paresce, Bernardo Mattarella, Giuseppe Montalbano, Giovambattista Rizzo e dell'Alto Commissario Salvatore Aldisio e delle maggiori autorità dell'Isola, é stato compilato un ordine del giorno, approvato all'unanimità, in cui si esprimono le provvidenza per la Sicilia:

Nell'ordine del giorno si suggeriscono rimedi per ovviare alla grave crisi dei trasporti in relazione all'esportazione degli agrumi; si invoca l'abolizione e la trasformazione del Consorzio Generale Navi (COGENA); si auspica un intervento governativo affinché gli acquirenti esteri di agrumi sicilia= ni paghino i prezzi che tengono conto

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

S.I. - 24

GRONCHI, PARESCE, MATTARELLA E RIZZO
SONO RITORNATI OGGI DALLA SICILIA.

ROMA, 18 (S.I.)-= Il Ministro dell'Industria Commercio e Lavoro Giovanni Gronchi, il Sottosegretario al Lavoro Enrico Paresce, il Sottosegretario all'Istruzione Bernardo Mattarella e il Sottosegretario ai Trasporti Giambattista Rizzo, sono ritornati a Roma oggi alle 11,30 in aereo dalla Sicilia. Essi avevano presenziato a Palermo all'inaugurazione del Congresso agrumario.

Il Presidente della Camera Vittorio Emanuele Orlando si tratterrà in Sicilia ancora qualche giorno. (S.I.)
Ore 19,45

S.I. - 25

LE PROVVIDENZE CHIESTE PER LA SICILIA
DOPO IL CONVEGNO AGRUMARIO.

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) = Dopo il convegno agrumario che si è svolto a Palermo dal 15 al 17 gennaio con l'intervento di Vittorio Emanuele Orlando Presidente della Camera, del Ministro del Lavoro Industria e Commercio Giovanni Gronchi, dei Sottosegretari Enrico Paresce, Bernardo Mattarella, Giuseppe Montalbano, Giovambattista Rizzo e dell'Alto Commissario Salvatore Aldisio e delle maggiori autorità dell'Isola, è stato compilato un ordine del giorno, approvato all'unanimità, in cui si esprimono le provvidenza per la Sicilia:

Nell'ordine del giorno si suggeriscono rimedi per ovviare alla grave crisi dei trasporti in relazione all'esportazione degli agrumi; si invoca l'abolizione e la trasformazione del Consorzio Generale Navi (COGENA); si auspica un intervento governativo affinché gli acquirenti esteri di agrumi siciliani paghino prezzi che tengano conto degli elementi del costo; si richiedono misure protettive dei danni derivanti dall'attuale rapporto del cambio tra la lira e le valute estere; si chiedono assegnazioni di prodotti chimici per la difesa antiparassitaria e le necessità culturali immediate per evitare il deperimento del patrimonio; agevolazioni tributarie per sormontare l'attuale critico periodo.

(Continua) 3626

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

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I .

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945

S.I. - 25 (Continuazione)

Il convegno ha fatto altresì voti al Governo, perché venga subito stabilito il prezzo base del citrato di calcio e ne sia agevolato l'afflusso alle fabbriche di acido citrico, perché venga riformata la Camera Agrumaria; perché si incoraggi la costituzione di libere associazione di categoria. Inoltre si fanno voti perché si incoraggi la industria dei derivati; sia resa possibile una presa diretta di contatto fra gli esportatori siciliani e gli importatori esteri; che sia, infine, costituito un Comitato Permanente per lo studio dei problemi dell'agrumicoltura, in relazione alla ricostruzione dell'economia nazionale.

I voti del convegno sono stati rimessi al Governo. (S.I.) Ore 19,55

S.I. - 26 =

BATTAGLIA CON CARRI ARMATI E MITRAGLIATRICI
AL QUARTICCIOLO PER LA CATTURA DI 500 MALVIVENTI
MUNITI DI CENTRALINO TELEFONICO.

ROMA, 18 (S.I.) = Una banda di 500 malviventi organizzati e muniti di due regolari centralini telefonici é stata debellata nella giornata di oggi con una battaglia durata circa 24 ore cui hanno partecipato carri armati, reparti di carabinieri, di agenti di polizia, di fanteria e un nucleo di polizia alleata. L'operazione é collegata con la morte di Giuseppe Albano, il "gobbo del Quarticciolo" ucciso l'altro ieri a Via Fornovo: sembra, infatti, che il "gobbo" e la banda fossero in strette relazioni.

Per compiere l'operazione, alle 22,30 di ieri sera é stato necessario circondare e bloccare una vasta zona suburbana tra le vie Casilina e Prenestina comprendente la borgata Gordiani, il Quarticciolo e la borgata di Centocelle: tre compagnie di carabinieri, e tre torpedoni di agenti di polizia -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

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(Continua) 3025

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

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I .

Roma, 16 Gennaio 1945

S.I. 26 (Continuazione)

Con le armi in pugno, sotto la protezione dei fucili mitragliatori-e delle-mitragliatrici, le forze iniziarono il rastrellamento che procedeva cauto ma sistematico fino alle 16,30-di oggi e che, nelle numerose case-della zona, in molti grattoni, in alcune torri abbandonate, portava alla-cattura di oltre 400 persone che venivano catturate perché trovate armate e-in possesso di materiale di dubbia provenienza e perché op= ponevano resistenza.

L'operazione portava al sequestro di una quantità colossa= le di materiale, compendio delle depredazioni, dei furti, delle grassazioni compiute negli ultimi tempi nel territorio di Roma; tra l'altro si rinvenivano un intera parco di auto= mobili in gran parte militari, con una poderosa scorta di pneumatici, un centralino telefonico perfettamente installato con una completa rete e 10 apparecchi collegati che servivano ai collegamenti dei banditi; moltissime armi da fuoco tra cui parecchie mitragliatrici,-molto materiale elettrico e telefo= nico, il tutto per un valore di parecchie decine di milioni.

Alle 13,30 quando il grosso del rastrellamento-era compiuto e le forze che avevano partecipato all'operazione si erano assottigliate, sul piazzale antistante il quarto lotto della borgata del Quarticciolo, da un uomo appostato veniva lanciata una bomba a-mano che feriva-tre bambini uno dei quali si tro= va in-pericolo di vita-all'ospedale di San Giovanni. Nello stesso tempo un vero contrattacco veniva sferrato-da un-gruppo di banditi-armati di fucili mitragliatori, che muovevano-da un campo posto a sinistra della via Prenestina-dove si erano schierati per la battaglia. Quando il gruppo si fu avvicinato alle forze di-polizia-veniva-lanciata una seconda bomba; ne nasceva un violento conflitto durante il quale lo spazzino mu= nicipale finora identificato soltanto come Arcangelo detto "il cipolletto" rimaneva ucciso. Per circa un'ora e mezza la bat= taglia divampava: sei carri armati di agenti entravano in azione e con grandi sventagliate di mitragliatrici riuscivano finalmente ad-aver ragione del gruppo di banditi che in numero di 97 venivano catturati.

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L'operazione portava al sequestro di una quantità colossale di materiale, comprendio delle depredazioni, dei furti, delle grassazioni compiute negli ultimi tempi nel territorio di Roma; tra l'altro si rinvenivano un intero parco di automobili in gran parte militari, con una poderosa scorta di pneumatici, un centralino telefonico permettamente installato con una completa rete e 10 apparecchi collegati che servivano ai collegamenti dei banditi; moltissime armi da fuoco tra cui parecchie mitragliatrici, molto materiale elettrico e telefonico, il tutto per un valore di parecchie decine di milioni.

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Al calar della sera la zona poteva ritenersi perfettamente rastrellata e la situazione tornata normale. (S.I.)
Ore 20,10.

3021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
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BULLETIN N° 601 January 18, 1945.
1600 h.

BONOMI SPEAKS FROM VIMINALE
TO A CHEERING CROWD.

THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE FOR LARGER
WAR ROLE.

Thousands of University students gathered this morning in the "Steady City" of Rome in a big rally for larger war participation alongside of the United Nations for the full liberation of Italy. A small number of dissidents who were trying to stage a counter demonstration was easily overpowered by the spirit of enthusiasm of the great majority of the youths who cried out: "We want war! Clean Italy of Nazi-Fascism. Out with the Germans!"

A large crowd joined in the demonstration singing the Mameli anthem. Air Captain Quagliotti, heroic war veteran spoke out from the staircase of the Rectorate Palace calling on the Italian youth to demonstrate that the Italian people want this war and are eager to undergo further sacrifices and shed their blood when the cause they are fighting for is a sacred one.

Several students and one partisan addressed the crowd stirring up enthusiasm and exciting the spirit of emulation among youths. Afterwards the students paraded in the streets, singing the Risorgimento anthems and went to the Viminale Palace where Bonomi was presiding over a Cabinet meeting. The Premier followed by all the Ministers came out on the central balcony of the main office building and addressed the cheering crowd affirming it was symbolical that such a fervent manifestation of the students should occur while the Cabinet was discussing important measures for bigger war efforts. The P.M. got loud applause. A group of Communist students cheered Minister Togliatti Vice-Premier.

A delegation of the students of all faculties headed by Dr. Arturo de Sibi, Padua University and Captain Giovanni Quagliotti was received by Bonomi thereafter. The delegates demanded the immediate closing of the University courses and the in-

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A delegation of the students of all faculties headed by Dr. Artuso de Simbi, Padua University and Captain Giovanni Quagliotti was received by Bonomi thereafter. The delegates demanded the immediate closing of the University courses and the induction of all students. Several students who are reserve officers declared to Bonomi that they were ready to renounce their rank in order to take part in the war of liberation without further delay. Bonomi thanked the students and announced that he had just received a telegram saying that the Italian troop of the Liberation Corps were fighting out in the Po plains for the rescue of Alfonsine.

0826

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788006

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"BARON" ACERBO FALLS FROM THE FRYING PAN
INTO THE FIRE.

Giacomo Acerbo narrowly escaped Mussolini's firing squad in 1943 by sneaking out of the back door of his house in Loreto Aprutino. He is not escaping democratic justice. The notorious "Baron of Aterno" who boasted of this fake title in the Fascist upstarts Social Register is locked up in the Pescara jail after being searched out by the Italian Police for months. He is called upon to answer for his Fascist crimes and profiteering before the High Court of Justice. It is a long time since the High Commissariat for Anti-Fascist sanctions had ordered his arrest. The Baron fell out of the frying pan into the fire. It was in December 1943 during the Nazi-Fascist occupation that Fascist police agents rushed from Rome to Loreto Aprutino (province of Pescara) to grab "Baron" Acerbo who went into hiding in his native town at the time of the Armistice. Acerbo was one of the members of the Fascist Grand Council who voted against Mussolini on July 24, 1943. The ex-Duce who was thirsting for revenge grabbed his son-in-law Galeazzo Ciano and others of the Grand Council later executed at Verona, but failed to catch up with his pet "baron" Acerbo.

When the Fascist police went to Loreto Aprutino to arrest baron Acerbo, the ex-leader kept them waiting for a few minutes in the porch of his house by pretending to start packing up in his room. He meanwhile slipped through the back door, which was not watched over by the agents. The police took and carried off all Acerbo's relations to Rieti and Nazi-Fascist agents kept on vainly chasing the "Baron" in the Abruzzo mountains. Acerbo sweated it out in his native province. After the liberation of Rome and Abruzzo the High Commissariat for anti-Fascist sanctions ordered the arrest of the ex-leader to bring him to trial for heavy responsibilities. Acerbo has not succeeded in escaping democratic justice.

Giacomo Acerbo was born in 1888 at Loreto Aprutino (Pescara) [illegible] of economics and agrarian poli-

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

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Giacomo Acerbo was born in 1888 at Loreto Aprutino (Pescara) on the Adriatic coast. Professor of economics and agrarian policy at the Rome University, through Fascist appointment, he held many important posts during the 20 years of Fascist rule including that of Minister for Finance, of President of the International Agriculture Institute and of member of the Fascist Grand Council. He gave his name to the famous motor-car race which took place every year on the Pescara track.

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BULLETIN No 3

January 18, 1945.
1600 h.

THE CABINET DISAVOWS FASCIST POLICY IN THE FAR EAST, SEEKS COLLABORATION ONLY WITH CHIANG KAI SHECK.

To-day's Cabinet approved unanimously the following declaration:

"The Italian Democratic Government, that has already solemnly repudiated the Fascist foreign policy in respect to Western peoples, prompted by the same sentiments and inspired by the same loyal will to renewal, disavows the support and recognition given by the Fascist Government to the policy of aggression and oppression pursued by Japan in the Far East: policy which led up among other things, to the creation of so-disant Governments, with whom the new Democratic Italy does not entertain and does not intend to entertain relationships of any sort. As interpreter of the Italian people that have always followed with profound sympathy the heroic struggles that the Chinese people, under the leadership of Generalissimo Chang Kai Sheck are conducting long since reconquering their liberty and territorial integrity - the Italian Government declared formally to recognise the National Government of Chung King as the only legitimate Government of China. The Italian Ambassador to the Chinese Government to be nominated shortly following the happy resumption of diplomatic relations between Rome and Chung King will be directed to deal on the basis and in the spirit of respect for the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of China with all questions concerning the two countries to the effect of laying down on new solid foundations the relations between Italy and China in conformity with the ideal of equality, liberty and international collaboration, inspiring the policy of the new Democratic Italy and the United Nations.

DECLARATION OF FAITH IN BALKAN-ITALIAN COLLABORATION.
THE ARBITRATORS' SENTENCE OF VIENNA CANCELLED.

3221

The Cabinet of to-day approved unanimously a declaration

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DECLARATION OF FAITH IN BALKAN-ITALIAN COLLABORATION.
THE ARBITRATORS' SENTENCE OF VIENNA CANCELLED.

3821

The Cabinet of to-day approved unanimously a declaration which reads as follows:

"The Italian Democratic Government reaffirming that the foreign policy of Fascism, aiming at destroying the liberty and the independance of the Danubian-Balkan peoples has been contrary to the will, the sentiment and the permanent interests of the Italian people

points out in particular that the Vienna Arbitrators sentence of August 30, 1940 resulted from the enslavement of the Fascist policy to an aggressive planning of Nazism in the Danube basin

declares solemnly to consider as null and void the afore-

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January 18, 1945.
1600 h.

mentioned Arbitrators Sentence and any other obligation or engagement thereof and reasserts its profound faith in the necessity of friendship and collaboration between the Danubian-Balkan peoples in the reciprocal interest and for the European rebirth."

ALBERTO TARCHIANI NAMED AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

Dr. Alberto Tarchiani was named ambassador to Washington at the Cabinet meeting this morning which was mostly devoted to foreign affairs. Alcide De Gasperi, Foreign Minister illustrated the reasons for the declarations issued in regard to China and the Vienna Arbitrators sentence of August 30, 1940, which were unanimously approved by the Cabinet. The Minister for Foreign Affairs reported on the conversations with France which it is hoped will be concluded soon, and informed the Cabinet that the message of the C.N.L. to Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin and De Gaulle asking for Italy's larger war role had been conveyed through the Foreign Office to the Allied Leaders. The Foreign Minister also informed the Cabinet about the steps taken with the Allied missions as well as with the Allied Ambassadors to state the conditions brought about in the Country by the application of the Armistice financial clauses, and insists on the demand for easing or cancelling the financial burdens therefrom in order to avert the collapse of the Italian economy, and to avert monetary chaos. De Gasperi reported on the negotiations under way in Washington between our financial experts Quintieri and Mattioli and the American authorities concerned. The Quintieri-Mattioli mission is expected back in the first part of next February. De Gasperi reported also on the release of 5 Italian warships interned in Spanish ports and the satisfactory settlement of disputes which arose over the same with the Spanish Government. De Gasperi concluded his survey of the present international position of Italy informing the Cabinet about current affairs of ordinary administration in the Foreign Office in particular measures concerning the epuration and strictest economy and reduction of consular staff.

NOTE FOR ...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

ALBERTO TARCHIANI NAMED AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

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NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS. On page N° 2 of Bulletin N° 601, our 1500 h. issue, in the Brosio-Scarpa story, please read instead of "locked up in Rome in jail" - "locked up in Regina Coeli in Rome".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788006

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TARCHIANI "CONSCIOUS OF THE GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY".

Alberto Tarchiani, on hearing the official announcement of his appointment as Italian Ambassador to Washington, declared to "SI":

"I realise the great weight of responsibility that rests on the shoulders of he who has the honour of re-establishing official relations between Italy and the United States, at this moment; after the dark period of Fascist madness.

The certainty of human sympathy encourages me in my work, as does the clear-sighted policy that inspires the principles and acts of President Roosevelt and his Government, which are the expressions of a great and glorious Democracy, and the high representatives of the United Nations.

"It will be my chief care to take to America, the living impression of the best Italian will to fight; which must be sustained and encouraged;for the liberation of our territory, to reconstruct with virile determination on the ruins, to co-operate with vigorous and loyal spirit for the new peaceful and equable co-ordination which must build and maitain a new, lasting and beneficent civilization in the world."

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0833
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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BULLETIN N° 600 JANUARY, 18. 1945
1300hrs.

ALBERTO TARCHIANI.

Alberto Tarchiani, now Italian Ambassador to Washington was born in Rome, November 1st, 1885. He studied literature, philosophy and economics in Genoa, Florence and Rome, and began his journalistic career in 1903. Was editor of "IL NUOVO GIORNALE" of Florence and of "LA TRIBUNA" of Rome, and Chief Editor of "IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA" of Milan in 1920.

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

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The anti-Fascist activity of Alberto Tarchiani has been prolonged, tenacious, intelligent. In 1929 he organized and led the enterprise which end[illegible] the liberation of Carlo Rosselli, Emilio Lussu and Fausto Nitti, who were confined in the island of Lipari. In 1930 he organized the anti-Fascist propaganda flight over Milan.

With Rosselli, Lussu and Alberto Cianca he founded in Paris the "GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA" movement, which contributed with its heroes and martyrs to the cause of Italian liberation. He continously kept contacts with Luigi Albertini, Benedetto Croce, Francesco [illegible] Nitti, [illegible] Don Luigi Sturz

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

Filippo Turati, Guglielmo Ferrero and other prominent anti-Fascists in Italy and abroad.

Tarchiani contributed with articles on Foreign policy to the outstanding Italian anti-Fascist newspapers and kept alive in the French, Belgian, Swiss, British and American Press the propaganda of free Italians against the systems and the aims of Mussolini. He contributed, among others, to "L'Ordre", and "L'Europe Nouvelle" of Pertinax (Paris), to the "Journal des Nations" (Genève), to the "Daily Express", (London), th the "Baltimore Sun" and to the "International News Service". From 1933 to 1943 he contributed with monthly essays on European Foreign policy to the informative and documentary activity of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace".

In 1943 Tarchiani returned to Italy and from April to June 1944 was Minister of Public Works in the Badoglio Cabinet, as representative of the Party of Action.

Presently Tarchiani was Commissioner of the "Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche" and of "Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di pubblica utitlità", two societies that are both actively interested in financing the national reconstruction efforts.

Alberto Tarchiani is married, with four children.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE ELEVEN CLASSES CALLED UP WILL HAVE ALLIED EQUIPMENT.

3017

The soldiers of the eleven classes which have been called up, and who will start presenting themselves on Saturday will be completely equipped by the Allies, with uniforms, arms, and transport.

This was told to "SI" to-day by the Commandant of the 1st Rome Military District, where organization is proceeding to receive the soldiers who present themselves, according to the regulations in the call up notice, and who will be [illegible]

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GIACOMO ACERBO TAKEN TO REGINA COELI. HE WAS CAPTURED BY PARTISANS IN HIS NATIVE TOWN.

Giacomo Acerbo who was captured by a group of Partisans, helped by the Police of his native town, arrived in Rome this morning in a motor car, and with a heavy guard. He was immediately taken to the Regina Coeli prison, and placed with the political prisoners. The ex-Fascist Minister looked tired and resigned, after the long journey through the snow of the Abruzzo region, and during which he spoke very little.

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

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Acerbo's arrest took place the day before yesterday in a farm house near Loreto Aprutino, a small township in the province of Pescara.

The news of his whereabouts was given to the authorities by a partisan named Quinto Ruggero. Apart from the fact that his arrest had been ordered by Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for the anti-Fascist purge, Acerbo was also condemned to death by the Tribunal of Verona, for having taken part in the Grand Council meeting that overthrew Mussolini.

Acerbo was hiding in the basement of the building when the police went for him, and made no resistance, it seemed as if he was resigned, and was awaiting his fate. The house was searched, but nothing interesting was found.

A High Court Magistrate will interrogate Acerbo during the day of to-morrow morning.

3616

THE COMMANDER OF POLISH TROOPS IN ITALY RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

The Pope received this morning in an official audience, and with the honours due to his rank, General Wladislaw Anders, Commander of the Polish troops in Italy, with his suite composed of 20 persons, amongst whom were the polish Ambassador to the Holy See, and Mons. Gawlina, the Chief Army Chaplain.

The Pope also received [illegible] the Italian Minister of Justice, Umberto Tupini, Cardinal Fumasoni Biondi, Prefect of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith and Mons. Alfredo Ottaviani of the Holy Office Congragation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

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PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
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Telefono 41746

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 599 JANUARY.18.1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Giacomo Acerbo, one of the highest Fascists, arrested in Pescara. Faces trial before the High Court of Justice.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

Heavy sanctions against new draft dodgers.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

The international position of Italy to be examined by the Cabinet to-day.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

The Christian Democrats backing up the drive for larger war rôle.
IL POPOLO Christian Democrat.

Warsaw liberation hailed as one of the greatest prizes of the war. Moscow's big guns fired a jubilant salute to a double triumph: a mighty military victory of the new Soviet offensive and a great achievement of the Russian-Polish brotherhood.
UNITA'. Communist.

HAILING WARSAW TRIUMPH.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party hailing the liberation of Warsaw as a victory of peoples, points out that it is not only a military triumph which spells doom for Hitler but a great victory of the Russian-Polish brotherhood as well, amounting to heavy blows inflicted to reactionists over all the world. Warsaw was freed by the troops of the two nations fighting out side by side... This aspect of the victory is possibly the most significant. Powerful forces are striving long since to separate the Polish people from the

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Warsaw liberation hailed as one of the greatest prizes of the war. Moscow's big guns fired a jubilant salute to a double triumph: a mighty military victory of the New Soviet offensive and a great achievement of the Russian-Polish brotherhood.

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

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JANUARY 26, 1945
0900Hrs.

SOCIALISTS DISLIKE THE WORDS 'UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.'

AVANTI!, Socialist, writes that "we have never discussed the legitimacy of the unconditional surrender which the Allies asked from Badoglio."

"Badoglio was not Mussolini, and he didn't have his political responsability; but he had been, nevertheless, at least the organizer of the war, even if the idea of it was not his,(a thing which the Allies however have absolutely forgotten.) But sixteen months have passed since the September capitulation."

"The evident proof that another Italy exists, which is not the Fascist one of Mussolini or the Julical one of Badoglio, has greatly increased."

"The words : 'unconditional surrender' have a bad sound to this other Italy; we would say outrageous. Not only for what aversion and condemnation they presuppose, but because they signify the refusal to admit that our people have the will and the possibility of redeeming the errors and crimes of the Mussolinin dictatorship."

"In this sense the double cry that comes from the people:"Let us fight, let us do something", raises a problem which is not only ours, but a European one as well."

WHY THE BANK OF ITALY SENT PODESTA TO WASHINGTON? IL TEMPO WONDERS. 3014

IL TEMPO, Indipendent, commenting on the sharp criticism evoked in America and in Italy by Podestà financial mission to Washington writes:

"We are told that while the financial negotiations of the Quintieri-Mattioli mission are going well in Washington, an invasion of the Fascist Fifth Column occurred just in the capital of the United States. The world is too high: but if the Americans have no reasons to be allarmed, we have much to complain about. How one can expect the Americans and the Italians resident in America might forget that Podestà was, till the war outbreak the official representative in New York of the National Institute for Foreign Exchanges: that is the representative of the Fascist policy of autarchy? Furthermore, at the time when the white horses of the Duce were pawing im-

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

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"Why the Director General of the Bank of Italy was so hastly and deemed so necessary to send to Washington a distinguished when Bonomi, with Allied approval, had already dispatched a mission of highly reputed specialists? We wonder..." IL TEMPO concludes.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I.

Via San Basilio 15a Telef. 41-746.
Roma 18 Gennaio 1945.

S.I.-1.

IL PONTEFICE PER LA
INCOLUMITA DI VIENNA.-

ROMA,18. (S.I.) - Il Pontefice si sta interessando per evitare la distruzione della città di Vienna, secondo quanto "S.I." apprende oggi in autorevoli ambienti Vaticani.

Non é ancora possibile dire se la lettera aperta inviata dal Gauleiter di Vienna a Hitler, chiedendogli di dichiarare la capitale austriaca città aperta, sia il primo risultato dell'azione diplomatica del Vaticano.

- Nella sua lettera il Gauleiter chiede l'immediato sgombero da Vienna di tutti gli obbiettivi militari. Il fatto che in un regime così ferocemente totalitario sia stata permessa la pubblicazione di tale lettera fa ritenere che il Governo del Reich approvi l'iniziativa.

Vienna da qualche anno é diventata l'ospedale della Wehrmacht e Hitler troverebbe gravi difficoltà a sgomberare da essa centinaia di migliaia di feriti. Il nazismo non avrebbe scrupoli alcuni ad abbandonare i suoi feriti gravi, che non possono più essere utilizzati come carne da cannone, in mano del nemico.

3843

Negli ambienti diplomatici si ritiene che l'iniziativa papale possa essere favorevolmente accolta dalle Nazioni Unite, le quali, a parte qualsiasi considerazione umanitaria e culturale, hanno interesse a mantenere intatta la futura capitale della risorta Austria. Sulla stampa alleata si é anche recentemente parlato di Vienna come sede della futura Società delle Nazioni, o comunque sarà chiamato il progettato organismo internazionale. ("S.I.")
Ore 11,15

S. I. 2.

ALBERTO TARCHIANI.

Roma,18 (S.I.) - La nomina di Alberto Tarchiani ad Ambascia

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3013

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Roma,18 (S.I.) - La nomina di Alberto Tarchiani ad Ambasciatore d'Italia negli Stati Uniti ha già avuto il gradimento del Governo di Washington, secondo informazioni di oggi della stampa americana.

Tarchiani é nato a Roma il 1, novembre 1885.

(Continua)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778044

SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI.

Roma, 18 gennaio 1945.

S. I. - 2 (Continuazione)

Studiò Letteratura, Filosofia, Economia a Genova, a Firenze e a Roma. Nel 1903 entrò nel giornalismo. Fu redattore del "Nuovo Giornale" di Firenze e della "Tribuna" di Roma, redattore capo del "Corriere della Sera" di Milano nel 1920. Uscì dalla direzione del "Corriere" dopo 5 anni quando con Luigi ed Alberto Albertini, Francesco Ruffini, Luigi Einaudi, Ettore Janni, Mario Borsa, Luciano Magrini e Ferrucci, Parri, non volle capitolare di fronte alle minaccie, né arrendersi alle lusinghe di Mussolini. La libertà nel giornalismo era finita in Italia. Tarchiani preferì l'esilio e si rifugiò a Parigi, dove restò fino al 1940, quando la Francia fu invasa dai Nazisti. Dalla Francia emigrò allora negli Stati Uniti, dove rimase tre anni, fino al 1943.

Tarchiani era stato in America, la prima volta, nel 1907; poi aveva compiuto altri sei viaggi di studio in quel paese. Aveva lasciato New York per arruolarsi volontario italiano allo scoppio della guerra 1915-18. Chiamato dal fronte al Sottosegretariato per la propaganda e la Stampa nella primavera del 1918, diventò Capo dell'Ufficio Notizie e collaborò intensamente con personalità italiane, inglesi, francesi, cecoslovacche, jugoslave, al successo del Congresso di Roma per l'intesa e l'azione comune delle nazionalità oppresse dall'Austria.

A New York, nel 1940, Tarchiani fondò con Max Ascoli ed altre personalità italo - americane, la "Mazzini Society" per diffondere idee di libertà, di democrazia, di pacifica collaborazione tra i popoli in mezzo agli italiani d'America.

[illegible] antifascista di Alberto Tarchiani [illegible] capeggiò l'impresa che egli però dalla relegazione a Lipari Carlo Rosselli, Lussu e Cianca fondò a Parigi il

3012

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

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3012

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

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945.

S.I. - 2 (Continuazione)

Scrisse articoli di politica estera nei principali organi antifascisti italiani e stranieri viva nella stampa francese, belga, svizzera, inglese, americana; la propaganda degli italiani-liberi contro i metodi e le mire di Mussolini. Collaborò tra l'altro all'"Ordre", all'"Europe Nouvelle" di Pertinax (Parigi), al "Journal des Nations" (Ginevra), al DailyExpress" (Londra), a "Baltimore Sun", all'"International News Service". Con studi mensili di politica estera-europea contribuì dal 1933 al 1943 all'opera d'informazione e documentazione della "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace".

Nel 1943 rientrò in Italia. Fece parte del Governo Badoglio come Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici rappresentando nel Gabinetto Democratico il Partito d'Azione, dall'aprile al giugno 1944.

Attualmente Tarchiani era Commissario Straordinario del Consorzio di Credito per le opere pubbliche e dell'Istituto di Credito per le imprese di pubblica utilità, entrambi interessati attivamente al finanziamento delle spese per la ricostruzione nazionale.

Tarchiani è ammogliato con quattro figli.

S. I. 3.

IL PAPA HA RICEVUTO
IL COMANDANTE DELLE
TRUPPE POLACCHE IN
ITALIA.

3011

Roma 18, (S.I.) - Il Pontefice ha ricevuto stamani, in udienza ufficiale, con gli onori dovuti al suo grado, il Generale Wladislaw Anders, Comandante delle truppe polacche in Italia. Il seguito del Comandante era composto di venti persone tra le quali si trovavano l'Ambasciatore di Polonia

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

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Roma 18, (S.I.) - Il Pontefice ha ricevuto stamani, in udienza ufficiale, con gli onori dovuti al suo grado, il Generale Wladislaw Anders, Comandante delle truppe polacche in Italia. Il seguito del Comandante era composto di venti persone tra le quali si trovavano l'Ambasciatore di Polonia presso la Santa Sede e il Vescovo Castrense Mons. Gawlina.

Il Pontefice ha pure ricevuto il Ministro della Giustizia Umberto Tupini, il Prefetto della Congregazione di Propaganda Fide, Cardinale Fumasoni Biondi, l'Assessore della Congregazione del Santo

(Cridian)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778006

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I

Roma 1e Gennaio 1945

S.I. - 3 (Continuazione)

Ufficio Monsignor Ottaviani ,i Colonnelli italiani Guido Balanzino e Adolfo Farronato. (S.I.)
Ore 11,50

S.I. - 4

VIVACI AZIONI DI PATTUGLIE SUL FRONTE ITALIANO

ROMA-18 (S.I.) - Nella zona di Fusignano, lo schieramento dell'VIII Armata,i Tedeschi hanno attraversato il fiume Senio ed hanno stabilito una piccola testa di ponte immediatamente fatta oggetto di energici attacchi da parte delle truppe britanniche,informa l'odierno bollettino alleato. Le forze britanniche hanno catturato prigionieri.

-Nei pressi di Ghiaroma pattuglie dell'VIII Armata si sono impadronite di armi leggere nemiche in incursioni contro gli avamposti tedeschi .-Sul fronte dell'VIII il tempo si è mantenuto nuvoloso,con leggera pioggia e nevischio e strade gelate.

Sulla schieramento della V Armata pattuglie americane si sono spinte in profondità nella zona montagnosa a-nord est del Serchio e sono venute in contatto con forze nemiche a un chilometro e mezzo a nord ovest di Catigliano e a tre chilometri a-nord ovest di Monte Mosca. Un altro scontro ha avuto luogo a ovest di Gaggio.

Incursioni di pattuglie nemiche sono fallite a nord di Monte-Spadura e presso Monte Penzola.-

Nel campo aereo malgrado il cattivo tempo abbia impedito ai bombardieri pesanti di operare, l'aviazione del mediterraneo ha compiuto 1.100 voli con la perdita di due apparecchi. Bombardieri medi e caccia bombardieri hanno proseguito il martellamento delle comunicazioni e delle formazioni nell'Italia del nord

3610

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

Guido Balanzino e Adolfo Farnata. (S.I.)
Ore 11,50

S.I. - 4

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GLIE SUL FRONTE ITALIA-
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Il Maggior Generale Lyman Lemnitzer, già Comandante Generale dei contingenti statunitensi in Italia, è stato nominato vice capo di stato maggiore presso il Quartier Generale alleato in Italia. Il Generale Lemnitzer sostituisce il Maggior Generale Lowell Rooks .(S.I.)
Ore 12

3019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I

Roma, 18 Gennaio 1945

S.I. - 5

GIACOMO ACERBO A
REGINA COELI

ROMA - 18 (S.I.)= Giacomo Acerbo, catturato da un gruppo di partigiani, coadiuvato dalla polizia, a Loreto Aprutino, suo paese natale, è giunto questa mattina a Roma in automobile sotto forte scorta. Immediatamente è stato accompagnato al carcere di Regina Coeli e rinchiuso nel braccio destinato ai detenuti politici. L'ex Ministro fascista era stato dal lungo viaggio attraverso le nevi di Abruzzo ridotto in condizioni di estrema stanchezza. Indossava un pesante cappotto grigio, aveva un cappello di feltro a tese piuttosto larghe e una grossa sciarpa di lana al collo. Durante il viaggio ha scambiato poche parole con gli uomini della scorta.

- Sull'arresto si hanno questi particolari. -Il giorno 16 mattina, Natale Camarra, delegato provinciale per l'Epurazione di Pescara, riferiva al Prefetto che un partigiano, Quinto Ruggeri, aveva ricevuto da certo Vincenzo Gigante una confidenza sul luogo dove si nascondeva fin dall'8 settembre 1943 Giacomo Acerbo, colpito da mandato di cattura dell'Alto Commissario aggiunto Mario Berlinguer e da condanna a morte del tribunale di Verona. -

Immediatamente il commissario di pubblica sicurezza Antoni delle Canne organizzava una squadra composta dagli agenti Luigi Magni e Giacomo Costantini e dai partigiani Quinto Ruggeri, Clemente Tortentano, Mio Settembrini, Carlo Lombardi, Luigi Damiani, Piero Nanni Colli, Quirino Giovanni e Italo Zaino, i quali si recavano alla fattoria "Dalli" presso Loreto Aprutino. Il commissario ordinava di circondare la fattoria e quindi faceva irruzione nell'interno. Acerbo era nascosto in un locale sotterraneo. -Non oppose nessuna resistenza. Si conse-

3009

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

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ore 12,20

3009

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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BULLETIN N° 598 January 17,1945.
2000 H.

THE POPE IS MAKING EFFORTS TO SAVE VIENNA.

The Pope is making efforts to avoid that the city of Vienna be destroyed or seriously damaged, according to informations obtained by "SI" in authoratative Vatican circles.

It is not possible, so far, to say whether the letter that the Vienna Gauleiter addressed to Hitler, asking him to declare the Austrian Capital an "open city" is or is not the first result of the Vatican diplomatic action.

In his letter the Gauleiter requests that all military objectives be removed from Vienna. The fact that a régime so strictly "totalitarian" has allowed such a letter to be published should be regarded as an indication that the Reich Government does approve the initiative.

Long ago Vienna has become a sort of hospital-city of the Wehrmacht and Hitler would encounter much difficulty in having hundreds of thousands of wounded soldiers moved somewhere alse. Nazis would probably not hesitate to abandon those who are seriously injured, as they could not become again cannon-fodder.

In diplomatic circles it is believed that the Vatican move could be favourably received by the United Nations who, apart any consideration of humanitarian and cultural character, are interested that the Capital of the new Austria be left intact.

ROME FINANCIAL CIRCLES DISPLEASED WITH PODESTA' MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

(By our financial correspondent)

The news given today by Roman papers (end up till now kept very secret by the authorities), that Luigi Podestà is at Washington, as delegate of the Bank of Italy, has caused a feeling of pained astonishment in financial circles of the Capital.

The fact is underlined that Podestà, who before the war had

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

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The fact is underlined that Podestà, who before the war had in hand Italian Fascist financial relations with the United States is the person least adapted to take up financial relations once again, which were tragically interrupted by the war.

The remonstrances in American anti-Fascist circles would thus be more than justified.

It is feared, that Podestà's mission, even though it is mainly a technical one, may hinder the normal carrying on of the delicate discussions of Raffaele Mattiolo, manager of the Italian

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Commercial Bank, and Quinto Quintieri, ex Italian Finance Minister, who are now in the United States.

"ENLIST TO FIGHT JEWS' ENEMY"
SAYS JEWISH PAPER "ISRAEL".

"Inlist to fight against enemy number one of the Jews." This is the call contained in an article which will appear in to-morrow's issue of the weekly "Israel", and which is addressed to the young Jews comprised in the recent call to the colours.

The article is signed by the lawyer Carlo Alberto Viterbo, editor of the paper.

The article examines as well, the state of mind of Italian jews regarding the incorporation in the army, of young Jews whom Fascism had excluded from the Army. The paper observes that the Italian Jews - among whom there are many valorous ex-combatants from the first world war, and many generals and admirals struck off the list by Fascism - expected that their readmission into the ranks of the armed forces might have been accompanied by public and official statements deploring the arbitrary and unjustified harm caused to them by the passed régime.

GOLD SOVEREIGN BLACK-MARKETED AT 7.900 LIRE
GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION EXPECTED.

Government measures against the uncontrolled speculation of the foreign currency Black Market is expected shortly, "SI" learns from well informed sources.

Yesterday the gold sovereign's price at the Black Market, after a period of stabilisation around 5.400 lire, soared to the maximum quotation of 7.900 lire. Also the dollar reached yesterday the highest level of 330-335 lire, while the Swiss Franc jumped to 130-135.

This morning however, a mild decrease has been noticed, compared with yesterday's quotations.

It is pointed out in the financial circles that this grow-

3087

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It is pointed out in the financial circles that this growing depression of the Italian lire, compared with foreign currencies on the Black Market is in contrast with the credit that the Rome Stock Exchange is showing indirectly these days, in the fate of our currency, by the firm trend of all State bonds against any drop in prices. In particular the 4% and 5% Treasury bonds and the 5% State bonds have gained several points compared with the quotations [illegible] days.

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January 17, 1945.
2000 h.

REPUBLICAN FASCISTS COPY
BRUTAL NAZI METHODS.

Patriots who have recently come through the lines tell of the following episode, which demonstrated that the criminal Nazi methods have been adopted by the Republican Fascists also:

"Between the end of May and the beginning of June of last year, near Carpi, in the province of Modena, Colonel Nannini of the Republican Army was killed by a group of Partisans. As a reprisal the Republican Colonel Petti, who commands a Black Brigade and a Provincial Battalion billeted in the ex Bologna Military Academy building, had sixteen hostages shot in the square at Carpi, after having had them brought from the town prison.

THE WORK PROGRAM OF GASPAROTTO
THE NEW ITALIAN AIR MINISTER.

Luigi Gasparotto, new Air Minister, has outlined to "SI" his work program as follows:

"I intend, above all, to prosecute the work commenced by Minister Carlo Scialoja, in order to contribute with the maximum intensity to the war effort of the Allied Nations, who are engaged in the final phase that will lead Europe to victory and peace.

"I will immediately contact with the fighting personnel in order to reach the best cohesion between them and the central Administration.

"It is my intention to accomplish rapidly the reorganisation of the Administration, and to improve, as much as the general situation of the Country can afford, the economical conditions of the personnel and also of their families."

CERABONA THANKS TOSCANINI
FOR THE DONATION OF THREE MOTOR TRUCKS.

3666

Francesco Cerabona, Minister of Transports, has wired to Maestro Arturo Toscanini thanking him for the donation of three

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3006

Francesco Cerabona, Minister of Transports, has wired to Maestro Arturo Toscanini thanking him for the donation of three motor-trucks to be used for distributing relief goods to war-stricken people.

Here is the text of the message:

"Maestro Toscanini - New York.

"The donation of three motor trucks that such a great artist as you wanted to make to the martyrised Fatherland has a symbolic significance of high comprehension and is both an encouragement and a wish. Italy suffered unheard of destructions which have ruined the transports. It is urgent to reorganise them and will, energy and means are needed. The will is firm and indomitable, the energies are fresh and eager, the means are poor. Every son

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of Italy must contribute with good will and action to restore the efficiency of transports. Only in this way Italy will relive and return to her old splendour, which is the fervent dream of our free men who fought and are fighting in the Fatherhand and abroad for its certain future. I thank you in the name of Italy.

(signed) Minister Cerabona.

GENERAL FRANCO AND 80 OTHER PERSONALITIES REQUESTED AS WITNESSES IN ROATTA TRIAL.

General Franco, the Heads of foreign states, English and American Generals, high ranking officers living in the North, numbering about 80 persons are requested by General Roatta's defence, to be brought forward as witnesses.

General Roatta's lawyers, Bruno Cassinelli and Arturo Santori, have also presented a long detailed memorandum, in which amongst other things, they sustain that when the things took place with which the General is charged, he was in Spain commanding the Italian troops and the military mission, and that the person who knew about all the things which are blamed on General Roatta, was Colonel Paolo Angioli, who at present is up in the North.

With the trial only a few days away, General Roatta has asked for a medical visit, to try and get himself interned in the Military Hospital.

It seems that among other things he complains of an excessive arterial tension, which sends his blood up to 220, and suffers much through the cold and dampness of the prison where he is confined. It is known that Roatta was taken to Fort Boccea, where, during the last few days, his state of health seems to have become aggravated.

It is true that the President of the High Court had charged a medical General to examine the defendant very thoroughly, but it appears that there is nothing gravely the matter.

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The rumour spread around that the Allies would be favourable to a postponement of the trial, is completely untrue.

MERGING OF MONARCHICAL MOVEMENTS.

It is learned that the Committee for the National Reconstruction, an organisation that so far has coordinated in many provinces the activity of various groups of monarchical tendencies, will decide to-morrow to merge itself with the Democratic Liberal Concentration, a notoriously monarchical movement, whose President is Senator Alberto Berganini.

0860

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BULLETIN No 598

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PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
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Telefono 41748

January 17, 1945.
2000 h.

A GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF ITALIAN ARTISANS.

The "General Association of Italian Artisans" has been founded in Rome during a meeting attanded by artisans' provincial representatives from Rome, Naples, Palermo, Catania, Cagliari, Leghorn, and Terni. The Association, which has a non-political character, will be affiliated to the General Confederation of Italian Industries.

ADEQUATE ASSISTANCE TO SOLDIERS FAMILIES URGED BY LABOUR CONFEDERATION.

"All soldiers of Democratic Italy must leave with the certainty that their families shall not be abandoned," declares the Italian General Confederation of Labour in an appeal addressed to the Government asking for the increase of the soldiers pay. The Confederation has already invited the youths to respond to the call up and participate to the ousting of Nazis and to the liberation of the heroic Northern citizens.

The Confederation has also urged the employers to continue to pay to the respective families the full salaries of workmen called back to the colours. Moreover the Confederation asked the Government to grant an adequate allowance to the families of unemployed or temporary workmen.

50 THOUSAND LIRE EXTORTED FROM GIGLI BY THE "HUNCHBACK OF THE QUARTICCIOLO"

The tenor Beniamino Gigli, was the victim of an extortion for the sum of 50 thousand lire, by bandits led by Giuseppe Albani, the so-called "Hunchback of the Quarticciolo" who was killed yesterday during a conflict with the Police in Via Fornovo. This was told to a "SI" Correspondent today during an interview with the famous tenor, who as will be remembered, was accused by Albani of being a pro-Nazi, and a personal friend of General Maelzer. Albani also had Gigli's brother-in-law Emilio Cerroni arrested, who was an ex-officer of the PAI (Italian Africa Police Force).

"Two months ago"

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"Two months ago" Gigli said, "three individuals came to my house saying they were partisans, insisted in Albani's name that I give them 50 thousand lire, which I did and for which I obtained a receipt."

On being asked why the Hunchback should have been so much against him Gigli said that another person was also concerned, whose name he refused to give, and through whose intrigues the Hunchback had in mind of having Gigli arrested and then asking the family for one milllion lire for his freedom. Regarding the menacing letters sent to him by the [illegible] two days ago, the tenor

3604

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said that the letter was not left at his home by the bandits, it was found in a Carabinieri barracks where they were taken after having been captured while looking for Gigli in the Via Serchio.

PRINTING OF ITALIAN CURRENCY IN U.S. CONFIRMED BY ITALIAN TREASURY

The Ministry of Treasury has confirmed to-night the news from Washington about the printing now going on in the United States of new Italian paper currency.

It is not to be excluded that an official communiqué will be issued to-morrow on this subject.

In order to avoid that the news be wrongly interpreted by the Italian public, it is pointed out that the new currency notes, which will replace the pre-war notes and the Am-lire will not be put into circulation before the entire liberation of Italy.

3663

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

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PRINTING OF ITALIAN CURRENCY IN U.S. CONFIRMED BY ITALIAN TREASURY.

The Ministry of Treasury has confirmed to-night the news from Washington about the printing now going on in the United States of new Italian paper currency.

It is not to be excluded that an official communiqué will be issued to-morrow on this subject.

In order to avoid that the news be wrongly interpreted by the Italian public, it is pointed out that the new currency notes, which will re-place the pre-war notes and the Am-lire will not be put into circulation before the entire liberation of Italy.

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

BULLETIN N° 597 January 17,1945.
1600 h.

"DE JURE" PRISONERS - "DE FACTO" AUXILIARIES
NEW STATUS DEMANDED FOR ITALIAN P.O.W.s.

The Italian Government objects to the employment of Italian P.O.W.s "Auxiliaries" units in the Allied rear lines in the European War theatre as long as their status is technically that of War prisoners subjected to the Geneva Convention of 1872, "SI" learns from authoritative sources today.

The Italian Government refused to accept the measures taken by the American and English Governments some months ago when the Italian P.O.W.s were invited to join in, voluntarily, special "auxiliaries" units, to be employed in war supporting activities for the United Nations. The great majority of the Italian P.O.W.s volunteered, and several "auxiliaries" units were set up in the United States, England, India and the Middle East. The Italian Government withheld its approval, insisting on its demand for a possible rectification of the P.O.W.s status to fit the new relationships between Italy and the United Nations.

Notwithstanding the appreciable betterment in living conditions and the higher wages the Italian "auxiliaries" are still held as P.O.W.s to all juridical effects. It appears now that the American and English Governments are considering the employment of Italian"auxiliaries"units in Allied rear lines, in Europe. In view of this new development the Italian Government has called to the attention of the American and English Governments the fact that as long as the Italians in the hands of the Allies are considered as P.O.W.s their employment in war efforts is contrary to the Geneva Convention. The Italian Government and the Italian prisoners alike have nothing to object to the Allied move in itself, it is said. On the contrary Italy is eager to contribute in every possible way to the United Nations' war efforts. It is understood that the Italian Government asked the Allied Governments

3602

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

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3662

"PARTISANS AND SOLDIERS" DAY.

A "Partisans and Soldiers Day" will be celebrated shortly throughout the liberated Provinces under the auspices of the C.N.L., we are informed to-day.

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THOUSANDS OF PARTISANS FOR THE NORTH CROSSING THE LINES.

FIRST AID COMMITTEE SET UP IN FLORENCE.

Thousands of partisans are crossing the lines after bravely fighting against the Nazi invaders, an official Communiqué of the Minister of occupied Italy, states to-day.
A special Committee for assisting the Partisans reaching liberated Italy from the other side has been set up in Florence.
Besides extending first aid, providing for their relief the Committee called to facilitate the enlistment of the youngest ones in the Army and to secure suitable employment for those who, on account of their age or of their physical conditions, are unable to serve any longer.
The Committee is formed by the representative of the Minister of Occupied Italy, by an official of the Florence Prefecture and by the President of the local chapter of the Partisans Association.

FIGHTING OUT THE WAR.

Youths should enlist in the Army and answer to the national call, Ettore Viola, leader of the ex-servicemen's movement declared to "SI" to-day. "This is the only way", he said, "to achieve moral equality with the United Nations in the struggle for the triumph of democratic ideals."

COMMUNISTS LEAD DRIVE FOR BIGGER ITALIAN ARMY.

The Italian Communist Party, which initiated the national drive for a bigger Italian Army is going to publish the next few days a popular pamphlet illustrating the reasons why the first national duty is to fight and to contribute to the Allied war effort for the full liberation of the Country.

3001

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3001

NEW CONSULTORS FOR BEATIFICATION CAUSES.

The Holy Father has named Consultors of the Sacred Congregation of the Rites for the causes of beatification and canonisation, the Most Rev. Father Emiliano Lucchesi, Vicar Abbot General of the Benedictine Fathers of Vallombrosa, the Most Rev. Father Gabriele of Santa Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi, of the Barefoot Carmelite, and the Most Rev. Luigi Castano of the Salesian Fathers.

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BULLETIN Nº 596 JANUARY 17, 1945
1300 hrs.

INTENSIFIED CAMPAIGN FOR THE WOMEN S SUFFRAGE.

The campaign for women's suffrage has been intensified in all the Provinces of Liberated Italy, one of the exponents of the "Alliance in favour of suffrage" declared to "SI".

January 25 a women mass meeting will be held in Rome at the "Planetario". Propagandists will illustrate the reasons why Italian women have a right to vote. Then a petition will be approved, which will be presented to Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi by women belonging to all parties.

Members of the Christian Democrat Party have planned that groups of women should call on the various Ministers and other eminent State personalities, and on the heads of the Judicial Body, and on well known writers and journalists, in order to ask them to express in writing their opinions on female suffrage. Thus, they believe, the most representative men of the Country, will be morally held to sustain at the right moment, the women's claims, or, at least, not to oppose them.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS TO MEET AGAIN IN FEBRUARY.

The National Council of the Christian Democratic Party will hold its third meeting since the liberation of Central and Southern Italy, early in February. In this meeting, to which great importance is attached in the Party's circles, the Council will discuss the Party's activity for the creation of an Italian Army to fight side by side with the Allies against the Nazis. A wide spread propaganda campaign will also be carried out, in agreement with other parties, to receive the greatest possible response to the

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2160

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

REASONS OF CALL TO COLOURS EXPLAINED IN ITALIAN ARMY CIRCLES.

Among the events of last week, the most important has been undoubtedly the call to the colours of several classes, which caused the recent incidents in Sicily.

On this subject it is learned in official Army circles that the call has not anyhow, the importance that some people have given to it, in Italy, as well as abroa The Army authorities, it is pointed out, are adopting now and then measures aiming to increase the war effort of Italy. The call up is intended to maintain the normal efficiency of the mobilised units, as well as for creating well trained reservist units, ready for future needs. Furthermore the call will eventually allow to be suspended from service some of the elder classes.

Special motor transport services have been organised in order to secure the afflux of the reservists to the recruiting stations, where uniforms and other military equipment have been already stored in sufficient quantity.

"Recently a British newspaper - said a War Ministry official - wrote that the effective value of the foreign policy of France will be felt only when French military power is restored. The same thing can be said about Italy. For this reason of a moral character the reluctancy of some of the Sicilian population to answer the call is so much more painful."

"THE TRUTH ABOUT MY CASE" BY BENIAMINO GIGLI.

Tenor Beniamino Gigli has published a book, under the title: "The truth about my case" in which he defends himself from charges made against him, particularly the famous tenor denies that he was bound by friendly ties to German General Maelzer, former Commander of Rome, during the Nazi occupation.

2989

CONDEMNATION OF BISSOLATI, SOCIALIST STATESMAN.

A Commission of the ex-Socialist Reformist Party

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

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2999

COMMEMORATION OF BISSOLATI, SOCIALIST STATESMAN.

A Commission of the ex-Socialist Reformist Party will be received by Prime Minister Bonomi, before whom they will place the programme of the manifestation to be held early in May on the anniversary of the death of Leonida Bissolati, former leader of the Socialist Reformist Party and one of the outstanding political figures before the Fascists came to power.

The Commission proposes that a bust of Bissolati be placed in the Chamber of Deputies.

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WHY THE FOOD BLACK MARKET CONTINUES AND WIDENS ITS ACTIVITY.

The reason why the Food Black Market continues its activity in Rome and constantly increase the prive list appears from the statistical data furnished to-day to "SI" by one of the managers of the SEPRAL, the Provincial Food distributing Bureau.

Besides bread, rationed foods are distributed irregularly and in meagre quantity; for instance butter was sparingly distributed only to a part of the Roman population last August, and no other fats, excepting a moderate quantity of olive oil, were given since then, to the housewives. Sugar, after a prolonged absence, reappeared toward the end of October on the table of Roamn consumers in the small quantity of 125 grammes per capita, and no other distribution has occurred since. Meats' last distribution, only to a part of the city, was made last September 27.

Cured meat was not distributed during the last 24 months, while milk is at present granted only to children, aged and sick peoples, often in reduced quantity.

A SMALLER NUMBER OF ANIMALS BLESSED THAN IN PREVIOUS YEARS FOR THE FEAST OF SAINT ANTHONY.

To-day, on the feast day of Saint Anthony Abate, the protector of animals, the traditional ritual took place of blessing the animals. Naturally, because of the decimation of live stock caused by the Germans, the number that were blessed was this year much smaller.

The rite was carried out, outside the church of Saint Eusebio, near Piazza Vittorio Emanuele. The priest came out of the church to bless the animals gathered together in the square.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

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2998

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: From January the 15th "SI" has begun the issue of a very elaborate News Service in the Italian language. If you are interested to receive it, please let us have your request.

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

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I S. A.

Via San-Basilio 45 - Tel. 41-746.
Roma 17 gennaio 1945.

S.I. = 1

COME ENTRO IN AZIONE LA 1 BRIGATA BOLOGNESE DI PARTIGIANI. =

ROMA-17 (S.I.) = Sei pistole e un moschetto, ecco l'armamento con cui la 1^ Brigata partigiana "Giustizia e Libertà" ha iniziato la sua attività nel Bolognese. Oggi la Brigata che opera sul fronte di Bologna alle dipendenze del Comando americano, conta un forte numero di patrioti, tutti forniti di armi conquistate ai tedeschi con audaci colpi di mano. Nessuno dei Lanci di armi richiesti dai partigiani con radio clandestina ha mai avuto buon esito.

Il primo nucleo della Brigata venne costituito da 15 uomini presso Gaggio Montano ai primi di Maggio. Un capitano di artiglieria inviato dal Partito d'Azione di Bologna ne assumeva il comando. Il numero degli uomini e l'importanza delle azioni svolte è andato da allora gradatamente aumentando passando da azioni di sabotaggio all'assalto di automobili tedeschi fino a sfociare in vere e proprie battaglie.

Tra gli scontri più importanti combattimento contro una compagnia di Alpenjaeger a Ronchidosso durato tre giorni e conclusosi solo dopo l'arrivo di rinforzi di SS.

Il 14 Ottobre veniva conquistata una posizione tedesca nella zona Silla - Bombiana.

La sera del 20, dopo aver preso accordi con il Comando Americano, la Brigata conduceva un'azione che portava alla conquista di Gaggio Montano, Comune di 6.300 abitanti.

Il 29 Ottobre la Brigata passava all'attacco delle difese tedesche sulla linea Belvedere-Ronchidosso-Cargè in una azione di assaggio, uccidendo diciannove nemici. (S.I.) ore 11,15

S.I. -2

2997

BENJAMINO GIGLI HA SCRITTO UN VOLUME PER DIFENDERSI DALLE ACCUSE DI FILONAZISMO.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778500

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Ore 11,15

S.I. -2

2997

BENIAMINO GIGLI HA SCRITTO
UN VOLUME PER DIFENDERSI
DALLE ACCUSE DI FILONAZISMO.

Roma,17 (S.I.) - Il tenore Beniamino Gigli, secondo quanto apprende oggi l'Agenzia "S.I.", ha dato in questi giorni alle stampe un volume da lui scritto allo scopo di difendersi e di scagionarsi dalle accuse formulate contro di lui e soprattutto da quella di essere stato legato da amicizia col generale Maelzer. Il volume si intitola " La verità sul mio caso". (S.I.)
Ore 11,20

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778006

S E R V I Z I O I N F O R M A Z I O N I S. A.

Roma - 17 Gennaio 1945

S.I. - 3

L'AZIONE DELLA DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA PER LA CREAZIONE DI UN'ARMATA ITALIANA

Roma,17 (S.I.) - L'azione da-svolgere per la creazione di una Armata italiana che dovrà combattere come unità organica a fianco di-quelle-alleate,sarà esaminata nella terza riunione del Consiglio Nazionale della Democrazia Cristiana,nella prima quindicina di febbraio,secondo quanto apprende il-" S.I." oggi.

-La Direzione della Democrazia-Cristiana ha diramato disposizioni alle-sezioni nelle provincie perchè sia intensificata,d'accordo con gli altri partiti,la propaganda per l'arruolamento nell'esercito dei giovani richiamati delle classi dal 1914 al 1924 .(S.I.)

Ore 11,55

S. I. - =

CIO' CHE I ROMANI HANNO RICEVUTO CON LA TESSERA IN SEI MESI.

Roma,17 (S.I.) --Le razioni alimentari distribuite con la tessera si sono andate sempre più-assottigliando da sei mesi a questa parte,secondo quanto-risulta da dati forniti dalla Sepral all'Agenzia S.I. oggi.. - --

I romani ricevono regolarmente ogni giorno 200 grammi di pane. Ma altri generi,tra gli indispensabili alla alimentazione,sono da tempo quasi scomparsi dal razionamento. Per quanto riguarda i grassi,il solo burro è stato-distribuito in data relativamente recente.La distribuzione-fu-fatta infatti tra il due e l'otto Agosto dell'anno scorso-e fu-limitata semplicemente alla quarta zona. Lo zucchero,dopo una lunga assenza,riapparve tra il 24-e il 31 Ottobre 1944,nella misura di 125 grammi . Da allora non è stato più distribuito. L'ultima distribuzione di carni fresche risale al 27 Settembre scorso,ma essa non avvenne se non in-pochi quartieri: Aurelio, Delle Vittorie, Borgo,Prati,e Trionfale. Quanto ai prodotti della pesca soltanto il baccalà fu distribuito fra l'11 e il 20 Novembre in ragione di un etto a persona. Da circa due anni non sono stati distribuiti salumi. Altrettanto può dirsi

2996

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

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Le ultime distribuzioni per tutti i consumatori sono state : 15/25 gennaio - 300 grammi di pasta; 10 gennaio : 200 grammi di sale; 29 dicembre - 25 gennaio : concentrato di pomodoro (80 grammi) ;-29 dicembre - 15 gennaio : 200 grammi di formaggio pecorino ; 29 dicembre - 15 gennaio : 2 decilitri di olio; 21/31 dicembre : 200 grammi di carne e verdura in scatola; 6/15 dicembre : 200 grammi di legumi secchi; 6/15 dicembre : 225 grammi di zuppa essiccata. Quanto alle patate,esse furono distribuite il 23 dicembre nella quinta zona, il 6 novembre nella terza zona e il 29 ottobre nella prima.(S.I.)
Ore 12,10

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN Nº 594. January 16,1945.
2000 h.

36 KILLED AND 85 GRAVELY INJURED DURING THE RECENT RIOTS IN SICILY.

Now that order has been re-established in the provinces of Ragusa and Agrigento, an exact picture can be had of the events during recent weeks. The first incidents took place on January 11th at Ragusa, where, because of the arrest of 9 young men who did not present themselves for military service, a group of rioters started an uprising firing guns and throwing hand grenades. Several soldiers were disarmed, and a carabiniere was injured. The Police replied with firearms and dispersed the rioters, one of whom was killed, and another injured. Several arrests were made, and a concentration of troops in the region was ordered. On the following day at Monterosso Almo several rioters opened fire on a military truck, and at Comiso the communications were broken with the district capital, and several rioters armed with machine guns overcame the guard of a truck belonging to the Royal Carabinieri.

On the sixth, an artillery company on the way to Ragusa from Caltanissetta was attacked and several soldiers made prisoners.

The next day the rebels blocked the roads leading to the centre of Ragusa, encircled the Prefecture building and the Carabinieri Barracks, trying to take possession of these buildings by violent bursts of machine gun fire and by the use of hand grenades. The authorities controlled the situation, but one Carabiniere was killed and four gravely injured. A column of infantry going to Ragusa met up with rebels near Giarratana; repulsed the and proceeded to Ragusa. At the city gates another skirmish took place; two officers and twp privates being killed, 15 other privates being wounded severely and several slightly.

The arrival of other troops restored order in all the province, except at Comiso, where there was still some trouble, and where some soldiers were still held, who had been captured. 2995

The rebels, however, having been informed of the imminent arrival of the troops, decided to stop the revolt, and the sol-

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

36 KILLED AND 85 GRAVELY INJURED DURING THE RECENT RIOTS IN SICILY.

Now that order has been re-established in the provinces of Ragusa and Agrigento, an exact picture can be had of the events during recent weeks. The first incidents took place on January 4th at Ragusa, where, because of the arrest of 9 young men who did not present themselves for military service, a group of rioters started an uprising firing guns and throwing hand grenades. Several soldiers were disarmed, and a carabiniere was injured. The Police replied with firearms and dispersed the rioters, one of whom was killed, and another injured. Several arrests were made, and a concentration of troops in the region was ordered. On the following day at Monterosso Almo several rioters opened fire on a military truck, and at Comiso the communications were broken with the district capital, and several rioters armed with machine guns overcame the guard of a truck belonging to the Royal Carabinieri.

On the sixth, an artillery company on the way to Ragusa from Caltanissetta was attacked and several soldiers made prisoners.

The next day the rebels blocked the roads leading to the centre of Ragusa, encircled the Prefecture building and the Carabinieri Barracks, trying to take possession of these buildings by violent bursts of machine gun fire and by the use of hand grenades. The authorities controlled the situation, but one Carabiniere was killed and four gravely injured. A column of infantry going to Ragusa met up with rebels near Giarratana; repulsed the and proceeded to Ragusa. At the city gates another skirmish took place; two officers and twp privates being killed, 15 other privates being wounded severely and several slightly.

The arrival of other troops restored order in all the province, except at Comiso, where there was still some trouble, and where some soldiers were still held, who had been captured. 2935

The rebels, however, having been informed of the imminent arrival of the troops, decided to stop the revolt, and the soldiers entering Comiso without meeting any resistance, found the had taken to the open country; where at the present moment mopping up operations are in progress.

Apart from the soldier, mentioned, 12 carabinieri were killed carrying out their duty in Ragusa province. The rebels had 13 killed and 50 injured.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788044

In the meantime grave incidents had taken place in the province of Agrigento, where at 4 o'clock on the 11th of this month immediately after a conference held by a separatist elementary teacher, who incited the young men not to present themselves for service, about 300 people armed with muskets, hand grenades and sub-machine guns, attacked the Carabinieri barracks and set them on fire. The rebels looted and burnt the Prefecture and the Excise duty offices as well as several shops and private houses, and then freed eight people from the local prison.

The revolt was broken on the 13th following the intervention of troops, Carabinieri and police reinforcements. At 10 o'clock on the 13th the soldiers entered Naro from many points and were joyously received by the population, which for 36 hours was in great alarm. The clearing up of the rioters and searching for arms was done immediately. In the fighting between the rebels and the military, sub-lieutenant Antonio Didino was killed and 4 soldiers were injured. 5 rebels were killed, 12 injured, and 30 captured. Among these are the instigators of the revolt.

Public order has been restored in the Provinces of Ragusa and Agrigento without any graver consequences, thanks to the decision and firmness of the authorities, who rapidly dealt with a situation that might have become much more serious, considering the arms possessed by the rebels.

CNL ASK ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL, STALIN, DE GAULLE SETTING UP OF LARGE ITALIAN ARMY.

Three days after the call-up of eleven classes the Committee of National Liberation addressed this evening in a message to Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Marshal Stalin and General De Gaulle asking for a greater participation of Italy to the war and the setting up of a strong national army. The message was forwarded by the Italian Foreign Office to the Embassies of the U.S.A, Great Britain, Russia and France. Here is the text:

"The Italian Central Committee of National Liberation has the honour of bringing to your knowledge the desire expressed to the Italian Government for a larger participation of our Country to the war against the Nazi oppressor.

"The Italian people greet with heart-felt gratitude the sacrifices of lives of the glorious Allied Armies and bow their heads in admiration in front of the example of heroism shown by the United Nations soldiers on all war fronts.

In the presance of so many sacrifices the Italian people

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

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In the presence of so many sacrifices the Italian people feel that the heroic action of the Patriots, the admirable contribution of the Navy, the effort of the Army and Air Force units can and must be integrated by a large intervention of fighting men on the Italian front.

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

"Interpreting the feeling and the popular will, the Central Committee of National Liberation assure the United Nations leaders that, in the atmosphere of a renewed national conscience, in contrast with the aims and methods which brought about the military and moral collapse of so great a part of the Italian Army, Italy's war effort can be increased with the formation of a strong national Army capable of taking a stand at the side of the glorious Allied armies.

"This will be the road following which Italy will be able to obtain a moral uplift, reacquiring her good name, stained by the Fascist shame, and fulfilling the desire of contributing more efficiently towards conquering again national independence and assuring the victory of the freedom of peoples.

Every Italian citizen fully understands that a sure recovery will be the result of action, an action which will unite Italian formations to those of the United Nations and will provoke the annihilation of the Hitlerite and Fascist barbarity and the triumph of Democracy.

"The Central Committee of National Liberation feel confident that the great Leaders of the United Nations will not deny to the Italian people the right to do their duty."

APPELIUS MUST LEAVE THE COMFORTABLE CLINICS ROOM AND RETURN TO REGINA COELI.

Mario Appelius, the fanatical radio commentator of Mussolini régime, must leave his comfortable room in the Clinic of Surgical Pathology and return to Regina Coeli jail, according to the decision of the Police physician who visited him yesterday.

In fact the result of the medical test, SI learns from well informed source, has been unfavourable for the pretending patient. Despite the head-ache of which he claims to be continuously suffering, the Police physician judged that Appelius in in condition to return to the jail, where, if necessary, he could be nursed in the infirmary.

Probably Appelius will leave tomorrow morning the Clinic, where until a few days ago his spanish mistress was allowed to stop overnight and a friend brought to him his daily meals.

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"THE HUNCHBACK OF THE QUARTICCIOLO"
HEAD OF A GANG OF CRIMINALS KILLED
TODAY BY THE BARABINIERI.

18 year old Giuseppe Albano, better known as the "Hunchback of the Quarticciolo" was killed today, near the Via Prenestina, during a fight with the Carabinieri, when he was hit by a burst of fire from a tommy-gun. He obtained his nickname during the time of the Nazi-Fascist occupation of Rome, when he distinguished himself by the number of Germans he killed. He was captured by the SS as a patriot and tortured, as they believed him to be the head of an anti-Nazi band. He had a very narrow escape from the Germans by whom he was due to be shot. After the liberation of Rome, he changed from a patriot into a criminal, and was the head of a gang which carried out all sorts of armed robbery and violence. It was the Hunchback who accused the tenor Beniamino Gigli of having been present during his questioning by the Germans and who he said abused him wildly.

THE CITY OF LASPEZIA BRUTALISED BY
THE NAZI-FASCISTS.

Lucca, 16. The City of La Spezia is being brutalized by Nazi-Fascists. The "Corriere di Lucca" published today an account by a Patriot from that City who succeeded in passing the front l[illegible].

The Patriot says the continuous Nazi atrocities compelled all the youths to hide themselves. Only aged people and women are seen in the streets. Numerous young men are joining the Partisans' units. The food is scarce. Nazi-Fascists indulge in Atrocious deeds.

THE EPIDEMICS IN ITALY.

It is officially pointed out that news spread abroad about the health situation in Italy, is not wholly consistent with the facts.

The public health Authorities have concentrated their efforts against typhoid, small pox and malaria. The situation is well in hand thanks to the distribution of vaccines. As far as the first two illnesses are concerned, while malaria was more widely spread last summer, the health authorities are endeavouring to check or reduce this epidemic, especially if they succeed in getting

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763506

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778542

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

BULLETIN Nº 593

January 16,1945
1600 h.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

Pius XII received this morning Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne British Minister to the Holy See who introduced to His Holiness the new Attaché Major Henry James Dominic Hudley. The Pontiff also received in special audience Bernard Wall, English Journalist.

INTERESTS ON PUBLIC DEBTS REGULARLY PAID OUT.

An official communiqué issued by the Treasury Ministry states that all arrangements have been completed for the amortization of the aliquot part of the public debt (Government Bonds 3,50%) as provided for by Law.

The Communiqué adds that: 1) Funds for the payment of interests on the Government Bonds have been duly appropriated in the State budget for the fiscal year 1944-45;

2) redemption of the Treasury Bonds 5% maturing this year have been completed;

3) interest warrants of State securities, due on the 1st of January 1945 have been regularly paid out;

4) a special legal provision has been enacted for the payment of the interest warrants of State securities deposited in the State Treasury offices by their holders for various financial operations and then carried off to the North by Nazi-Fascists.

The officials communiqué has been issued to dispel all doubts provoked in the investors by unfounded rumours circulating around that the Italian Government would suspend debts services for the current year.

THE ITALIAN SIONIST FEDERATION RECONSTRUCTED.

2991

The Italian Sionist Federation, which was suppressed in

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THE ITALIAN SIONIST FEDERATION RECONSTRUCTED.

2987

The Italian Sionist Federation, which was suppressed in 1938 by Fascism aping Hitler's racial policy of brutal persecutions, has been officially reconstructed in Rome following the convention of the Sionist groups of Liberated Italy which concluded its work in Rome today.

Carlo Alberto Viterbo, lawyer, has been elected President and RaimondoWienner and Settimio Sorani, Vice-Presidents.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788888

The Federation will promote and direct social activities of the Sionist groups already reconstituted in various Italian centres and will start a national drive to raise funds for purchasing farm land in Palestine.

FOUR PRIESTS AND TWO JESUITS SHOT BY NAZIS.

News reaching the Vatican from the most reliable sources indicates that in the last weeks four priests and two Jesuits were shot by the Nazis. The two Jesuits are Father Louis Grimm, professor of modern languages at the Jesuit college of Feldkirch (Tyrol) and Father John Steinmayer of Gsies. The two Jesuits after having been detained in prison over one year, were killed. Persecutions of some members of the German Episcopate who were always uncompromisingly against Nazism and in general of all the Catholic clergy are on the increase, is authoritatively reported in the Vatican.

VATICAN RELIEF FOR WAR VICTIMS IN ROME.

120 THOUSAND SOUPS PER DAY DISTRIBUTED BY ST. PETER'S KITCHENS.

Ten million lire were given since the first air raid on the outskirts of Rome in July 1943 up till the end of December 1944 by the ecclesiastical bodies in Rome for public relief work, it is reported to-day.

This figure does not include the sums given out by the Bishop of Rome, that is the Pope, and the expenditure of the various Pontifical bodies for helping refugees and distributing 120 thousand soups per day through the public kitchens of Saint Peter's.

The parrochial authorities gave, during the above mentioned period clothes and food to the value of 3 million and 71 thousand lire. More than 3,230,000 lire were distributed as allowances, in money; to this figure must be added 2,422,588 lire given for charities by the Vicariato, and 400,000 collected in the parishes of Rome.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

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From a single source, the Church received in one day the sum of 1,000,000 lire for its charities.

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

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 591 JANUARY.16.1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

New disclosures of the forthcoming Roatta trial are in the headlines of the Roman papers to-day. SIM collaborated closely with the CVRA in political espionage activities.

Togliatti and Nenni advocate women suffrage,
UNITA'. Communist.

Public order restored in Ragusa (Sicily).
UNITA'. Communist.

600,000 quintals of olive oil to be consigned to the Ammassi. (People's warehouses).
UNITA'. Communist.

18 Carabinieri officers dismissed.
UNITA'. Communist.

ACTIONISTS WANT COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION TICKETS FOR THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

2989

The National Committee of Liberation rather than single parties or group of parties should form the electoral tickets for the coming elections.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action proposes:

We have to ascertain whether the people stand for the Committees or for the forces opposing the Committees. These have the choice to form their own tickets and designate

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

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2999

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"We have to ascertain whether the people stand for the Committees or for the forces opposing the Committees. These have the choice to form their own tickets and designate their own candidates. This is the only way to call on the popular will and reach a clear cut decision on the essential problem of our political life to-day."

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

WOLVES IN LAMBS CLOTHING, EXPOSED BY COMMUNISTS.

UNITA', Communist writes that "a certain Signora Agnelli has given five ambulances to the Allied Commission to facilitate the helping of the civil population. The Lady belongs to the family which owns the "Fiat" works, and which, as everyone knows, is among those most responsible for the Fascist wars and the disaster that has fallen on the Italian nation, and who greatly profited by them.

"This "generosity" doesn't make us the least bit enthusiastic", the paper says, "or give us any pleasure.

"This act similar to that of many other profiteers desirous of creating an alibi for themselves or of turning over a new leaf, profoundly disgust us. It is a vain attempt to wipe out by an act of charity the immense damage that the evil genius of the Agnelli ha caused the Italian Nation."

FASCIST REVIVAL NOT POSSIBLE
SAYS LIBERAL PAPER.

Under the caption:"Fascism is dead", RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, (Liberal), says that the alarm sounded in some political circles about a supposed underground revival of the Fascism is devoided of serious foundations inasmuch the "miserable debris" of the past regime are not in condition of rallying to create a movement or political force.

This probability must be surely rejected.

"Of the Italian people - adds the paper - grumbles because they are still anguished by an extremely difficult economical situation, not the Italian Government, which does what they can, but rather the Allies must realize that their liberation task consists not only in sweeping out the tyrannies and substituting them with free and Democratic Regimes, but also in consolidating that the prestige of such Democratic regimes by putting them in condition to satisfy the elementary necessities of the population".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798036

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The comment concludes saying that a little of national discipline on the side of palitical parties as well as an improvement of the economical conditions of the people could surely eliminate the unrest and stop the grumbling.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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BULLETIN N° 530

January 15, 1945
2000 h.

WILL VIENNA BE DECLARED AN OPEN CITY?

Will it be possible to spare Vienna the fate of Budapest? The "International Association for the safety of Vienna", which has been created to-day in Rome under the chairmanship of Maestro Franco Ferrara, entertains a hope, fostered by the recent open letter of the Gauleiter of Vienna to Hitler and by the favourable attitude of Allied public opinion. The Gauleiter of Vienna has written to Hitler asking him to declare Vienna an open city. It is easy to imagine, in a régime such as the Nazi one, that a similar initiative must have had the authorisation of the Reich Government. Probably the Nazi Government is influenced by the fact that Vienna is the hospital City of the Wehrmacht and that it would be impossible to move hundreds of thousands of wounded

The new Association intends as soon as possible to ask the Vatican to start diplomatic discussions. A similar démarche will be carried out at the Swiss Legation which will be asked if that Country would be disposed to send a neutral control Commission to Vienna which would guarantee the observing of the conditions of open City.

The "Association for the safety of Vienna" which has its H.Q. in Piazza Esedra 12, has telegraphed to Arturo Toscanini asking him to accept the honourary Presidency. Vice-President of the Association is Maestro Franco Mannino.

The Association is a non-political one and has the aim of gathering the greatest possible number of adherents in all fields so as to avert the destruction of Vienna merely for cultural and humanitarian motives.

The initiative is exclusively Italian but the Austrian bureau of Rome has already promised the Association all its support.

2987

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783014

BULLETIN N° 530 January 15, 1945
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AGRICULTURISTS OF ALL LIBERATED ITALY CONVENE IN ROME.

The delegates of all the Provincial Associations of Agriculturists met in Rome yesterday. All the Provinces of Liberated Italy were represented including the island. The Secretary General of the Federation reviewed the achievements of the organisation in its first period of renewed activities for increasing the agricultural production throughout the Country, and defending

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789016

the interests of the metayage and the small farming. The conventi discussed problems relating to war damages, the "Ammassi" (official warehouses) and the cost of living in the Liberated Provinces.

CHILDREN KILLED BY SS IN THE BOLOGNA REGION BY A PISTOL SHOT IN THE MOUTH.

At Ronchidosso near Gaggio Montano 80 civilians including women, children and a priest have been murdered as a reprisal by the German SS.

At Casa Berna, near Madonna dell'Acero, 25 women and children were found massacred, all in one room. The children had been killed by the Germans by means of a pistol shot in the mouth.

At Silla, near Porretta Terme, the workman Domenico Mogano was taken as a hostage together with 13 other men, following the killing of a German soldier by the Partisans, and put "to dig a trench" according to what the SS had told them. While they were hard at work Mogano noticed that the German soldiers were about to open fire against them with sub-machine guns. He threw himself on the ground a second before the first volley and was thus only wounded. Mistaken as dead and half buried Mogano remained in the common ditch for more than two hours. When the hirelings went off he managed to get to the small field hospital of Castellaccio di Porretta where he was nursed by the Allies.

These three tragic episodes, that go to swell the horrifying list of Nazi atrocities, were related to "SI" by the partisan Enzo Biagi, of the Bologna "Justice and Liberty" Brigade, who arrived in Rome today from the front.

NEW WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION LAW DRAFTED BY BONOMI CABINET.

2986

New measures have been drafted by Bonomi's Cabinet in order to replace the Fascist Law of October 21,1940, regulating the Government contribution for indemnifying those who had their property destroyed or damaged in consequence of the war.

According to the new Law, the State contribution will amount to the entire damage suffered by furniture, clothing and house fittings, provided the ascertained value does not surpass 50,000 lire; for damages amounting from 50,000 to 150,000 lire the contribution will be 50 per cent of the verified loss; for damages over 250,000 lire the State refunds one tenth of the loss, but

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

by the German SS.

At Casa Berna, near Madonna dell'Acero, 25 women and children were found massacred, all in one room. The children had been killed by the Germans by means of a pistol shot in the mouth.

At Silla, near Porretta Terme, the workman Domenico Mogano was taken as a hostage together with 13 other men, following the killing of a German soldier by the Partisans, and put "to dig a trench" according to what the SS had told them. While they were hard at work Mogano noticed that the German soldiers were about to open fire against them with sub-machine guns. He threw himself on the ground a second before the first volley and was thus only wounded. Mistaken as dead and half buried Mogano remained in the common ditch for more than two hours. When the hirelings went off he managed to get to the small field hospital of Castellaccio di Porretta where he was nursed by the Allies.

These three tragic episodes, that go to swell the horrifying list of Nazi atrocities, were related to "SI" by the partisan Enzo Biagi, of the Bologna "Justice and Liberty" Brigade, who arrived in Rome today from the front.

NEW WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION LAW DRAFTED BY BONOMI CABINET.

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Destruction or damage of transport means of any kind, including ships not over 1000 tons, of commercial, agricultural or

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or artisan machinery, as well as of cattle, the State contribut will be 100 per cent up to 50,000 lire ascertained loss and 35% if the loss surpasses the total of 50,000 lire.

For houses as well as other edifices like commercial or industrial buildings the ascertainment of damages will be made on the basis of May 1940 value of the property plus the coefficient of currency devaluation that might be fixed by the Government. In case the ascertained amount of damages surpasses 150,000 lire for each single building, the State contribution will be 50% up to 75,000 lire and one third of the loss is figured higher.

HOW ITALIAN SOCIAL LAWS SHOULD BE REVISED ACCORDING TO LIZZADRI.

Oreste Lizzadri the Socialist Secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labour, expounded his point of view to "SI" today on the modification which should be made in Italian Social Legislation. This subject will be shortly discussed by the Confederal Congress of Naples.

"Mussolini used to say", Lizzadri declared, "that Italy was ahead of other Countries in the field of Social Legislation. Having assumed this, and to show abroad that something was being done, many institutions were enlarged and new ones created. The result however was tax increase, the taxes payable by the worke... These institutions were set up to show that the Government had the people's interest at heart, whereas the idea was to increase the contributions."

"The Fascist political policy - Lizzadri continued, "was not felt by the masses. Every measure was presented not as a triumph of the workers but as a sign of Mussolini's good-heartedness. Pensions too, for workers did not exceed the sum of 100 lire per month."

"As strikes were prohibited, the workers were forced to accept impossible working conditions.

Many were imprisoned for accepting any supplement to their salary given them by those employers who realised an increase was necessary.

"It is necessary now to give the workers faith once again in their organisations and through their collaboration prevent any return to past conditions. To do this, many modifications must be made. The various assistance organisations must be more homogeneous. The revision must be free of any egoism, and as the war has destroyed everything, it will be easier to rebuild anew.

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"The moral and physical health of the workers must be looked after, just hours of work fixed, and better economic conditions assuring to all the security from want. The various institutes should co-ordinate their services. All categories of workers

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should benefit from insurance, and should be covered for risks not so far included.

"New schools must be founded for training those for suitable occupation, who have accidents at work. Children under 15 should not be allowed to work; and women who do the same work as men should receive equal pay."

Lizzadri concluded saying that "medical help should be extended and be obligatory for all, and the State should contribute towards insurance institutes."

DOUBLE CITIZENSHIP AND OPEN DOOR POLICY SUGGESTED FOR ITALIANS IN TUNISIA.

Dealing with the Franco-Italian relations "Ricostruzione", organ of the Labour Democratic Party states that a definite reconciliation between the two sister nations is of paramount importance for ensuring peace in Europe.

There is no territorial issue between Italy and France, the paper adds. Fascist claims on French territory were absurd and unjust, and were played up by an artificial propaganda... French claims on Italian territories would be as much artificial as the Fascist pretensions... The only outstanding issues between Italy and France is the knotty Tunisian question, over which disputes arose very often in the past; this issue is more exactly a question regarding not Tunisia but the Italians residing in Tunisia... This problem is not insoluble. The Italians residing in Tunisia once friendly relations between Italy and France are restored back to the normal, ought easily to take French citizenship papers, or retain double allegiance. This is, according to the writer, a practical solution of the longstanding problem to be supplemented by a policy of "open door" in Tunisia Protectorate.

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 589

January 15,1945.
1600 h.

STUDENTS CALL FOR ALLIANCE. RED TIES AND BLACK EYES.

The promotion of Italy from the status of co-belligerant to that of Ally and the publication of Armistice clauses were asked for in a tumultuous meeting of Rome University students this morning. The meeting was promoted to discuss yesterday's call up of 15 classes. The students gathered in the Piazza della Minerva in the "Città degli Studi".

While the meeting was going on a group of other students and young men, wearing red ties and Communist badges, organised a counter demonstration with the slogan: "Fight without discussing!" Some clashes ensued and red noses and black eyes were displayed besides the red ties.

After this preliminary and lively exchange of opinions the meeting went on in a fairly sedate way.

At 1 p.m. the students were still debating the call-up and Italy's international position.

EINAUDI TAKES OVER POST OF GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ITALY.

The new Governor of the Bank of Italy, Prof. Luigi Einaudi, took officially over his post this morning during a ceremony to which P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi and Commodore Ellery Stone attended.

The Ministers Marcello Soleri-Treasury, Antonio Pesenti-Finance, Giovanni Gronchi-Industry, Commerce and Labour, Fausto Gullo-Agriculture, Mauccio Ruini-Public Works and President of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, and their Undersecretaries were also present together with high officials of the A.C.

"All the efforts of the Treasury and of the Bank of Italy" declared Treasury Minister Soleri, "must be aimed at the recovery

2983

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788 Cable

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2983

"All the efforts of the Treasury and of the Bank of Italy" declared Treasury Minister Soleri, "must be aimed at the recovery of our currency; we must give back to the lira a reserve, guarantees, stability and purchasing power. We must therefore face the central problem of Italian economy. The situation of circulation, of the public debt, of the budget do not allow any easy optimism but do not justify a hopeless pessimism."

The Minister then explained how Italy must gradually come back to free-trade, to exchanges with other Countries in an economic solidarity aimed at stabilising the values of different currencies and at rebuilding war shattered economies through the institutions planned at Dumbarton Oaks.

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"Italy is an element of order and work" went on Soleri. "Our fundamental resource is work, a wealth which cannot be destroyed and which is born anew every day. With work Italy intends to become again an important element in the international economic cooperation, with the help of the United Nations. The new heads of the Bank of Italy have never thought that Italy's fate can be entrusted to an economic nationalism. The Bank of Italy wants to be an effective member of the international collaboration." (Cheers)

Prof. Luigi Einaudi said that the collaboration between the Treasury and the Bank of Italy must have the supreme aim of preventing inflation. "The emission of countless bank-notes", he said, "is the most harsh and unfair form of taxation. The taxpayer will be hit, and hit hard, especially in the higher grades of wealth. But he will pay readily if he will notice a revival in the confidence for the lira. The help of credit will not be lacking to those who deserve it. Everything will be given without any limitation a priori for the reconstruction of national economy, and in this work the Bank of Italy will have the cooperation of the issuing institutes of the co-belligerant and neutral countries, among which she does not take last place even today."

"We cannot live without the help of others," he said, "and for their part, other countries cannot give us anything if they are not willing to receive that which we can give to them. We declare ourselves to be ready to accept the principles written in the two great banking and monetary charters approved in the international conferences accross the Atlantic, and we will not be charged with pride, if we affirm that the accepting of these principles correspond to the oldest and glorious traditions of the Bank of Italy."

When the applause of Gen. Einaudi ceased, the Director General, Niccolò Introna, spoke briefly. After expressing his thanks to the Head of the Government and the Ministers and Undersecretaries present and to the Allied representatives, he praised Prof. Einaudi, mentioning him together with Bonaldo Stringher; and said how all the employees had responded even in most difficult times. He recalled what Roosevelt and Churchill said in the past about the resurgence of our Country, and finished by hoping this would soon come about by means of the help of the United Nations for the new Italian Economy.

2982

THE POPE CAN DO NOTHING TO SAVE FREISBURG.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763016

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2382

THE POPE CAN DO NOTHING TO SAVE PRESBURG.

It has been published abroad that the Minister of Slovakia to the Holy See, Karl Sidor, has asked the Pope to intervene to save Presburg from the horrors of war. This news is authoritatively denied, and it is pointed out that as it was not possible to prevent Budapest from being a centre of conflict, still less will it be possible to save Presburg. Apart from this however the war has not yet approached the historical Slovak Capital.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789046

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BULLETIN N° 588 JANUARY.15.1945
1300 hrs.

SICILIAN ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS TO BE LOCALLY STUDIED BY MINISTER GRONCHI.

Giovanni Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and Labor UnderSecretary Enrico Paresce, will confer with Sicilian authorities about the economical and social problems of the Island.

Gronchi, who is presently in Reggio Calabria, will proceed to Palermo, where he will also attend the Citrus Fruits Growers Congress.

Paresce will join him, but will also stop at Messina, where he intends to study the needs of harbour workers in view of the hoped-for revival of the maritime traffic.

Other political personages who will puricipate to the Palermo Congress are Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Bernardo Mattarella, Education UnderSecretary and Giuseppe Montalbano, Merchant Marine Undersecretary. They will depart in airplane to-morrow morning from Rome, together with Paresce, who, as the other three, is a Sicilian.

80,000 ROMAN FAMILIES COULD BE HOUSED IN THE OUTSKIRTS WITHIN ONE YEAR.

With the aim of decongestioning the center of Rome, which is overcrowded, the provincial Labor Office has sponsored a plan for the settlement of nearly 80,000 families, namely over 300,000 persons, in the outskirts of the city, within a radius of 10 kilometres from the ancient walls.

The plan is based upon the assumption that the housing problem should be solved in Rome in an "horizontal" rather than in "vertical" lines; in other words, the

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

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The plan is based upon the assumption that the housing problem should be solved in Rome in an "horizontal" rather than in "vertical" line; in other words, the construction of tall edifices or the elevation of the old ones should be avoided. The plan contemplates the construction of small edifices each surrounded by a garden. These new houses for one single or for a few families each, should be built with materials easily found in the environs of the city, mostly with square stones which would require only a small quantity of mortar.

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The provincial Labor office appealed to all those who are interested in the carrying out of that plan to co-operate for solving the various problems connected with it. According to Labor officials, the plan could be carried out within one year.

"ONLY THROUGH SACRIFICES ITALY CAN REVIVE"
SAYS WAR UNDERSECRETARY PALERMO.

"The Italian people must realize that they can only acquire a real national consciousness, which up to the present has been lacking, through sacrifice, and then Italy will be able to rise again", Mario Palermo, Under-Secretary of State for War declared to "SI".

"The heroic struggle being carried out by our partisans and the enthusiasm which guides the Italian units forming the new Army, show that the people understand that the soldiers' task in this war, which is not one of theft, or conquest, but a war of liberation, is a most noble one."

The political parties have started an intensive propaganda for the constitution of an Italian Army. The UnderSecretary for War Palermo considers the propaganda by the parties to be serious and efficacious. The War Ministry believes the action by the partisans may contribute to the creation of the necessary atmosphere for the Italian people to participate in the war effort for the liberation of the Country, with renewed force. As far as he is concerned the War Ministry is doing the impossible to assure the soldiers of indispensable help.

"During a recent Council of Ministers a measure was passed which provides for better food for combatants and an increase in the family allowance." Mario Palermo continued saying that " a demobilization policy is being worked out. In every Italian city a "soldiers house" has been created, where the soldier can find spiritual and material comfort, in a different atmosphere from that of the barracks. A rest house has been set up in Rome for these soldiers on leave.

The "Rest House" is situated near Piazza Euclide.

2380

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The "Rest House" is situated near Piazza Euclide. In a large 7 floor building all the arrangements have been made to lodge 500 combatants. The hygienic services have been placed on the ground floor, the first floor is given to reading rooms, the second floor to dining rooms, and the others to bedrooms.

Italy must be reborn and her saviour is entrusted

2980

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to her best sons. Only by an intensification of the war effort will the Country be able to take its rightful place in the world. The movement called for by the political parties, for the creation of an Italian Army, demonstrates the faith of the people in the rebirth of Italy.

"The Allies", Mario Palermo concluded - "will not be able to let go unrecognized at the peace table, the efforts and sacrifices that Italy has made at their side".

In the document signed at Quebec it was decided that the Armistice terms will be modified in proportion to the contribution to the war made by Italy. From the eight of September 1943, Italy's participation in the Allied war has been continually increasing. The Italians have faith that the blood shed by them will not be in vain.

CARABINEER OFFICERS "EPURATED" INCLUDING STARACE'S TURF AID.

Seven Lieutenant Colonels, five Majors, seven Captains and three non-commissioned officers of the Carabineers Corps have been to-day temporarily suspended from the service, upon request of the Epuration High Commissioner.

Among the "epurated", is Major Ottavio Giorgi Montfort, well known in the international horse-racing circles as winner of several competitions at Vienna, Gotha, Aix-la-Chapelle and Luzern. During the turf rage of Achille Starace, then Secretary General of Fascist Party, Montfort was member of the Italian team that raced against Germans and Hungarians, for the conquest of "Mussolini Cup". 2979

Leopoldo Conforti, General Attorney of the Supreme Court, and Prof. Francesco D'Alessio of the Naples University, have been also suspended from their offices.

THE DIRECTORATE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The National Council of the Democratic Party

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

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THE DIRECTORATE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The National Council of the Democratic Party will meet this evening to appoint the new temporary Directorate, which will remain in office until the Party's Congress will elect the new one.

The Directorate will include 13 members, including the political Secretary of the Party.

The Democrats' Congress will be held in Naples, probably next March.

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APPELIUS COMPLAINS OF HIS H ADACHE WHEN POLICE PHYS CI'N VISITS HIM.

Mario Appelius, the Fascist ace of radio propaganda complained of his persistent headache, which is a sickness that can not be verified with fuel certainty - when at 11 o' clock this morning he was visited by an Army physician, whom the police has charged to ascertain whether the patient should remain in the Policlinico Hospital or be transferred to Regina Coeli prison infirmary.

The Army physician who wore civi ian suit, was accompanied by Prof. Marcello Perez, Director of the Surgical Pathology Clinic, where Appelius w s brought early in November, and by a nurse.

Appelius was sitting on his bed and wore blue pijams. His attitude was somewhat defiant. He was in that moment smoking one of his numerous daily cigarettes. On a chair there were piled many newspapers.

The medical visit lasted but ten minutes. Appelius complained of his heavy and persistent headache.

The police physician's decision is not known so far.

It is learned that Appelius succeeded recently in having his Spanish 23 years old mistress be allowed to sleep in his room; but during the past few days she did not avail herself of such permission because, it seems, of the illness of one of her children.

NEW AMERICAN MOTOR TRUCKS FOR THE POPE. 2978

About thirty new motor trucks recently arrived from the United States were blessed yesterday by Father Forti, parish priest of the Vatican City. The ceremony, held at the Vatican Garage, was attended by Cardinal Nicola Canali, President of the Papal Committee for the Administration of Vatican City.

PAPAL AUDIENCES

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

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PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope granted this morning private audiences to Cardinals Giuseppe Pizzardo and Francesco Marmaggi and to Archbishop Giuseppe Migone, His secret almoner.

Pius XII also granted private audiences to Brigadier General Winslow C. Morse, Colonel W. Keese and Major A.J. Dierkes, of the U S. Army.

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THE NEW CHIEF DE CABINET OF FOREIGN MINISTER.

The new Chef de Cabinet of Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi is Marquis Pasquale Diana, Plenipotentiary Minister.

Pasquale Diana, member of a Neapolitan family, entered the diplomatic career in 1920 and had several posts abroad, including those of Councillor in the Berlin Embassy and of Plenipotentiary Minister at Copenaghen and the Hague.

When last June the Foreign Office was reorganized in Rome, Marquis Diana was appointed head of the Ceremonial Office.

As it is known, presently at the Foreign Office the Chef de Cabinet is the head of the personal office of the Minister. Marquis Diana's staff consists of two officials who are acting as Secretaries.

VENEZUELA MINISTER TO HOLY SEE DIED LAST NIGHT.

After prolonged illness died last night Doctor Giorgio Cesas Briceno, Venezuelan Minister to the Holy See. The Pope had sent to him a special Apostolic benediction.

Briceno, who was only 50 years old, was previously Venezuelan Minister to Rome.

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N°587 January 14,1945
(Single Sunday Issue) 1300 h.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The Socialist Party issues a statement stressing the point of unity of action with the Communist Party for implementing Democracy in Italy.

AVANTI, Socialist.

Unità has a caption reading: "The Italian people claim the right for constituting a great Italian Army to fight alongside of the glorious Armies of the United Nations".

UNITA', Communist.

Terrible plight of the homeless in the suburbs of Rome.

UNITA', Communist.

Foreign currency traffickeers arrested in the "little black market" of piazza Colonna in Rome. 10.000 dollars, 100.000 French francs, 100 gold sovereigns seized.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Unconditional surrending policy criticized.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

The workers of the "Terni" factories called in to take part in the management of the big industrial concern.

AVANTI, Socialist.

Franco-Italian negotiations hitch.

IL TEMPO, Indipendent.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

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SOCIALIST URGE BIGGER WAR EFFORT AND SPEEDIER DEMOCRATIZATION
TEAMING UP WITH THE COMMUNISTS.

The Executive of the Socialist Party in a statement issued yesterday and reported in its full text by AVANTI reiterates the demand for a great Italian Army but affirms that military and civil mobilization cannot be successful without proceeding previously to complete democratization of the Army and the Public Administration and securing from the Allies the recognition of the international position of Italy.

The Executive gives its full support to the proposals set forth by all parties for convening in Rome a General Assembly of the local Committees of Liberation to the effect of drawing up a definite plan for the reconstruction of the country and the intensification of the war effort against Nazi-Fascism.

The Executive rejects all political projects designed to form a centrist block and stands for a democratic policy aimed at the scope to gather around the working classes all progressive forces, to win the war and to rebuild the state on a republican basis by means of a Constituent Assembly.

This policy has its foundation on the pact for unity of action between the Socialist and the Communist parties. "The Unity Pact is not a provisional but a permanent policy aiming at the reconstruction of the unity of the working classes in the national as well in the international fields."

The Executive proposes that the Socialist and communists team up in the coming local elections and work out such electoral combinations as circumstances call for. The Executive looks forward to the first Congress of the General Confederation of Labour in Naples as to a vigorous assertion of the maturity of the workers' organizations.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER CRITICIZED BY THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS.

"IL POPOLO" reminds its readers that to-day happens to be the second anniversary of the Casablanca Conference, during which the "global strategy" of the Allies was established. But the Conference will remain in history first of all as the Conference of Unconditional Surrender.

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This Allied claim definitely underlined in fact the difference between the ideologies of two political worlds: the world of freedom and democracy and those of slavery and totalitarianism.

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Besides, the claim of unconditional surrender emphasized the Allied decision to exclude every possible compromise with the enemy, and expressed their belief in a complete victory.

But unfortunately it did not only have these so to say "positive" characteristics, because it also contains some negative items which can be summarized as follows:

The claim of "unconditional surrender" does not encourage the patriots in the enslaved countries, who gallantly fight against the tyranny and are ready to help with all means at their disposal the victorious Allied Armies. They cannot realize now what will be their position in front of the Allies after the surrender of their countries to the Allies, and are rightly afraid that they will be obliged to share the responsibility with those who actually fought against the Allies.

Everybody can notice the consequences of the unconditional surrender on September 8th of a non-Fascist Italy. First of all it provoked the complete breakdown of the Italian Army. It had, besides, a negative influence in respect of an eventual internal rebellion in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungaria, Cecoslovachia, and even in Germany. We must also remind that the principle of unconditional surrender was not applied in the armistice concluded between Russia, Finland, Romania and Bulgaria. This fact surely does not render more easy the prospect of an unitarian organization of post-war Europe.

NATIONAL UNITY v. "POPULAR FRONT".

Communists restate their stand for a policy of "national unity", versus a policy of "popular front". In this regard UNITA', paper of the Communist Party, takes exception to the arguing of those who advocate a popular front, on the ground that the Italian war is essentially a civil war waged on well specified social groups and reactionary forces. The two aspects of the Italian war, viz. the defence of the national soil and the eradication of Fascism, cannot be separated and set against... The two aspects are closely interwoven... represent a single thing in the national as well in the international field. The Italian independence is threatened by the Germans. The national soil is trodded down by Hitler's gangs... It is a national necessity to drive out the German invaders. It is a national necessity to exterminate the Fascist traitors that placed themselves at the service of the enemy. It is a national necessity to destroy all residues of Fascist imperialism.

"A policy of national unity is called to fulfill not only one but all these obligations... and we call on all political

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"A policy of national unity is called to fulfill not only one but all these obligations... and we call on all political forces which are consistently democratic and antifascist, to

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disCharge their obligations and to accept all consequences therefrom. We do not see other course leading up to a true renewal and rebirth of our nation."

BUROCRATISTS' DUMBNESS BLAMED.

"Big posters announced yesterday in Rome that the 1914--1924 classes are called to the colours." observes AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party. This call is not a military event alone, the paper adds. It is a political event too. This is especially true in Italy of 1945, after ten years of war and a moral and material catastrophe which is something comparable to an earthquake. We badly need to galvanize, animate, revitalize the public spirit. We need a new Army with a new life in it. Citizens are called to realize that something is changed in their country which once more calls them up to arms. But the burocratists of the War Ministry seem to have disregarded such things. To them the political, social, and moral problems harassing the Italian people appear non-existent at all. They are going through their work as if they were living in the Italy of some ten years ago.

"They have taken the old forms and have filled them up in the old way with the old regulations. Everything is, therefore, dull, blank, dry, as it was in remote times. Not a single word appealing to the patriotism of the citizens. The Jewish race is still referred to in especial black letters. The relatives of the reservists are given the promise of a subsidy which amount is fixed by a Decree dating as far back as 1939. In the face of such a sillyness we wonder whether is does not imply sabotage intentions."

ADA NEGRI
Obituary.

Ada Negri, Italian poetess of international fame, whose death is announced from Milan, was born at Lodi on February 3rd 1870. She published her first book of poems under the title "Fatalità" (Fatality) in 1892 which won her a Lit.D. at honoured and the chair of Italian literature in Normal School. In 1896 Ada Negri was awarded the literary price Ciannino Milli of Florence. In 1895 she published her second volume of poetry "Tempesta" (The Storm). In the same year she married an indu=

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

vent time, the paper adds. It is a political event too. This is especially true in Italy of 1935, after ten years of war and a moral and material catastrophe which is something comparable to an earthquake. We badly need to galvanize, animate, revitalize the public spirit. We need a new army with a new life in it. Citizens are called to realize that something is changed in their country which once more calls them up to arms. But the bureaucratists of the War Ministry seem to have disregarded such things. To them the political, social, and moral problems harassing the Italian people appear non-existant at all. They are going through their work as if they were living in the Italy of some ten years ago.

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ries "Le Solitarie" appeared in 1917, followed by "Orazioni", and "Stella Matutina", which is an authobiographical novel and one of her best sellers. Ada Negri was awarded the Mussolini Prize of the Italian Academy in 1931 for her poetry. In 1931 and 1939 Ada Negri published other volumes of poetry under the title "Il Dono", which warned the Florence Prize. Her last book is "Erba sul Sagrato" (Grass on the Churchyard), a collection of prose.

Before Fascism Ada Negri was a socialist and her first books were inspired with a passionate faith in democratic ideals and human progress, which won her international popularity in Italy and abroad.

THE ROMAN NOBILITY ADDRESSED BY PIUS XII IN THE TRADITIONAL NEW YEAR AUDIENCE.

Pius XII received this morning in special audience the Roman Nobility for the traditional ceremony of presentation of New Year greetings to His Holiness. Prince Marcantonio Colonna, Prince Attending to the Throne, read an address, in which he emphasized the exceptional significance of the audience occurring this year after the liberation of Rome that, after being invested by the war, came out save from its destructions. Prince Colonna went on extolling the humanitarian work the Pope is carrying on amidst the horrors of war and renewed the pledge of the Roman Nobility to intensify its efforts in view of the successful prosecution of the Charities Crusade proclaimed by the Holy Father.

Pius XII replied to the devout homages recalling that the traditional audience to the Roman Nobility occurs once more amidst convulsions and anxieties afflicting humanity. The rebuilding work to be met by us, is far more vast and complex this time. The entire world has to be rebuilt. The moral, intellectual and international order is to be set in motion again. True peace can be achieved only by making society rest in Christ. The reconstruction cannot be attained by going back to the past. The politician, the worker, the diplomat, the writer, the soldier, the priest have all their own mission to fulfill in the social field. Even the Nobility has its own mission, which is also a social duty. This is especially true in Rome, the [centre] of faith and civilisation, where nothing would be more

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759024

"Erba sul sagrato" (Grass on the Churchyard), a collection of proses.

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Pius XII concluded the Allocution exhorting all to perform their duty with faith and love in this hour of hatred and discord.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 773005

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BULLETIN No 586

January 13,1945
2000 h..

INTENSIFICATION OF ITALIAN WAR EFFORT.

The intensification of Italy's contribution to the war is the dominating Italian problem. The Government and the political Parties are trying to overcome the psychological condition that has come about in the Country, and to create the conditions for a greater participation in the war against the Nazi-Fascists. After the Communist proposal for the creation of an Italian Army the Italian Democratic Party has invited all the other Parties to examine in a spirit of greater realism, the problem of the participation in the war and to carry out propaganda among the Italians.

"Being co-belligerant" Giovanni Engely, member of the Executive of the Italian Democratic Party said to "SI", "means fighting side by side. It is time for the Italians to realise the necessity of making every effort possible to furnish every possible help to the Allies."

Without doubt the enthusiasm that reigned from Rome Northwards at the time of the liberation, has subsided in more than one region because of the Partisans were not enlisted in the ranks of the Army, the disarming of the Partisan Units, and by realisation of the incapacity of the Government to exploit for the good of the Country the warlike impulse which animated the men on being freed from the Nazi terror.

Reasoning gradually took the place of enthusiasm. The man in the street asked himself why he should fight , if Italy was not permitted to know the Armistice conditions, if the future of the Country was uncertain, if it was contemplated to mutilate her frontiers, and if the honour to fight in organised units with their own Command was not given to her soldiers.

This reasoning was obvious but inevitable.
The ordinary man would have been very pleased if cobelligerancy had developed into alliance, and did not ask himself whether it was necessary to show the will to make the efforts necessary for Italy's international relations to be able to be changed. Perhaps too little has been done to make things clear to the man in the street. Perhaps the Government did not feel itself to be in a position to carry out propaganda in favour of voluntary movement, before having obtained the hope of being

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The intensified Party propaganda, the calling to the colours of ten classes, are now interpreted as a sign of the possibility that Italy may, through a more intense participation in the war may have the Armistice conditions modified.

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EMPLOYEES' PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AN ITALIAN STEEL PLANT

For the first time in Italy, employees are going to particip te to the management of a big indudtrial concern.

A Committee, including three workmen, one clerical employee and a chief technician, will be elected in the next few days by the employees of the "Terni Company", which operates steel plants at Terni.

An agreement for such a new form of collaboration between employers and employees has been reached in Rome to-day.

"6400 KM.OF RAILWAY LINES SET GOING AGAIN" - CERABONA

6400 kilometres of railway lines have been repaired and set going in Liberated Italy, informed SI to-day in an exclusive interview Transport Minister Francesco Cerabona. Thus 85 per cent of the southern railway net is functioning again. On the remaining 15 per cent repair work is going on speedily.

Up to January 1st there were in Liberated Italy 767 steam engines, 86 electric engines, 270 luggage-cars, 444 passenger carriages and 25.215 freight-cars in working conditions.

Most of them were found greatly damaged by war operations or by German sabotage and have been repaired in 62 repair-shps reconditioned by the Ministry.

As for the ENAC (the new planned transport office which will pool all italian trucks) Cerabona revealed that the Allies promised 1.700.000 liters of gasoline and 1.200.000 litres of naphta a month. The figures comprise the consumption of public utility services. Sicily and Sardinia are excluded.

Experts reckon that Italy would need at least five millions litres of fuel a month for an economical recovery and nine millions if public services should again become normal.

The problem is always according to experts contrary to the plan of nationalizing transports, if the ENAC will succeed in substituting efficiently private initiative and if tyres and spare parts can be supplied by the Allied in sufficient quantity to prevent 10 per cent of the 10.000 italian trucks to fall off the road every month.

Cerabona also revealed that workers-men have set up groups of

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Cerbona also revealed that raylway-men have set up groups voluntary workers all over Italy who, in their spare time, devote to repair the railway lines. Thus the Ciampino-Frascati and Viterbo-Attigliano sections have been completely repaired by the volunteers. Also clerks from the offices take part in the work.

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TOTAL 59

FILMED

CLASSIFICATION

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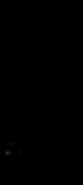
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THIS FOLDER
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FROM JAN 45
TO
CATALOGUE.

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