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Information - Vol 5
Jan. 1945

Vol. 5 1/2

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

BULLETIN Nº 585 January 13,1945.
1600 h.

GASPAROTTO NEW AIR MINISTER.

Luigi Gasparotto has been appointed Air Minister in the place of Carlo Scialoja.

Gasparotto was born in Sacile (province of Udine) June 1, 1873. His father was a patriot, jailed by Austrians on charge of conspiracy, and participated to three Garibaldine campaigns. Luigi was a primary school teacher before becoming one of the prominent barristers at Milan. As a candidate of the Radical Party he was elected Deputy in 1913. At the outbreak of the first world war he joined the armed forces at the battle front and deserved a bravery medal. He was also wounded. His war memoirs were published in two volumes. He was re-elected Deputy in 1919 and became leader of the Chamber's ex-combatants group; he then vainly suggested to the Chamber of Deputies that the victorious Army march under the triumphal arches of ancient Rome.

In 1921 Gasparotto was elected Deputy for the third time and joined the Social Democratic Party. As War Minister of the first Bonomi Cabinet he fostered the celebration of the Unknown Soldier; was elected again Deputy in 1924, but soon he abandoned active political life. After the Armistice he fled to Switzerland and came back to Italy in a plane when the Bonomi Cabinet crisis,last December, was approaching solution.

STATE BONDS RISING IN ROME STOCK EXCHANGE. 3353

State bonds oscillated, to an extent unprecedented since two months, in Rome Stock Exchange this morning and closed on a very high level.

The Buoni del Tesoro 5%, which yesterday on closing were value 93,50, dropped this morning on opening to 92,50 but quickly rose again up to 94.

The Buoni del Tesoro 4%, offered at 86,50 on opening, skyrocketed and then subsided at 87,60.

The Rendita 3,50% maintained an even course opening at 85 and closing at 85,25.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 768015

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The Rendita 5% closed yesterday at 93,80 and at the end of this morning buying and selling was valued 95,25.

The initial drop of this morning's opening seems to have been caused by rumours about the emission of a new State loan with a very low interest. The rumours, however, did not eventually find much credit as the final rise of all the bonds demonstrated.

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"STRIKE HIGH AND BE LENIENT TO INFERIORS" SAYS GRIECO TAKING SCOCCIMARRO'S POST.

Communist Mauro Scoccimarro, who was made Minister for Occupied Territory in the present Bonomi Government, handed over his post of Adjunct High Commissioner for Epuration to Communist Ruggero Grieco. The ceremony took place this morning at the Viminale Palace.

"The epuration" declared Scoccimarro in a brief address to his successor, "has been characterised by absolute justice. This is proved by the fact that from high quarters we have been charged of excessive strenness and from below of excessive indulgence."

After having drawn the budget of four months' activity, which has gained the approval of the Government, Scoccimarro criticised the press. The press, he said, has created difficulties by putting particular interests before the general one. Often the very people who were awaiting to be purged were allowed to write on the newspapers.

He went on saying that often the epuration officials have been submitted to pressure from the part of interested people. "Ruggiero Grieco is a man of whom we can be sure that he will never allow the epuration to be diverted from its moralising task."

Scoccimarro then denied that the epuration has been carried out with a Party spirit, that "blacklists" have been prepared to eliminate whole classes from the public life.

"We are able to publish documents which would deny all that has been said against the epuration work."

He concluded saying that much remains to be done especially in the Provinces, that the Government is fully backing the epuraters, and that Grieco will see that particular interests do not overpower the general interest of the Country.

Ruggiero Grieco answered recalling that Scoccimarro's work has been generally praised and that P.M.Bonomi has expressed to Scoccimarro in a letter his praise.

"We are going to strike the high-ups and be lenient towards the inferiors" Grieco went on. "There are of course still 'grey' strata which will have to demonstrate with facts that they in-

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"We are going to strike the high-ups and be lenient towards the inferiors" Grieco went on. "There are of course still 'grey' strata which will have to demonstrate with facts that they intend to collaborate to the creation of Democratic Italy and to oppose a revival of Fascism. In the provinces we are behind schedule with our work. We will concentrate our activity in this field in the next days. But we do not want to spread fear among the less responsibles. For 21 years the Italian people lived in fear and we do not want to frighten our people but only to mete out justice."

Grieco concluded insisting on the importance of purging the provinces where there are infected nucleuses which menace to provoke civil war.

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HOW MGR. O'FLAHERTY ESCAPED ARREST BY SS.

It was revealed only today that Mgr. Hugh O'Flaherty escaped arrest during the Nazi occupation disguising himself as a coal-man.

In the last period of the Nazi occupation of Rome, the SS were particularly active against and suspicious of the clergy whom they suspected of espionage and of giving assistance to Allied prisoners of war who were hiding in great numbers in the City of Rome and received help from various quarters, but above all, indirectly from the British Legation to the Holy See.

Among those particularly watched by the SS was Mgr.Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish, "Scrittore" of the Holy Office Congregation. In fact, at a certain moment, his arrest had been decided on.

One afternoon Mgr. O'Flaherty left the Holy Office Palace where he also lived, and passed through a small road of the centre of Rome to visit some friends. The SS followed him and decided to arrest him when he left the house, and therefore the two German policemen placed themselves on guard at the small door of the house.

Mgr.O'Flaherty was at once warned of this and the plan was devised to save him from the Germans. A worn out suit of clothes of a workman were found for him; when he had put this on he was led to the cellar and his face was blackened with coal. Then a sack of coal was placed on his shoulders. In this way the disguised Irish prelate walked out of the front door while the two German policemen drew aside to let him pass.

After more than an hour had elapsed the SS tired of waiting decided to go up to the family so as to arrest the prelate without further delay. But what was their indignation when they were told that Mgr. O'Flaherty, after having greeted the family had gone away. After a careful search of all the building, the German policemen realised they had been deceived and made fools of.

NEW VATICAN COINS NOT BEING CIRCULATED.

3351

The Vatican coins, of the 1942 mint, are ready, but will not be placed in circulation so as to avoid speculation. They will instead be sold at 200 lire the series which includes: two silver coins of ten and five lire respectively with a bust of Pius XII and a figure representing Charity; four bronzital coins of two lire, one lire, 50 cents and 20 cents with [illegible]

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

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NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS. The audiences for the presentation of the New Year wishes to the Pope will end tomorrow with the solemn one which Pius XII will grant to the Roman aristocracy. The address which the Pope will make to the Roman nobility has always had a special importance.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 584 JANUARY, 13.194.
1300hrs.

A DEADLOCK IN FRANCO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS?
(by our Diplomatic correspondent)

Rumours are being heard in usually well informed circles, according to which the negotiations between France and Italy, which should have led to the hoped-for resumption of Diplomatic relations, are now in a dead alley. It will be remembered that two weeks ago a French semi-official communiqué, in reply to a statement by the Chief of the Italian Press Office, hinted that "new elements" of a territorial nature had come up to the front of the negotiations. The communiqué was reproduced only by the Communist paper L'UNITA'; it aroused nevertheless a large measure of concern in all political circles.

It is now affirmed that some territorial claims have been ventilated by French responsible organs. The Italian Government, who have already formally dismissed all former Fascist territorial claims towards France, are said to be very reluctant to engage themselves in the treacherous way of admitting, even for the purpose of discussion, any kind of claim on the part of France on the Italian metropolitan or colonial territory. France's stiffening of attitude might be related to the recent Franco-Soviet Pact which has undoubtedly strenghtened her international position.

FIRST AID TO ITALY AND THE MATTIOLI MISSION.

Will the Italian Commercial mission to Washington, headed by Signor Mattioli, manager of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, be charged to present to the U.S.A. Government the requests for first-aid supplies to Italy? Yes and no. The lists of requests, the main points of which have been made public by the Italian Press, will be handed over to the Allied

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Contrary to reports which have appeared on the Italian press, the Italian Mission to Washington cannot be said to have obtained wholly negative results. It has not (it was

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stated from authoritative source) with the utmost good will and sympathy on the part of American authorities : which is a comforting element in itself, in view of the fact that it was the first time, after the war broke out, that an Italian official Delegation got in touch with responsible people in Washington. Good-will and sympathy cannot however be transformed in wheat and machinery unless the shipping facilities are as much abundant. It is learned that Signor Bonomi has recently proposed, as an alternative measure, the use of the dollar-credits, which were opened to Italy for the amount of allire spent by the American troops, as a partial guarantee of Italian banknotes ciculation. Though it would certainly be preferable to get supplies for famine-stricken Italy, that would do much to restore in the Italian public a better confidence in the lira. The ghost of inflation, is hanuting more and more Italian minds; and anything which might help in dispelling it would be a blessing to everybody.

ITALIAN JEWS RETURN TO ARMY.

The Italian Jews, whom the Fascist Regime had ostracised from the Army, are now recalled to the arms, according to a War Ministry "manifesto" that has been posted this morning in the streets of Rome.

All the able-bodies non-commissioned officers, corporals and privates born between January 1,1914, and April 30, 1924, are called to the arms for mobilization. They must present themselves between the 20th and the 31th of the current month.

The order of mobilization includes the Italian citizens of Jewish race born in the years from 1914 to 1919.

FIRST OFFICIAL RECEPTION BY U.S. AMBASSADOR KICK.

3349

For the first time after the presentation of His credentials, the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. Alexander Kick, offered yesterday afternoon a reception in his Private residence at Barberini Palace.

As customary in the first receptions, the party

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As customary in the first receptions, the party included the Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi, who was accompanied by UnderSecretaries Ernesto Reale and Eugenio Anrelli and by high offcials ofthe Foreign Office.

Among the guests were also the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Mons. Francesco Borgongini Duca, Papal Nuncio to Rome, and the Ambassadors and Ministers with their respective suites.

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INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.
THE PAPER-MILLS.

The shortage of paper in Italy is one of the most noticeable aspects of the industrial crisis caused by the war.

Besides the fact that the largest and better equipped paper-mills are located in the Northern Provinces, it must be remarked that the plants existing in Liberated territory are aprtly desfroyed, or seriously damaged in consequence of war operations, while several of them were destroyed or pillaged by Germans. The few paper-mills that are presently in operation are unable to meet the requirement of the consumption not only because of their limited output but also for the extreme scarcity of raw materials, like cellulose, wood- pulp, rags, coal etc.

The Italian paper industry, whose foundation goes back to nearly seven centuries ago, when the famous mills of Fabriano began their unceased activity, had reached a considerable degree of importance and of perfection during the past few decades, despite the fact that such industry became even more depending form foreign country for the supply of raw material in consequence of the changes and improvements in the production technique.

The Italian paper-mill output in 1938 was 4,789,000 quintals compared with 3,500,000 quintals in 1931. Paper importation in 1938 amounted to 24,800, while the exportation totalled 26,500 quintals, compared with 270,000 and 170,000 quintals, respectively, in 1931. Over 32,000 workmen were employed in the Italian paper-mills just before the outbreak of the present war.

The latest available statistics show that in 1941 the paper-mills, paper-box and bag factories, wall-paper plants, etc. amounted to 1992 (as compared to 863 in 1931), of which 1248 in Northern Italy, 455 in Central provinces, 24 in Southern territory and 48 in the Islands, employing 52,968 persons.

It must be pointed out that Italy's paper industry is self sufficient as far as the production of fine paper is concerned (cigarette paper, wove paper, special card-board for condensers, etc), for which domestic raw materials are employed. But for the bulk of the production foreign materials are indispensable, especially cellulose and wood pulp; whose import amounted to 1,700,000 quintals in 1931 and to 1,180,000 quintals in 1938.

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This remarkable decrease of imports, despite the increased output, was due to the creation of national cellulose plants, which were 6 in 1938 and 8 in the following year, and to the activity of 33 wood-pulp plants, whose total output reached 1,146,000 quintals. The raw material for the production of cellulose was mostly wheat and rice straw. Part of the output was required by the rayon industry.

Lumber for the production of wood-pulp was mostly imported from Austria, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Norway, Jugoslavia and Canada.

The revival of Italian paper industry is a problem that concerns the whole of the economic activity of the Country; above all, the solution of the problem is dependent mostly from the resumption of the land transportation system as well as of the shipping trade. There is also the question of the fuel, of the electric power and of the repair of damaged machinery. It is not known as far as the German destruction and pillage in Northern Industrial districts are gone; so it is not possible so far to estimate the requirements of the most important plants for resuming their activity. But is obvious that the revival of the Italian paper industry, and the whole framework of national reconstruction, is dependent in the initial phase upon the possibility of Allied assistance, as far as the supply of foreign machinery and raw material is concerned.

GOLD POUNDS PRICE SOARED TO 7325 LIRE IN THE CURRENCY BLACK MARKET.

A new upward trend has been noticed since yesterday in the currency Black Market in Rome. The price of gold Sovereign has surpassed the level of 7000 lire that had been reached some time ago. In fact yesterday and this morning the quotation overpassed 7325 lire.

Also the prices of Dollar and of Swiss franc soared to 323 and 112 lire, respectively.

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

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PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 583

JANUARY.13.1945
0900hrs

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Anticonscription disorders originated by inner moral and social causes with reaction factors prevailing in the homeland since it was cut off fromthe Italian political movements. Youth lacks confidence in the future and by refusing to be conscripted mean to protest against hard conditions for which the rising generations feel helpless and miserable.

IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

Further details on the grafting of Fascist bigwigs in Albania.

UNITA'. Communist.

On the truce commented. It solves basic problems only temporarily, Socialists say.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Nazi atrocities in Garfagnana described.

IL TEMPO. Independent.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, organ of the Liberal Party, turning again to the demand for a large Italian Army, asserts that it should be formed essentially by volunteers and the Allies should help the recruiting campaign by giving more definite indications on the future of the nation. "But whatever the attitude of the Allies is in this regard there is no doubt" the paper adds, that the patriots of the regions recently liberated would respond in large number to the call to arms for serving the cause of Italy and the Allies and reinforce by their presence in the ranks the desire to fight of the conscripts.

"The formation of a new great Italian Army is psycologically hampered by the general opinion that it would be too late. This is not true. Germany is not defeated as yet. We are still in time to fight against the common enemy. Furthermore there is a third war the

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"The formation of a new great Italian Army is psycologically hampered by the general opinion that it would be too late. This is not true. Germany is not defeated as yet. We are still in time to fight against the common enemy. Furthermore there is a third war theatre to which in our opinion are to be sent only volunteers. This is the Far East. When war operations are all concentrated in the Far East an Italian expeditionary force should join up the Armies of the United Nations in the fight against the common enemy."

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"GREECE DOES NOT FORFEIT ITS OBJECTIVES" SAYS THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST ORGAN.

AVANTI! (Socialist) commenting this morning the Athens truce writes:

"Popular, progressive, Republican Greece stop the firing, but does not forfeit its objectives. The antagonism remains, absolute and inconciliable, between the left forces and the right ones. It is but the presence of British forces of liberation and occupation that has imposed the compromise solution and the truce with the power of their number and of their arms and with the sentiments of solidarity of a people which since the first moment has been the ally of Greece. The truce is between the people and the soldiers of General Scobie, and not between the people and the highest Monarchical and capitalistic castes. These will disappear. Either through the Constituent Assembly or through the popular insurrection."

WHY HITLERIAN GERMANY RESISTS.

UNITA', Communist, writes that the explanation for continued German resistance is to be found in political motives, for which there are many reasons, and not in military ones.

"If the Allies were to lose their unity, which is the maximum guarantee of victory, conditions would arise for a negotiated peace, from which Nazism and Social reactionary elements which work towards this end; would have everything to gain."

The paper continues that it is not by chance, that these attempts by Hitler find a certain support, especially among the most reactionary elements in all countries, among those who in the past did all they could to agree with Hitler.

"These people have, in some countries, made themselves his slaves; at times being even openly treacherous, accepting any idea, except that of a popular Democratic movement, which might sweep away their privileges of cast or class." 2345

The paper continues that all these manoeuvres have, however, for the most part, failed.

"To justify the hopes that evidently had started to rise among the Fascists of all countries, and thus in libera-

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

promise solution and the truce with the power of their number and of their arms and with the sentiments of solidarity of a people which since the first moment has been the ally of Greece. The truce is between the people and the soldiers of General Scobie, and not between the people and the highest Monarchical and capitalistic castes. These will disappear. Either through the Constituent Assembly or through the popular insurrection."

WHY HITLERIAN GERMANY RESISTS.

UNITA', Communist, writes that the explanation for continued German resistance is to be found in political motives, for which there are many reasons, and not in military ones.

"If the allies were to lose their unity, which is the maximum guarantee of victory, conditions would arise for a negotiated peace, from which Nazism and Social reactionary elements which work towards this end, would have everything to gain."

The paper continues that it is not by chance, that these attempts by Hitler find a certain support, especially among the most reactionary elements in all countries, among those who in the past did all they could to agree with Hitler.

These people have, in some countries, made themselves his slaves, at times being even openly treacherous, accepting any idea, except that of a popular Democratic movement, which might sweep away their privileges of cast or class." 2945

The paper continues that all these manoeuvres however, for the most part, failed.

"To justify the hopes that evidently had started to rise among the Fascists of all countries, and thus in liberated Italy as well, a military victory of some importance was needed to support them. The German attacks, however, have been smashed; all they have done is to show to Democrats all over the world, with greater clarity, the necessity to put everything into the struggle to crush Nazi Germany quickly."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798544

SICILIAN YOUTH DISCOURAGED.

"Unfortunately the Sicilian youth is living in a post war atmosphere, and amidst the weariness, the misery, the vice typical of every post war time, "IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat, writes from Palermo.

"Furthermore the Sicilian youth has not gone through the same experiences of underground resistance to a foreign domination, as the youth of the Central and Northern Italy. This may explain why they refuse to be conscripted, and why barracks are stormed and the call up offices are set on fire. There are of course provoking elements at work, but there also inner motives that cannot be ignored. It is especially among the peasants that the Separatist influences are being exhorted mostly by the big landowners and the neo-Fascists."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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BULLETIN Nº 582 JANUARY 12,1945
2000 h.

COLD SPELL DOES NOT PREVENT PIUS XII FROM TAKING HIS DAILY STROLL IN VATICAN GARDENS.

Owing to the unusual cold spell of the last few days, Pius Xii authorised this morning the use of the heating system in the Vatican Palaces, where so far only a few electric stoves barely relieve the shivering officials working in very spacious rooms. Heating has been banned not befause there was any shortage of fuel, but because the Pope deemed convenient "to partake in some way to the sufferings of so many populations."

Heating had been permitted so far only in the Diplomats building, where Cardinal Granito; Dean of the Sacred College, was authorized to move from the very cold Sant'Ufficio Palace, in consideration of his advanced age.

Yesterday's showfall did not prevent Pius XII from taking his daily one hour stroll in the Vatican Gardens, from where he looked at the unusual view of snow blanketed Rome.

The Pope has imparted instructions for the intensification of the relief work in favour of war refugees.

PREVENTING MOTOR THEFTS IN VATICAN.

Following several thefts of motor cars inside the Vatican City, the vehicle entrance of the Arco delle Campane has been barred by means of a long sliding pole. All vehicles are thus compelled to halt and are permitted to proceed only after being inspected by the Papal Gendarmes.

JUSTICE MINISTER BRUISED IN CAR ACCIDENT.

Justice Minister Umberto Tupini, Christian Democrat, sustained slightly bruised on his face yesterday when a military truck crashed into his car. Tupini was returning to his

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JUSTICE MINISTER BRUISED IN CAR ACCIDENT.

Justice Minister Umberto Tupini, Christian Democrat, remained slightly bruised on his face yesterday when a military truck crashed into his car. Tupini was returning to his office from the University where he presided the opening session of examinations for the legal career.

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

ITALIAN ZIONISTS RE-ORGANISING.

Italian Zionist representatives met today in the library of the Rome Synagogue to reconstitute the Italian Zionist Federation, dispersed by Fascism in 1938. The meeting was presided by Carlo Alberto Viterbo, a solicitor, Chairman of the Rome Zionist organisation. The conference will continue to-morrow.

FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORS SYNDICATE.

The Italian Assembly of Italian Authors met on January 11th at 4 o'clock in the Del Drago Palace to found the National Authors Syndicate.

Professor Mario Vinciguerra presided. Fourty-four writers were present. Corrado Alvaro read out the articles of the Constitution which the Assembly approved in principle, and entrusted the perfecting of them to a Commission of five members and Secretary, elected unanimously, and consisting of Corrado Alvaro, Luigi Barzini jr, Goffredo Bellonci, Luigi Chiarelli, Paolo Nasino and Secretary R.M.De Angelis.

"WE ARE DEFEATED BUT NOT COWARDS" SAYS HEAD OF EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

"O Allies let us contribute to the liberation of our Country, leave us to have an Army, the same Army that on September 8, 1943, would have accomplished its duty if it had not been misled by lazy and traitor Generals, said this morning Luigi Gasparotto, President of the Ex-servicemen's Association, concluding an address delivered at the Quirino Theatre during a patriotic manifestation organised by the National Unitarian Committee.

"We are defeated" added Gasparotto, "but we do not want to be cowards, neither do we want to die. We want to reconstruct Italy, not only to reopen our temples and our museums to the admiration of the World (as recently was auspicated by President Roosevelt), but above all to reopen our factories, to plow again our fields and to redeem our honour and the fame of our Fatherland. We will fight all united with the impetus of desperation. We do not want to be dishonoured said Ivanoe Bonomi, and I add: do not distrust the Italian people; we have 3000 years of

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In his address Gasparotto commemorated the insurrectional movement of Palermo on January 12,1848. Among the audience were Mario Cevolotto, Minister of Communications, Bernardo Mattarella Education Undersecretary, Enrico Paresce, Labour Undersecretary, and other members of the Government.

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

PROMINENT BIOCHEMIST "EPURATED".

The Italian Official Gazette has published the decision of the Epuration Committee for University Staff to propose the dismissal of Professor Gian Alberto Blanc, teacher of Geochimic at the Rome University, on account of his Fascist activity, a member of the Directorate of the Fascist Party and of the Fascist Chamber of Deputies.

Baron Gian Alberto Blanc, who was born in New York 65 years ago, is the discoverer of a special chemical process for the extraction of aluminium from the rocks of Mount Allumiere near Civitavecchia.

The same decision has been taken against Prof. Antonio Scialoia, 65, teacher of Maritime Law at the same University.

WOMEN IN LIBERATED PROVINCES NUMBER
12.600.000.

Women in the liberated provinces of Italy number 12,600.000 according to reliable statistics made known today. This is why the question of the Women's suffrage is of prominent interest for the Italian public life. The Union of Italian Women, that started the national campaign for suffrage is actively at work and there are good prospects that the right to vote, already approved in principle by the Italian Cabinet will be granted so that women might be included in the registry lists in the forthcoming local elections. One of the leading exponents of the movements is Doctor Emilia Siracusa Cabrini, daughter of Angelo Cabrini, one of the Italian Labour Leaders of International fame. Doctor Emilia Siracusa Cabrini will speak on the women's suffrage at the Circolo Bernini in Rome on January 26th.

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BULLETIN N° 581 January 12,19[illegible]
16[illegible] h.

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR ASKS ADMITTANCE TO LONDON WORLD CONGRESS.

The Italian General Confederation of Labour asked to take part with some of its delegates to the Labour World Congress, to be held in London, stated to "SI" today Socialist Oreste Lizzadri one of the three General Secretaries of the Confederation.

Lizzadri added that this is the first time, since the war broke out, that a Labour World Congress convenes. The Soviet delegates will participate. The Congress is open only to the representatives of workers' organisations of the United Nations. Lizzadri was eager to make clear that this was why Italian Labour was not invited and not, as the newspaper "Italia Nuova" stated, because its leaders had not been regularly elected or because of the existence of other Italian organisations dissenting from the General Confederation.

"During my recent stay in London" Lizzadri continued, "I personally asked Trade Unions leader Sir Walter Citrine to back our request so that our participation might be secured. The American C.I.O. and the Soviet delegates are backing the Italian initiative.

"The recent speeches by C.I.O. President, Philip Murray, and by the President of the American Federation of Labour, William Green, show that the Italian General Confederation enjoys abroad a great esteem."

Green recognised the important task carried out by Italian Labour organisation in the rebuilding of social and economic life and in the revival of Italy as a free democratic Country.

"The admittance of the Italian Confederation of Labour to the London Congress" Lizzadri concluded, "would have a great importance for the whole Nation as it would mean that our organisation, representing nearly 2 million workers, would have secured the same rights as those of the Labour organisations of

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

APPELIUS NOT YET VISITED BY STATE PHYSICIAN.

Mario Appelius, the most incendiary Fascist radio commentator, who coined the slogan "Gos extra-damn the English!", is writing a voluminous self-defence memorandum in the Policlinico Hospital, where he is lying ill after a brain operation. He has been writing so methodically and receiving so many people that the Police suspect that he is not so ill as his doctors pretend and have asked four days ago for the visit of a State physician. Although the request was urgent the visit has not yet taken place.

THE RIVER TIBER IS OPEN TO TRAFFIC FROM SAN PAOLO TO THE SEA.

The Director of a shipping firm declared to "SI" today that "from San Paolo to the sea the course of the Tiber is free for small ships, and an Allied plan to supply coal by river transport is already being put into effect.

"The Fiumicino canal can be reached already, and is navigable; and if time permits, small ships will be able to enter with the pilots' help, as long as their draft is not larger than the moveable sand and mud bar situated at the mouth.

"The docks at Fiumicino destroyed by the Germans, and already being put into efficiency, and the railway connection is already working. The wet dock constructed on the eastern side is practically filled with sand, and the local Engineering Authorities are thinking of filling it up completely by the spring to prevent malaria epidemics.

"Only the plant for discharging coal and the deposits of mineral oil have remained intact, and they will be made use of very soon.

"The River Tiber has very little water during the summer, and in some places the depth is only 150 metres. The position would be worse, if the dredgers do not operate, as they did in normal times, in the most critical points. They are now partly salvaged and are being fitted for this work.

"The installations of the port of San Paolo have remained almost intact, and the depth is sufficient there in all seasons. The Gas works and the thermic plant will be able to supply themselves with coal directly from the river, as their deposits are

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"Rome's minimum daily coal requirement is 2000 tons, of which 450 are needed for Gas, 600 for thermic plants, 200 for the railways, 350 for the hospitals, and the remainder for various uses. Industrial requirements are not included in this figure. According to the Allied plan, the coal brought by river will come from Civitavecchia, after being unloaded from the large merchant ships coming from the United States, from Great Britain, Durb

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1/83 Cable

in South Africa, and even from India.

"The use is envisaged of many 60 ton barges for the transport of the coal to Rome. Coal would be brought from Gaeta also, where there are already existing deposits, and from Sardinia where there are quite large quantities of coal from the Sulcis mines."

"The route of the Tiber", the Director concluded,"will be able to facilitate the supplying of salt to the City of Rome, which needs, exclusive of industry, about 3000 tons per month. Actually there are enormous quantities of salt in Sardinia, amounting to nearly the total 1942-1943 production."

ITALIAN DOPOLAVORO SHIFTING ACTIVITY FROM LEISURE TO RELIEF.

The former O.N.D. (Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro), now called E.N.A.L. (Ente Nazionale Assistenza Lavoratori), a Fascist organisation, similar to the Nazi "Kraft durch Freude", is radically transforming itself, informed "SI" its Director Aldo Vergano. The Dopolavoro (or "after work" as the Italians used to call it for short) was originally an apolitical organisation founded in 1919 by Edmondo Gianni, a "Westinghouse" engineer, with the aim of providing the workers with entertainment and cultural activities in their leisure time, on the lines of the Anglo-American "Welfare Work" or the French "Loisir Ouvriers". In 1927 the Fascist Régime grabbed the organisation and stocked it with Fascist propaganda. The members of the Dopolavoro numbered 8 million people. One of the main attractions of the organisation was that it provided its members a reduction on the cost of cinema and theatre tickets.

Presently there is very little work in Italy and still less "after work", as the need for entertainments or cultural activities is zero. Therefore the ENAL is devoting its energies and its machinery to relief work. Instead of paying less to go to the movies the members will be able to buy food at a cheaper price at the ENAL's cooperatives. The workers will also be given legal and technical advice for getting their pensions, obtaining acceptance in hospitals and sanatoriums and so on.

Another branch which the ENAL intends to develop is that of training skilled workers; as soon as arrangements will have been completed with the Government, the classes will start.

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VATICAN OBTAINING NEWS FROM WHICH

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

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Another branch which the ENAL intends to develop is that of training skilled workers; as soon as arrangements will have been completed with the Government, the classes will start.

VATICAN OBTAINING NEWS FROM REICH ABOUT ITALIAN P.O.W.s

The Vatican has succeeded in obtaining from the German Government informations about the Italian prisoners in the Reich. The amount to about one million men. The Papal Nuncio to Berlin Mgr. Cesare Orsenigo, is busy organising the exchange of news

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

between the prisoners and their families and the Vatican Radi is working at full blast.

The Germans have refused to give news about the Jews captured in Italy and deported to an unknown destination.

As for the Italian prisoners in Russia the Vatican has not succeeded in obtaining direct informations but has recorded all the names transmitted by the Moscow radio. Now that Russia has authorised the exchange of messages the Vatican will transmit to the Red Cross all the messages which it is receiving from the families of the prisoners.

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

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BULLETIN Nº 580 JANUARY 12 1945
1300 hrs.

FIRST NORTH-AMERICAN MOTOR-CYCLES SOLD ON ITALIAN MARKET.

The first North-American motor-cycles have been regularly sold in Rome by the Agents of a United States factory, SI learns to-day.

Two 700 cc; Harley-Davidson have been already sold at the price of 820 dollars each, F.O.B. Naples, where they are expected to arrive early in February. As this shipment required but a small space on board of the merchant ship, Allied authorities did not refuse to grant the necessary transportation permit.

It is also learned that representatives of some well known automobile manufacturers of the United States are already in Rome, where they are studying the possibility of sales on the Italian market, as soon as a certain degree of economic and monetary normalcy will afford it. Agents of "General Motors", "Buick" and "Chevrolet" are presently in Rome.

300 DELEGATES OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES OF LIBERATION TO CONVENE IN ROME SOON.

Over 300 Delegates from the 53 liberated Provinces are expected to convene in Rome next February for the National Congress of all Committees of Liberation, which is being organized by the Rome Committee, SI learns to-day.

3336

Chief topics to be discussed are the following:

1) Intensification of the Liberation Committees' participation in war efforts;
2) Reconstruction planning;
3) Refugees' problems;
4) Local elections.

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

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

GENERAL ORLANDO NEVER COMMANDED "ISONZO" DIVISION

The Socialist paper AVANTI! published this morning an information by the Free Jugoslav Radio, according to which General Taddeo Orlando, former commander of the Italian "Isonzo" Division, is included in a Jugoslav list of war criminals.

In military circles of Rome, it has been pointed out to SI that General Taddeo Orlando, who is at present the General Commander of the Carabineers' Corps never did command the "Isonzo"Division; he commanded the "Sardegna" Grenadier Division in the Balkans, which fought gallantly against the Germans for the defense of Rome, after the Armistice.

SICILIAN CHAMBERS OF LABOR OPPOSE THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

"All the Chambers of Labor of Sicily, the provincial as well as the communal ones, passed resolutions with which they declared themselves contrary to the Separatist Movement - declared to-day to SI Oreste Lizzardi, one of the Secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor. - These organizations, which include a large number of workmen, are strictly unitarian, not only in the national sense, that is that they realize the necessity for Sicily not to detach itself from the Mother Country, but also because they recognize the Italian General Confederation of Labor as their central organ.

"This shows - Lizzardi concluded - that the working people of the Island are clearly conscious of their duties towards the Country, especially in this moment of arduous resurgence and reconstruction, it is also necessary that they do not have those egoistical retrograde sentiments, which put the blame for the Separatist Movement on the big land-owners and on those belonging to most reactionary circles".

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN Nº 579 — JANUARY 12 1945, 1000 hrs.

[illegible] REVIEW — TODAY'S HEADLINES

88 Fascists to be tried in Catanzaro (Calabria) on charge of reconstituting antinational associations.
AVANTI!, Socialist.

The Italian Democratic Party (Monarchist) issues a statement of solidarity with the other Parties for the constitution of a big Italian Army.
ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchist.

The local offices of the Communist Party in Scicco (Sicily) stormed by students protesting over the call up.
UNITA', Communist.

Nazi horrors described by the Bishop of Arezzo. Sacrilegious deeds and outrages. Churches pillaged and set on fire. Priests arrested, tortured in prison and shot in the public square.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

UNITA', Communist organ, has a caption reading: "Law must be applied. Fascism must be crushed down". The paper calls for a speedy clean up in the Italian public life through the enforcement of the epuration machinery to make it fully operative in all liberated Provinces.
UNITA', Communist.

3334

The Italian demand for the first aid promised by the Allies to be forwarded to Washington in the next few days. Top priorities listed in a memorandum compiled by the Government. Italy would export agricultural products and minerals for 20 milliards lire in 1945.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal.

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

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

FASCIST DEMONSTRATION REPORTED FROM SCIACCA (SICILY).

UNITA (Communist) reports from Sciacca (Sicily) that a number of Fascist students during a demonstration against the call up stormed the local branch of the Communist Party and attacked several comrades. It is significant, the paper adds, that the demonstrators were shouting out "Long live Fascism!". Anti-Communist violences are only a disguise for the true reasons for risings that are aimed at gathering reactionary forces to make Fascists lift their head gin.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN THE SOCIALIST OFFICES OF ROCCA PALUMBA (SICILY).

AVANTI!, (Socialist) reports from Rocca Palumba (Sicily) that four bombs were hurled against the local section of the Party, causing considerable damages. There were no casualties.

FASCIST PLOTTERS ON TRIAL IN CALABRIA

AVANTI! (Socialist) reports from Catanzaro (Calabria) that 88 Fascists of the Provinces of Catanzaro, Cosenza and Reggio Calabria will be tried by the local Military Tribunal on charges of participating in a subversive association. The trial is scheduled for February 15. The penal proceedings, completed yesterday, disclosed that after September 8 1943 the defendants were engaged in terroristic activities aiming at the reconstitution of the disbanded Fascist Party. 55 out of the 88 defendants are under arrest. The other are under bail.

PUBLIC ORDER RESTORED IN RAGUSA AND VITTORIA 3333
DISTURBANCES BREWING UP IN COMISO.

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

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PUBLIC ORDER DISTURBED IN RAGUSA AND VITTORIA 3333
DISTURBANCES BREWING UP IN COMISO.

The situation is rapidly improving in Ragusa, Vittoria and Giarratana and in other Sicilian centers where riots and risings occurred recently, but a new sedition hotbed is flaring up in Comiso, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (organ of the Liberal Party) reports.

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

As for the soldiers reported as missing in Ragusa, it is believed they were carried off by the rioters along with the captain and are now hostages of unruly elements. The official inquiry into the risings discloses the possession of large quantity of weapons in the hands of the rioters. The seditious movements, the paper adds, appear to have been preconceived, according to carefully worked out plans, for a widespread revolt throughout the Island. In fact the uprisings broke out simultaneously in various centers, the paper observes.

MANY PRIESTS ASSASSINATED BY NAZI-FASCISTS IN THE DIOCESE OF AREZZO.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) publishes this morning an account of the sacrilegious deeds, assassinations and other atrocities perpetrated by Nazi-Fascists in the Province of Arezzo, according to a report by the Bishop of that Diocese.

Priests were ousted while they were celebrating the Mass in the parish-churches of Civitella and Faeto; then the churches were set on fire.

The young Parish-priest of Santa Flora, Primo Migliorini, as well as Fathers Giocchino Benessai, Oreste Pacini, Mauro Galloppi and Don Mirabene were assassinated when the Germans began the retreat. Another priest, Giuseppe Tani, was arrested and tortured together with his brother, Santi, a Patriot. They were brought in Arezzo, where the Bishop visited them and vainly endeavored to save at least Giuseppe. One evening two of the most rabid Fascists of the town entered the Militia barracks, where the brothers were locked, and beat them to death.

Monsignor Fracassi, an old canonic Canon of the Cathedral of Arezzo, was assassinated in Civitella, where he had taken refuge. Meanwhile in the same village Father Alcide Lazzeri, and Giuseppe Pasqui, a young catechumen, were shot to death and then burned.

Giuseppe Torelli, Parish-priest of San Pancrazio, was arrested by Germans together with many of his parishioners Vainly the priest asked to be shot alone, and the other be spared. They were all butchered while saying their prayers

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759006

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Monsignor Francesi, an old paralytic Canon of the Cathedral of Arezzo, was assassinated in Civitella, where he had been refuge. Meanwhile in the same village Father Alcide Lazzeri, and Giuseppe Pasqui, a young catechumen, were shot to death and then burned.

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Vainly the priest asked to be shot alone, and the other be spared. They were all butchered while saying their prayers after the clergyman had communicated and blessed them. Also a Franciscan friar, Father Pericchi, was assassinated while he was burying the bodies of some victims of the Nazi persecution. Similar fate met Don Ricci and Don Spinelli, Parish-priests of Faeto and Campogiallo, respectively, while they were accomplishing their sacerdotal duties.

END OF PRESS REVIEW

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798078

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
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BULLETTINO N° 578. January 11, 1945
2000 h.

MUSSOLINI'S VILLA NEAR SALO'
DESTROYED BY ALLIED BOMBARDMENT.

The Villa where Mussolini had been living, since October 1943, near Salò, was destroyed during an air raid on the 4th of January. The ex-Duce was saved because he took refuge in time in the air raid shelter. It was one of the most beautiful Villas on Lake Garda, and belonged to the nephews of Giacomo Feltrinelli, a well known figure in Lombard industry.

The two storied Villa which was built in 1890, was situated quite close to the small township of Gargnano, in a lakeside setting, and was surrounded by an extensive garden-park. In front of the façade of the building there stood a gigant magnolia tree which took five men joined hand to hand to surround its trunk. The garden parkled down to the lake, with a beach and a small landing stage.

At the end of September 1943, units of the German SS took possession of the Villa, where Mussolini took up residence a few days later, together with his wife Rachele, the two younger children Romano and Anna Maria, and also Bruno Mussolini's widow Gina Huberti, and her small daughter Marina. The Villa was furnished and in perfect order.

The old servants and the keeper were immediately sent away by the SS. Only one of the keepers' sons was allowed to remain and have contact with the new guests. A triple cordon of SS, which was thrown around the Villa, stopped anybody from approaching.

It is known that as soon as she arrived, Donna Rachele found fault with the way the house was kept. She said to one of the old housemaids still present that "what she would show them how the floors should be washed".

The Villa did not have an air raid shelter, but Mussolini had one built immediately, at the end of the park, at the foot of the mount in that rises beyond the building.

He saved his life by being in the shelter during the Allied air raid. It is certain however that the [illegible]

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

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The Villa did not have an air raid shelter, but Mussolini had one built immediately, at the end of the park, at the foot of the mount in that rises beyond the building.

He saved his life by being in the shelter during the Allied air raid. It is certain however that the Allies knew for many months that the ex-Duce lived in the Villa.

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

The former Nuncio to Paris, Mgr. Valerio Valeri, after the car accident of last Sunday, suffered this morning from a slight indisposition from which he quickly recovered. One fears that the blow he received in the back might have provoked internal injuries. When an Allied military truck crashed into his car near Orvieto Mgr. Valeri was hit in the back by the handle of the door. This morning he got up to receive the visit of Mgr. Tardini, of the State Secretariat, but did not leave the Convent of Santa Marta Luna, in the Vatican City, where he is a guest.

WHY U.S.A. COULD NOT WAGE WAR ON AXIS. CANS' THEORY OF MILITARY ATTACHE'.

"Voce Repubblicana" in a vitriolic attack on General Giuseppe Infante, a;d;c; of the Lieutenant General of the Realm, writes:

"At the end of 1939 Gen. Infante was sent to Washington as military attaché. He studied the Country and discovered that every American citizen eats daily at least two meals based on canned food. Cans are made of tin and the United States were importing all their tin from Axis controlled countries. If the Axis should forbid the export of tin the whole American population would have risked starvation, as no canned food would have been provided. Therefore the U.S.A. could not wage war on the Axis. He wrote about his discovery to Italy and Mussolini appreciated the idea very much." The Republican newspaper then accuses the a.d.c. of the Prince of having fled twice infront of the enemy, with various excuses, both in Albania and on the El Alamein front.

SKILLED WORKERS AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY.

The solving of the problem of skilled workers - intimately connected with the reconstruction of the Country - which must be faced for many of the provinces of Italy, is indispensable for that of Rome.

The Provincial Labour Office, on account of the continual request for skilled workers on the part of local firms - has promoted the creation of special lessons for apprentices, to comply with the exigencies which already manifest themselves for the national reconstruction. In the sectors of the electrical, radiofonic, telephone industries, these series of lessons have alre-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 776506

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As a result of the development of the movement of cooperatives which has manifested itself since the liberation of Rome, the Provincial Labour Office has been able to see that the Secretaries of the Cooperatives, chosen nearly always among the members, have not

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generally get a perfect knowledge of these rules, hindering sometimes by their way of acting, the very nature of the cooperatives. So also in this field the Office has opened a course of professional instruction for perfecting the knowledge of the Cooperatives' Secretaries.

The reduction of the number of unskilled workers to the strictly indispensable, in the sectors of normal work particularly, the consequent creation of "skilled" workers dearly so much needed that the Industrialists themselves, of many Roman firms, contribute with teachers of their own to develop the lessons organized by the Provincial Office and hence to the formation of these new technicians on whom the Country will have to count for its re-birth.
The M.I.R., AGIA, S.A., ROMAN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, IRI (Institute of Industrial Reconstruction), STET, SIET, RAI and F.A.T.M.E (all firms for the production of telephone, telegraph, and electric plants and machinery) are among these firms and their interest in the formation of the new skilled workers is a sign, among others, of the new democratic currents which are trying to consolidate themselves in the Country, and of the will to collaborate with the State organs for the attainment of those aims which interest most the reconstruction of the Nation, the more so that the Institutes created with this end in view, by Fascism, have not fullfilled with their scope on account of their excessively bureaucratic way of functioning, full of the lack of directives closely tied to effective competence.

COMMUNISTS INVITED TO TAKE STAND IN FRONT OF TRIESTE QUESTION.

The Communist Party is formally invited to define its stand in front of the Trieste question by the newspaper "Voce Repubblicana". The Socialists already approved the order of the day of the citizens of the Venezia Giulia living in Rome, asking for a fair post-war settlement. The Republican newspaper thinks that if also the Communists came out in favour of the Italian cause the Yougoslavs could take a more conciliating attitude.

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HUMAN DIGNITY VINDICATED.

"Osservatore Romano" organ of the Vatican comments on the work of the Italian justice which is catching up with perpetra-

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

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"Osservatore Romano" organ of the Vatican comments on the work of the Italian justice which is catching up with perpetrators of Fascist crimes committed as far back as 21 years ago. The Vatican organ writes that the heavy sentences passed by the Courts on those who forced anti-Fascists to drink castor oil "are inspired not by "Beccaretta" but by justice. It was a major offence against the dignity of the human person; the perpetration of such outrages was as vile and brutal as the victims were more defenceless. The long time elapsed since such crimes were committed did not litigate the penalty against the guilty. The remote

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scene of humiliating sadism must have come back to the memory of those who prepared and lived it sure of impunity.

N.Y IRREDENTISM DISCREDITED BY VOCE REPUBBLICANA.

"Avanti", organ of the Socialist Party approved of the order of the day issued by the Committee of Liberation of Venetia Giulia calling for a just solution of the Julian question to prevent a new Irredentism in regard to Trieste. Socialists and Actionists are siding with us against the imperialism of the Yougoslav Committee of Liberation.

"Voce Repubblicana" writes: "Even our friends of the Avanti face the risk of being branded "Fascist". Should it occurr it would be interesting to know the opinion of the Communists, for obvious reasons." The paper goes on to say that only a national anti-Fascist unanimity is likely to bring back the Yougoslav friends to equanimity and reason. "We pray the Communists to render such a service to the Country" the paper concludes.

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PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
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BULLETIN N° 577 JANUARY.11.1945
1300hrs.

WHY ITALIAN WOMEN ASK FOR RIGHT TO VOTE.

The UnderSecretary to the Presidency of the Council, Giuseppe Spataro, being asked by the representatives of Italian women who went to see him about the right and the eligibility of women to vote in the future elections replied in a kindly manner, that he personally is willing to support the women's request and that he believes that during the political elections the right to vote would be conceded to them.

There is still time to wait before the political elections take place. However, before long, there will be administrative elections; but, according to the UnderSecretary Spataro there is no time to put the women on the electoral lists.

"Really", Mrs. Montagnana, of the Italian Women Union, said to "SI", "it seems to us that the electoral lists have not even been compiled for the men, and that according to the ration cards, it is easy to include the women who have the right to vote. But we feel sure that we shall be able to use our rights during the political elections. But for this to take place, alaw will have to be passed giving to women all civil rights.

The representatives of the Italian women's Union, in the memorandum presented to UnderSecretary Spataro, affirm that the exclusion of women from the right to vote, would leave them in the same position of inferiority in which Fascism wished to keep them, not only inside the State, but also compared with the other women of all civilized countries.

Fascism made them face heavier responsabilities in work, in the education of chimdren, and in the daily struggle for existence. The Italian women have fought side by side with the men with tenacity and courage against

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Fascism made them face heavier responsabilities in work, in the education of chindren, and in the daily struggle for existence. The Italian women have fought side by side with the men with tenacity and courage against the Fascists and the Germans, during the hard months of the occupation. Thus they feel they have acquired the right to take a full part in the reconstruction of the Country.

"Italy", the memorandum goes on, is the only country which denies the right of voting to women."

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

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AMONG TECHNICIANS URGED BY ITALIAN ASSOCIATION.

The 12 members of the Central Executive Committee of the Italian General Confederation of Technicians will meet in the next few days to elect the temporary President, who will direct the Association until the liberation of Northern Italy will render possible the election of the National President.

The Confederation which is indipendent from any political party, aims to contributd to the economic reconstruction of the Country through the competence of its members and also to foster the employment of the technical means and improvements in order to perfect production, in behalf of the national economy.

The Confederation plans also to promote the organization of an understanding among the technicians of all countries, in the general interest of the technique and with the purpose of favoring the international collaboration which is the basis for peace and for the peoples' welfare.

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

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Via San Nicola, 15 Roma
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BULLETIN No 576.

JANUARY.17.1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Venezia Julia boundary should reunite not divide Italians and Jugoslavs against the common enemy.
AVANTI! Socialist.

New disclosures of penal proceedings against Roatta and Jacomoni on the terroristic activities of the SIM.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

Background of the Fascist aggression against Greece disclosed by former Ambassador Pompeo Aloisi.
UNITA'. Communist.

120,000 schoolteachers starving.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

ITALIANS ARE ENTITLED TO FIGHT
FOR THE FULL LIBERATION OF THEIR COUNTRY.

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, commenting on the order of the day voted by the Six Parties for the formation of a new strong Italian Army, points out that materially and morally the nation is in position to make all efforts necessary to carry on to the utmost the fight against the common enemy for the full liberation of the Country.

"Men of all countries and all nationalities are fighting for the liberation of our Country. Among them are Indians, Negroes, and Hawaian Japonese. We are grateful to the Allies for the presence on our soil of these soldiers. But on seeing the Japonese in action in Italy against the enemy of Italy we cannot help noticing that Italians are not present on the same front. And we rightfully think that Italian soldiers would fight for the liberation of their Country with greater enthusiasm.

"Whatever may the reasons for distrusting the Italians, one can deny to them many rights, but the right to fight for the liberation of their Country and the indivisible cause of Italy and the Allies."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 768046

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FASCISTS BOMBED ITALIAN CONSULATE IN ALBANIA
TO JUSTIFY THE AGGRESSION AGAINST GREECE.

L'UNITA', (Communista), says that one of the witnesses of the trial against Francesco Jacchoni, former Lieutenant General of Albania, revealed one of the episodes connected with the campaign organized by Fascism for preparing the aggression against Greece.

Colonel Crispino Agostinucci of the Carabinieri Corps, who was charged to organize the Albanian gendarmery declared to the inquiring judge:

"The morning of October 24, 1940, the officer on duty at Porto Edda informed me that some bombs had been hurled against the Italian Consulate, whose edifice was damaged, while two Carabinieri were wounded. It was said that the bombers were Greek subjects, but I learned later, with my astonishment, that the bombs had been hurled by Italian agents, because the Rome Government had decided to justify in that way the declaration of war against Greece."

ITALIANS AND SLAVS ARE CALLED
TO COLLABORATE AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY.

AVANTI!, organ of the Socialist Party, writes that the new Democratic Italy and the new Democratic Jugoslavia are called to settle their boundary questions according to a spirit of mutual understanding and justice.

"It is not rightful to call upon the entire Italian people to answer for the responsibilities of Fascism that persecuted Slovenes and Croatians beyond the Isonzo line", the paper adds.

"Mussolini dictatorship was brutal not only in oppressing the peasants of Goritia but also the Italians of Goritia and Trieste that refused to serve Fascism. The Slovenes had all their institutions destroyed, all rights to local liberties denied, but have not forgotten that before attacking the Slovene organizations Fascism destroyed free workers organizations, Socialist co-operatives, workers papers. To-day the people of Trieste are still fighting alongside of the Slovene population

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

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"The Eastern boundary should unite not divide the two peoples: the order of the day of the Liberation Committee of Venetia Julia offers the ground for fruitful collaboration with its proposals for preserving the unity of the region on the basis of broad regional autonomy and organizing Trieste as a free port under international administration."

3324

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

THE COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION IN AN ORD F
OF THE DAY ASKS FOR THE CONSITUTION OF A
NATIONAL ARMY.

IL POPOLO, (Christian Democrat), writes that the order of the day of the Central Committe of National Liberation, concerns the most burning question of the present Italian situation.

"The weariness of spirit, and the sense of helplessness, which is causing the machinery of reconstruction and national resurgence not to function smoothly, have their cause in the fact that, the war in Italy still has not an Italian tinge to it; the Patriots and Partisans become deluded, the units of the regular Army are isolated in their functions, are not allowed to take even the slightest initiative, and are under the control that is not always free from incomprehension.

"The people have need of faith and initiative. Only thus can they consider the liberation of Italy as their task, and believe in Democracy as a present fact, and one operating in their daily life.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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BULLETIN 575

January 10,1945
2000 h.

ANTI-FASCIST PURGE REACHES PROVINCES.

A great numb r of people compromised with the late régime and who even if not holding posts of direct political responsibility, formed the most corrupt class of the Fascist profiteers and speculators, will soon be submitted to the judgement of the special Provincial Commissions foreseen by article 8 of the Lieutenant's Decree of July 27,1944, N° 159.

In fact it is to-day announced by competent sources that similar Provincial Commissions, formed by a magistrate and by two members chosen among the assessors of the Court of Assizes are already being formed and will render possible for the first time the application of this article. Thus all those persons who cannot be charged with offenses according to articles 2,3 and 5 of the Sanctions Law, but who for Fascist motives and taking advantage of the situation created by the late régime have committed acts of particular importance, contrary to the rules of uprightness and honesty, will be hit.

For these reasons article 8 foresees the elimination from public offices, or the privation of political rights for a duration not exceeding ten years, while for the persons who are recognised as socially dangerous it foresees the assignation to agricultural colonies or to houses of work for a period of time not inferior to one year and not superior to ten years.

In the category of former leaders who will possibly be submitted to the judgement of the Commissions, are chiefly included the former National Councillors, the former Officers of the Militia, the High State officials who got promotions for political motives or for special recommendations, the ultra-Fascist teachers etc...

Also the Senators already eliminated from the Senate by the High Court of Justice are liable to be judged.

3322

It has also been announced that in Southern Italy some of the aforesaid Commissions have already been formed and are proceeding to the examination of the numerous denunciations which have already reached the offices; while the Commission of Rome is already being formed, and this Commission will be particular-

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

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

SIDELIGHT ON BENINI SUVICH TRIAL. JACOMONI WANTED THE COLLAR OF THE ANNUNCIATION AT ALL COSTS.

The greatest aspiration of Francesco Jacomoni, the ex-Lieutenant General of Albania was to become "cousin of the King", that is to have conferred on him the Collar of the Annunciation. Jacomoni who will appear before the High Court of the 22nd of January, if it is sitting, together with Zenone Benini and Fulvio Suvich, solicited in every way, resorted to every kind of intrigue, and insistently worried Galeazzo Ciano in whose favour he was in for the Collar.

Jacomoni was born at Reggio Calabria on the 31st of August 1893, and arrested on the 20th of August 1944. He believed, during the time when he held his greatest power, that he would obtain the Collar by surrounding himself with great pomp as Lieutenant General in Albania. Amongst other things, he had a really regal residence built at Tirana. It was a sumptuous Villa situated on a hill above the city; one of the few agreable places in the wan Albanian countryside. The Villa, besides having a great park, for which trees and precious plants were imported from Italy; was ornamented by a large pronaos, monumental columns, magnificent salons, by verandas and terraces, and cost many millions.

When Ciano made a triumphal journey to Albania in May 1940, the programme of which had to be hurried because of the increasing threat of war; he did not miss visiting and admiring the sumptuous construction which was not yet finished. However the work continued until Italy attacked Greece, and the war went on in Albania. Even the dock workers in the port of Durazzo knew at the time - so one reads in the files of the trial - that while valuable marble, costly building stone, and luxurious baths were being unloaded from the ships; the soldiers at the front were lacking munitions and clothing.

3321

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT GIVES 100,000 POUNDS TO THE POPE FOR RELIEF WORK IN ITALY.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759677

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The Irish Government has given an offering of £.100,000 pounds to the Pope, for him to use for assisting those Italians who have suffered and are still suffering through the war.

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

P.W.B. WILL RELINQUISH CONTROL OF RADIO NEWS.

It is learned that most likely during the next two months the P.W.B. will reinstate to the Italian authorities the control and the direction of the radio broadcasting news service.

THE FORMATION OF A NATIONAL ARMY URGED BY NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE.

The Central National Liberation Committee approved the following order of the day, whose text has been communicated to Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi:

"The Central Committee of National Liberation, united in its grateefulness and solidarity with the heroic Patriots who in the zones occupied by Germans have fought and are fighting beyond the limits of human resistance, and in its solidarity with the gallant sailors, soldiers and aviators, who for more than one year are fighting by the side of the Allied Armies;

convinced that the proofs of enthusiastic participation of the Italian people to the war against the ~~Nazist oppresaion~~ legitimate their hope of contributing more widely and more visibly to the re-conquest of national independance as well as to the common war for freedom and democracy;

also convinced that the failure of accepting the request of a more large participation of Italy to the war of liberation would cause a strong depression of souls;

asks the Government to act as interpreter with the Allies of the earnest wish of Italians for the formation of a strong Army that could be the expression of a new national conscientiousness. The lining up of that Army on the front line will satisfy the aspirations of the Italian people of contributing more efficiently to the liberation of the Fatherland and of re-conquering on the battlefields their full national dignity.

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BULLETIN Nº 574 JANUARY.10.1945
1300hrs.

ZIONISTS MEET FRIDAY IN ROME.

"The reorganization of the Italian Zionist Federation, which was suppressed by Fascism in 1938, is the purpose of the impending Congress", said this morning lawyer Carlo Alberto Viterbo, President of Roman Zionist Organization.

The Congress scheduled to be inaugurated Friday afternoon in Rome, will be attended by delegates of local jewish organizations from Rome, Naples, Bari, Florence, Ancona and Santa Maria Capua Vetere. Each delegate will represent 50 contributors of Shekalim, which is the annual membership fee of the International Zionist Organization.

Saturday the Congress will be suspended because of the Jewish holiday; the sittings will be continued Sunday and Monday.

FOREIGN CURRENCY BLACK MARKET.

An up-ward trend has been noticed during the past few days in the Foreign Currency Black Market of Rome, due above all to the scarcity of offering.

This morning quotations follows: gold sterling 6675-6800 lires; dollar 300-303; occupation dollar 180-185; Swiss Franc 100-103.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER VISITING WAR DAMAGED TOWNS.

3319

Mario Cevolotto, Minister of Post and Telegraph, arrived this morning in Rome, returning from Apulia region where he participated to political manifestations together with Meuccio Ruini, Minister of Public Works, and Palmiro Togliatti, Vice Prime Minister.

Ruini is now visiting several towns which were damaged by war, including Benevento and Frosinone.

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

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

GRIECO TAKES OVER.

Ruggero Grieco, member of the Executive Committee of the Italian Communist Party went this morning to Viminale Palace and took possession of the post of Deputy High Commissioner for the Fascist Purge, succeeding to Mauro Scoccimarro.

INQUIRY CONCLUDED AGAINST COUNT ARMENISE FOR ILLICIT ENRICHMENT.

The inquiry about the illicit enrichment against Count Giovanni Armenise, magnate of banking and land-owner is now virtually concluded.

The Finance SuperIntendent of Rome; who is acting under instructions of the High Commissariat for Fascist Profiteers, has already gathered abundant proofs regarding Armenise's activity in various business fields. Such activity appears rather complicated as far as some industrial enterprises are concerned. like the "Siele", a Company for the production of quick-silver.

Another field of investigation has been that of the participation of Armenise to the capital stocks of the "Banca dell'Agricoltura", and of the publishing companies of Rome daily papers: "GIORNALE D'ITALIA", and "TRIBUNA".

Also the real estate property of Armenise has been object of prolonged and elaborate investigations by the Finance Superintendent. This property consists mainly of the "Artemisio" estate, from which he derived his title of Count.

In the meanwhile the judicial Committees appointed by the Finance Minister and now formed in almost all the liberated provinces. The Rome Committee will be appointed shortly and as soon as formed it will receive the proceedings concerning the illicit enrichment of Armenise, whose property has been already object of provisional confiscation by order of the High Commissariat.

3318

FASCIST PROPERTIES CONFISCATED.

Proceedings for the impounding of all properties and valuables owned by big Fascist profiteers have been completed against the following:

Marino Lazzari (Lawyer Michele Lilli appointed by the Court as State trustee.)

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

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Marino Montuwri (Lawyer Guido Boni Carlo, State Trustee.)
Ezio Cingolani (Lawyer Luigi Contini, State Trustee.)

Funds of Fascists found guilty of illegal profits are confiscated and revert to the State in conformity with the Law for anti-Fascist Sanctions.

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

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 573 JANUARY.10.1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The National Committee of Liberation of Trieste passed a resolution in favor of the maintenance of the province under the sovereignity of Italy and the promotion of mutual understanding between Italians and Slavs on the basis of regional autonomy for Triests and Fiume.

IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

The internal situation in Italy described as disturbing if not allarming by the Communists. Fascist Fifthcolumnism denounced.

UNITA'. Communist.

Women associations demand the right to vote in the forthcoming local elections.

UNITA'. Communist.

Sicily situation getting worse. Riots in Ragusa, Modica, Giarratana indicate the extent of the seditious movement throughout the island.

AVANTI! Socialist.

BE AWARE OF FASCISM.

3317

UNITA', organ of the Communist Party, observes that all anti-Fascist and Democratic parties should be concerned with the steady worsening of the internal situation. There are [redacted] indications that Fascist elements are at work to provoke disturbances and to spread out seditious propaganda. Some provincial towns have been flooded with cards hailing Hitler and his Army of bandits, with pictures of Mussolini and so forth.

At Naples demonstrations occurred in the University and the offices of a Democratic party were stormed. It is said that such minor incidents are not to be magnified.

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

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At Naples demonstrations occurred in the University and the offices of a Democratic party were stormed. It is said that such minor incidents are not to be magnified. "It is true", the paper adds. So far there is nothing very serious. But what is really serious is the indication of a general plan which seems preconceived according to a precise evaluation of the present military and political moment. The signal was given by the German counteroffen-

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

sive, and in the liberated regions, which concern us most: by the publication of a Roman paper of the latest Mussolini speech. Simultaneously to such publication it is reported that Fascist Hierarchs, still free, are travelling and meeting each other in the provinces, and manifestations follow up closely their movements. There are therefore evidences that a Fascist organization is at work with leaders, rallying centres, subversive plans and papers more or less cleverly disguised.

The Communist paper calls to the attention of the Government and the local authorities the necessity of strict surveillance and reiterates recommendations for a complete clean up of all Fascist elements in all branches of the public life.

NENNI WARNS THE GOVERNMENT
THAT RIOTS MAY BURST ELSEWHERE.

Commenting on AVANTI!, Socialist, the riots reported from some Sicilian towns, Pietro Nenni warns the Government that "under other flags and with other passwords, what is happening in Sicily may also happen in other regions and the Country may be hurled down into the chaos.

"Often we have spoken about the necessity of a Democratic Government - adds the Socialist leader - capable to conduct with the same energy both the liberation war and the struggle for the Democratization of the Country, capable of preserving the unity and the enthusiasm of the popular and progressive forces of the Nation and to strike without mercy the forces of reaction. In order to show that we are wrong, the moderates have maliciously recalled Marat and the September slaughterings, Lenin and the Moscow's October. So the spirit of our appeal to the courage and responsability of the Nation was completely disguised.

"But Italy is reaping in Sicily the fruit of your ability, o moderates!"

3316

NORTHERN COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION
PROPOSES AUTONOMY FOR GIULIA REGION.

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

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The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, Liberal, writes that the Giulia Committee of National Liberation has reaffermed as sacred and inviolable, the unity of Italy, which was attained by sacrifices of blood, and recognized during the preceding war of liberation by the Western Democracies.

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

The question of the Venezia Giulia region is considered as an important problem to be clarified and resolved in the interests of Europe.

The best way of setting the question is believed to be that of allowing the region to be autonomous; that

a) the region should have an autonomous administration, where not conflicting with the principles of national unity.
b) the two ethnical groups should co-operate, and that the organization should be designed to eliminate any question of minority; thus each group would consider itself as equal to the other and not inferior.
c) there should be juridical, cultural and economic equality between the citizens of the two different nationalities.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

3315

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

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BULLETIN N° 572 January 9, 1945.
2000 h.

FORMER AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, SUVICH, BACKED MUSSOLINI'S COUP D'ETAT.

The chief charge against the former Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Fulvio Suvich, in the trial before the High Court which will begin on January 22 concerns his participation in the coup d'état of January 3, 1925 and the principal acts which followed and which rendered the Mussolini dictatorship a veritable tyranny, which deprived Italy of her last liberties and started leading her to ruin.

From the documents of the trial it is shown that Suvich (who also confessed as much), was present at the famous sitting at the Chamber of Deputies, when on January 3, 1925, Mussolini, at the moment when Fascism seemed to crumble under the weight of the Matteotti crime, excused this crime adducing the fatal State necessity, and assuming all responsibility himself, defeated all opposition and inaugurated a dictatorial régime with the suppression of every state liberty. Now, if from the strictly juridical point of view the specific support to Mussolini's declarations cannot be shown in as much as there was no vote regarding them, the participation of Suvich to the meeting can be deduced by his vote regarding some law projects, given at the meeting. Besides, he himself in the interrogations, has admitted having taken part in the meeting which brought about the coup d'etat.

Later Suvich participated in all the acts which served to consolidate the Mussolini tyranny, acts among which one can number: 1) the sitting at the Chamber of Deputies of June 20, 1925, during which the restrictions to the freedom of the press were put to a secret vote, with 261 favourable and 5 contrary; 2) the meeting of the Chamber of November 9,1926 during which was approved the motion presented by a group of fanatical Fascists, including Augusto Turati, Roberto Farinacci, Achille Starace, Renato Ricci, motion with which were declared eliminated all anti-Fascist deputies of the Legislature; 3) the vote for the law which established the prerogatives and the attributes of the Head of the Government, approved on November 28,1925;

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

The chief charge against the former Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Fulvio Suvich, in the trial before the High Court which will begin on January 22 concerns his participation in the coup d'état of January 3, 1925 and the principal acts which followed and which rendered the Mussolini dictatorship a veritable tyranny, which deprived Italy of her last liberties and started leading her to ruin.

From the documents of the trial it is shown that Suvich (who also confessed as much), was present at the famous sitting at the Chamber of Deputies, when on January 3, 1925, Mussolini, at the moment when Fascism seemed to crumble under the weight of the Matteotti crime, excused this crime adducing the fatal State necessity, and assuming all responsibility himself, defeated all opposition and inaugurated a dictatorial régime with the suppression of every state liberty. Now, if from the strictly juridical point of view the specific support to Mussolini's declarations cannot be shown in as much as there was no vote regarding them, the participation of Suvich to the meeting can be deduced by his vote regarding some law projects, given at the meeting. Besides, he himself in the interrogations, has admitted having taken part in the meeting which brought about the coup d'etat.

Later Suvich participated in all the acts which served to consolidate the Mussolini tyranny, acts among which one can [illegible] number: 1) the sitting at the Chamber of Deputies of June 20, 1925, during which the restrictions to the freedom of the press were put to a secret vote, with 261 favourable and 5 contrary: 2) the meeting of the Chamber of November 9,1926 during which was approved the motion presented by a group of fanatical Fascists, including Augusto Turati, Roberto Farinacci, Achille Starace, Renato Ricci, motion with which were declared eliminated all anti-Fascist deputies of the Legislature; 3) the vote for the law which established the prerogatives and the attributes of the Head of the Government, approved on November 28,1925; 4) vote in favour of the law of January 31,1926 for the faculty granted to the Executive Power to emanate juridical laws; 5) vote in favour of the law for the organisation and the functions of the Grand Council of Fascism (9 December 1928); 6) vote in favour of the law for the institution of the Chamber of Fasci

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

and Corporations (1st January 1939).

Julvio Suvich was born in Trieste on January 23,1887, and was enrolled in the Fascist Party since 1919. During the twenty years of Fascist rule he held many important posts, including the one of Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs from July 20,1932 to June 11, 1936, that of Ambassador to Washington, that of Undersecretary for Finance. But one of the posts that paid him best was that of President of the"Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà" Insurance Company with H.Q. at Trieste, which the defendant held for a long time, opposing fiercely the Jewish elements who, before the racial campaign, directed this important Society.

"NO WORLD PEACE WITHOUT AMERICA"
SAY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

Under the caption "A new American policy?","La Voce Repubblicana", after recalling the Anglo-American diplomatic incident revealed by Drew Pearson with the publication of a secret document, reviews the various statements and attitudes of American and British Statesmen regarding the Italian situation, both internal and international, and concludes:

"It appears clear to us that America does not intend to be put apart for the solution of European problems. Apart our interest, which is contrary to the parting of Europe in zones of influence (that would be the best way to lead to another world war within twenty years), it is extremely dangerous for world peace to give to the American people the impression that they are vainly making their immense sacrifices of blood and wealth.

"We want to take note today of the signs of revival of an American diplomacy, now that elections are over. Without America - let the 1918 example teach us - there is no possibility of collective security, there is no world peace." 33313

NEW VIOLENT DISORDERS IN SICILY.
BLOODY CLASH BETWEEN ARMY AND CONSCRIPTION DODGERS.

New violent disorders have occurred in Sicily in the last few days, since the calling up of new classes, it was officially

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

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NEW VIOLENT DISORDERS IN SICILY.
BLOODY CLASH BETWEEN ARMY AND CONSCRIPTION DODGERS.

New violent disorders have occurred in Sicily in the last days, following the calling up of new classes, it was officially revealed today in Rome. A clash occurred in Giarratana, in the Ragusa province, between a group of demonstrators and Italian troops. Artillery Lieutenant Mario Dechis and a still unascertained number of soldiers were killed. Other ten soldiers have disappeared. The refusal of the recruits to answer the call to the colours and the ensuing disorders have been provoked by seditious elements who base their propaganda on the assertion that Italy, at the end of the war will be mutilated to the benefit of other countries.

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

according to the latest news the riots, which occurred in various centres of the Ragusa province, have been quelled nearly everywhere except for Comiso, Vittoria and Giarratana. The rebels were armed. Operations are in course against the last centres of resistance.

In the other parts of Sicily and of South Italy the situation is normal, although, always according to official informations, a revival of the activity of Fascist elements has been noted. The trouble makers are mainly those hit by the purge and people who see their interests menaced by the new democratic Government systems.

The Government watches the situation with the greatest attention and appeal for the people to remember that the war which is being fought is not only against Germany but also against Fascism.

On the other hand, to ease the economic strain on Italy's people, the Government plans to better life conditions and to improve the industrial recovery along the lines indicated by the vast program of works approved during the last Cabinet meeting.

CABINET DISCUSSES APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

The Bonomi Cabinet has already examined the appointment of the Italian Ambassador to Washington, after Count Carlo Sforza's resignation, it was officially indicated today. Political gossip has it that Alberto Tarchiani, Action Party, former Minister with the Badoglio Cabinet, is likely to get the appointment which should be announced after the next Cabinet meeting.

POPULATION OF MANTOVA FIGHTS IN FACE OF NAZI-FASCIST BRUTALITY. 3312

A young man from Mantova arrived in Rome this morning after a very eventful journey, after crossing the front line. He told one of SI 's correspondents that civilian life in this besieged city, which even though it is 100 klm from the line of fire, is paralyzed. Nearly all the inhabitants being terrori-

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

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The damages suffered by the City through the war is small. The great Ducal Palace, the nearby Castle is intact, and so is the Tè Palace and the Palace of Justice. The most antique quar-

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

ter of the town, that is going from Piazza Purgo to Piazza Sordello, has been hit; the magnificent basilica of Sant'Andrea has been spared, but the entrances underneath are reduced to a mass of ruins.

The activity of the patriots at Mantova, as in all other centres of occupied Italy, is intense and profitable, in spite of the merciless repression by the Militia of the "Black Bands" whose brutality is as bad as that of the S.S.

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

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

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

BULLETIN Nº 571

January 9,1945.
1600 h.

WHAT ARE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED
BETWEEN INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE AND A.C.

The problem which presently worries most the minds of the members of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction is that of fertilizers. Next spring Italian farmers will have no fertilizers to spread on their impoverished soil if a solution is not found. The solution proposed at the last meeting of the Interministerial Committee with high officials of the A.C. was to allow Italian boats to go and load fertilizers in Tunisia, where they are abundant. All Italian boats of some capacity are requisitioned by the Allies but some could be derequisitioned for the time necessary for a couple of voyages.

Another very grave problem is that of the shortage of tyres which causes about 80% of 10,000 trucks running in Liberated Italy to fall off the roads every month. The Interministerial Committee suggested:

1º) To give Italy the permission to import already manufactured tyres from the Italian owned Pirelli factory in Barcellona.

2º) To import the raw materials and have tyres made in Italy, in a factory that the Pirelli firm is ready to set working at Tivoli, near Rome.

The Interministerial Committee further asked the Allies to derequisition the Pirelli factory in Naples which used to build electric batteries.

The Allies have also been requested to allow the coupling of some goods-wagons to the Allied military trains on the Naples and other railway lines.

All these items formed the object of discussions at the last meeting. But the main work of the Committee is the drafting of a list of raw materials and machinery more urgently needed to prevent a complete disgregation of what is left of Italian

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

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BETWEEN INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE AND A.C.

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All these items formed the object of discussions at the last meeting. But the main work of the Committee is the drafting of a list of raw materials and machinery more urgently needed to prevent a complete disgregation of what is left of Italian economic life.

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TAYLOR INTRODUCES TO POPE FOUR AMERICAN GENERALS.

The Pope received Ambassador Myron Taylor who presented to His Holiness the American Generals Woop, Frank, Curry and Brigadier General Miller.

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

GR. ANTONIO RIBERI TO BE NUNCIO IN ISTAMBUL.
(By our Vatican Correspondent.)

In Vatican circles it is deemed almost certain that Mgr. Antonio Riberi, Apostolic Delegate for the Missions depending from Propaganda Fide, will be appointed Papal Nuncio to Istambul in the place of Mgr. Roncalli, who has been sent to Paris. The last three years Mgr.Riberi has been attached to the State Secretariat in charge of the relief to the needy populations. Presently Mgr. Riberi is touring Italy to bring Xmas presents from the Pope to war prisoners.

170 TONS OF SPANISH GOODS ARRIVE IN VATICAN CITY.

A goods train carrying 170 tons of various stuffs transported from Spain to Naples in a Spanish boat on behalf of the Holy See, arrived today at the Vatican City Station. The goods comprise canned food, coffee, medicines, liquor. Many cases are addressed personally to the Pope. They are a gift to the Pontiff from the Spanish Government. The rest has been purchased by the Vatican.

During the trip from Naples to Rome thieves tried to break through the double walls of a wagon and get at the coffee. They were put to flight by the ten Carabinieri who were escorting the train.

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

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

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BULLETIN N°570

JANUARY.9.1945
1300hrs.

TERRIBLE PLIGHT OF ONE MILLION PEOPLE
IN OVERCROWDED BOLOGNA.

IL TEMPO, Indipendent, gives the following description of present conditions in the city of Bologna, from news reaching Rome recently through the lines. One of the chief problems is the extreme overcrowding of the city. During November the local authorities had already distributed six hundred thousand rations cards; but not everyone possesses them, and during the last moths a great number of people have taken refuge there from behind the front. Thus the figure of one million people is not an exaggeration. Many people from the country districts have gone to the city in the attempt to avoid persecutions of every kind by the Nazi-Fascists.

IL TEMPO states that in the centre of the city, which is completely intact, and the district of the Colline which is damaged very little, every inhabitable spot, every angle has been taken advantage of. There are people in cellars in air-raids shelters, in shops, and in the warehouses available; who have put down straw and mattresses and live as best as they can, while in homes that normally have four or five persons there are now twenty and even thirty.

Even though the surrounding region is rich in food stuffs, the congestion of the city, and the lack of transports and public services has led to hunger. There are no fats milk eggs or fuel, even though there is little bread, and some meat which is sold clandestinely at a fair price. Gas water and electricity supplies are very scarce and irregular and can be only used, naturally, by those people who are privileged and can have openly in their houses.

The terror and violence of the S.S. and Fascist Black Brigades has increased. The spectacle is not rare of seeing people hung up by butchers hooks and swying in front of doorways of the once gay Bologna.

Not only men, but women and children too are liable

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

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The terror and violence of the S.S and Fascist Black Brigades has increased. The spectacle is not rare of seeing people hung up by butchers hooks and swying in front of doorways of the once gay Bologna.

Not only men, but women and children too are liable to be arrested, and perhaps hung up by these infamous hooks. One is never certain on rising in the morning, of being still alive by the evening.

The one million people in Bologna who are crushed into a space hardly sufficient for a hundred thousand, are suffering terribly and waiting with anguish for their liberation, which however will surely come.

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

WILL THERE BE A SINGLE PARTY FOR ITALIAN WORKERS?

Proposals for a single party of workers put forward by an article of Palmiro Togliatti on the Communist weekly RINASCITA and successively recommended by the Executive of the Communist Party are some of the most interesting developments coming up to the foreground in the political life today.

According to Togliatti the Italian workers feel the inevitability of a single party which would act as an ideological guide in Marxist and Leninist doctrines, contribute in the international field to safeguard peace and free progress of all nations and promote in the internal policy a true national and popular democracy.

The motion seconded by the Executive of the Communist Party last Saturday called on the Socialist and the Actionist parties to promote closer ties with Communists in the framework of the national unity which represent the actual platform for the struggle aimed at the independence and the conquering of Democratic liberties.

The language used by the Communists is stimulating in emphasizing the struggle for Democracy and liberty; and a parties cooperation is not difficult to enter upon. But liberty and Democracy are words which have a different mean for the various parties.

The Communists hold that Democracy is the Proletariat dictatorship because it represents the majority of the nation.

The Socialists and more emphatically, the Actionists, hold Democracy as the government which gives all guarantees necessary to safeguard the rights and the interests of all workers, not industrial workers solely; and all liberties including the liberties of all minorities.

Pietro Nenni, Editor of the AVANTI, Socialist, replying to Palmiro Togliatti's suggestions, affirmed that before proceeding to the organization of a single party there are preliminary questions to be approached and solved; doctrinal, structural and international questions. There are practical possibilities for an effective unity [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778024

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Pietro Nenni, Editor of the AVANTI, Socialist, replying to Palmiro Togliatti's suggestions, affirmed that before proceeding to the organization of a single party there are preliminary questions to be approached and solved; doctrinal, structural and international questions. Where are practical possibilities for an effective united policy of all leftist parties at the present?

The Communist and Socialist Parties are pledged by a mutual pact to unity of action. They are pledged to consult each other before taking any decision involving the interests of the working class. The Ponomi Government crisis was expected to represent the touchstone of the Socialist and Communist pact. But the Socialists departed

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758048

Communists in evaluating the problem of joining in the new Government. Socialists reasserted the formula of the "popular front". Communists reiterated their policy of national unity. The Actionists through Emilio Lussu, proposed to Togliatti, Communist leader, to side with the Socialists and the Actionists for a possible formation of a leftist block versus a rightist block. Togliatti expressed a different view in regard to the situation and on behalf of the Communist Party, gave his support to the Bonomi reincarnation.

Togliatti's stand caused a slight crack, not a split in the Socialist-Communist pact of unity.

It is to be seen whether the episode represented only a temporary and casual divergency in point of practices and tactics between the two parties. Before committing himself to answer yes or not to this question, Pietro Nenni prefers to wait for the issue of a conference between the two parties which is to take place this week for discussing problems relating to the forthcoming local elections.

Other leftist parties have taken a watchful waiting attitude respecting the proposed pact of proletarian union.

The Christian Democrats objections are well known. They may be summed up in the incompatibility of the Catholic faith and the Marxist doctrine. The Actionists are also perplexed, their leaders desiring to be informed about the precise meaning of the terms "Marxist" and "Leninist".

The Actionists are likely to enter only a pact which would reinforce the policy of the leftist parties for the instauration of a true Democracy in Italy. They would oppose a pact leading up to the creation of a single party. The Action Party as well as the Socialist Party and the other leftist groups are united with the Communists in carrying on the struggle against reactionary and Fascist forces. Should a showdown develop prior against Democracy the Socialists and the Actionists, it is believed in well informed political circles, would not hesitate to stand for Democracy.

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

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

NOTED SICILIAN WRITER DIES IN ROME.

Nino Savarese, noted Sicilian novelist and essayst died last night in Rome. He was born at Enna 1883. Nino Savarese won national fame as author of shortstories and novels pertaining to rural scenes, typical characters of Sicily and distinguished himself as one of the most gifted writers of the modern generations. He was an anti-Fascist and an artist and thinker of outstanding personal integrity and moral rectitude. Nino Savarese lived almost in seclusion, entirely devoted to his literary work and was in high esteem of the intellectual world in Rome and Sicily.

Among his best works are his short stories: Malogi: Plot; moral portraits and tales of imagination; Storia di un brigante,(a Sicilian novel); Gatteria, a moral fable, Taormina di un'ombra; I fatti di Pietra; Rosconano; etc.

ITALIAN FINANCIAL DELEGATES RETURN
EMPTY-HANDED FROM AMERICA.

IL TEMPO, Indipendent, writes that the Quintieri-Mattioli mission which went to the United States some weeks ago, to discuss questions of financial nature, will shortly return to Italy. The Italian delegates were not able to bring about any positive agreement, but certainly this first contact will prove its usefulness in due course.

The mission did not call at London on the way back, as it would have been superflous to have done so at the present moment.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER TO THE HOLY SEE
ADHERES TO NEW HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT
AT DEBRECEN. 3305

The Hungarian Minister to the Holy See, Baron Gabriele Apor and the first Legation Secretary Doctor Thomas Perczel have made known their adherence to the new Hungarian National Government at Debrecen, through the Russian Embassy.

Since last March Baron Apor and Doctor Perczel had

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763016

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Since last March Baron Apor and Doctor Perczel had really not collaborated in any way with the Germanophilo puppet Government in Budapest.

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

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 569 JANUARY.9.1945
0900hrs'

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio gravely ill.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

Socialists call on the Italian Government to recognize without further delay local Committees of Liberation to implement the democratization of the Country.
AVANTI' Socialist.

Disclosures of Roatta dossier reveal Ciano plotting for the assassination of King Zogu of Albania.
AVANTI' Socialist.

Alberto Cianca new Chief Editor of the ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action.
ITALIA LIBERA; Actionist.

Actionists advocate a policy of mutual understanding and collaboration between Italy and Jugoslavia, but object to the cession of Trieste and Fiume.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

How Mussolini and the Fascist Generals decided to stab on the back France. Shorthanded minutes of a secrete conference held at Palazzo Venezia on May 29, 1940.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

The Italian financial mission to the United States returns to Rome. No special results achieved.
IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

The ordeal of Bologna under Nazi-Fascist terrorism.
IL TEMPO: Indipendent.

Postponement of the Roatta trial rumoured.
UNITA'. Communist.

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

Marshal Pietro Badoglio gravely ill.
IL POPOLO. Christian Democrat.

Socialists call on the Italian Government to recognize without further delay local Committees of Liberation to implement the democratization of the Country.
AVANTI' Socialist.

Disclosures of Roatta dossier reveal Ciano plotting for the assassination of King Zogu of Albania.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Alberto Cianca new Chief Editor of the ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action.
ITALIA LIBERA; Actionist.

Actionists advocate a policy of mutual understanding and collaboration between Italy and Jugoslavia, but object to the cession of Trieste and Fiume.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

How Mussolini and the Fascist Generals decided to stab on the back France. Shorthanded minutes of a secrete conference held at Palazzo Venezia on May 29, 1940.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

The Italian financial mission to the United States returns to Rome. No special results achieved.
IL TEMPO. Indipendent.

The ordeal of Bologna under Nazi-Fascist terrorism.
IL TEMPO; Indipendent.

Postponement of the Roatta trial rumoured.
UNITA'. Communist.

70% of the Italian industrial equipment lost South of the line Pisa- Ancona.
UNITA'. Communist.

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"HOW MUSSOLINI AND FASCIST GENERALS
DECIDED TO 'STAB FRANCE ON THE BACK'".

L'ITALIA LIBERA,(Actionist), published the secret shorthanded report of the sitting held at Palazzo Venezia May, 29, 1940, when it was decided to "stab France on the back".

The conference, presided by Mussolini, was attended by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of General Staff, Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, Chief of Navy Staff, General Francesco Pricolo, Chief of Air Staff, and General Rodolfo Graziani, Chief of Army Staff.

Here is the text of the document:

DUCE: "I summoned you this morning in order to inform you as follows: In my memorandum of March 31, I explained with a logic that His Majesty the King found 'geometric' : - that we cannot absolutely avoid the war; - that we can not absolutely wage it with the Allies; - that we cannot wage it with Germany. It remained to fix the date, namely the most important problem that was to be solved in connection with the rhytm of the war. This date has been originally fixed at the spring of 1941. After the easy conquest of Norway and the domination of Denmark I had already put back the date at the beginning of September 1940. Now, after the conquest of Holland, the surrender of Belgium, the invasion of France and the general situation developed, I have again put back the date and believe that every day is good for entering the war beginning from next June 5. The present situation does not appear any further delay because we would otherwise encounter risks that would be greater than those we could have met with a premature intervention. On the other part, according to my opinion, the situation as far as the so-called Allies are concerned, is a definitive one. In the last letter that Hitler addressed to me and that I read yesterday to Marshal Badoglio, there are contained the following statements. Germany has mobilized 220 Divisions, of which 10 are in Norway, 15 in Poland, 15 or 20 must be considered as worn out. There remain 165 intact Divisions which [illegible] whenever she wants.

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back.

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rity, anyhow. Can this superiority be modified? No. It cannot be altered through France's production because Germans shall bomb all the productive centres, neither through America's production because even if were sent the 2500 planes presently existing according to yesterday's speech by President Roosevelt it would be a difficult task to carry them in Europe and, inasmuch the Germans have occupied the strategic points of the French coast, even the landing operation would result problematical at least on the Northern strip. The King of Belgium himself has justified - and according to my opinion it was fully justified - his attitude, even because of the enormous suffering of the civilian population. Mr. Pierlot is less important than the King of Belgium; he is a mediocre politician sprung out of the confidence of parliamentarian regimes. All the informations, which unanimously ascertained this fact (it is clear that the German strategy will turn towards Paris and London) put the question whether the people shall be able to resist successively on river lines of France. I am now asking to myself whether such resistance will not be crashed down when we intervene. France cannot hope for help before 1942. and by that time things are liquidated. From June 5 on the x hour is likely to strike at any minute. I confirm my memorandum of March 31 as far as the political strategic directions are concerned. On land we will be unable to do anything spectacular. We will remain in the defensive. Something is to be foreseen in the East front; the Yugoslavia case. Our forces will be directed against England, that is against her position and her naval forces in the Mediterranean scene. As I foresaw on May 26, 1939 a air and sea war on all the frontiers. This I reiterated to Marshal Graziani the day before yesterday when he submitted to me

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concern ourselves, I declare; the Italian people, till the first of May feared to go to war too early and were inclined to hold back such eventuality. This is understandable. Now two sentiments are troubling the Italian people; firstly, apprehension to be late in a situation which will minimize our intervention, secondly, the spirit of emulation prompted by the desire to parachute, to fire on armoured cars, etc. This is the thing which pleases us because it proves that the Italian people are made of hard stuff. Stated beforehand all these things, the supreme Command starts functioning from to-day on. It will be made known "de jure", as soon as His Majesty the King will hand me the ducument entrusting to me the command of the Armed Forces. My Chief of the General Steff is Marshal Badoglio. I give him the instructions which will be carried out in the theatre of operation, through the Chiefs of the Staff of the Army, the Navy and the Aviation. So all this are defined. Yet there is a point which might require further delucidation. Here it is. General Pricolo, as well as Admiral Cavagnari, hold at same time the offices of UnderSecretaries of State and Chiefs of the Staff. I am asking myself whether those two officers are not be separated to bring about a situation similar to the one prevailing in the Army. The superior Command will not discharge operative functions. It will be reduced to the essential. It is to be avoided the creation of Ministries Number 2. The supreme Command is formed by men who are entrusted with operative tasks. The rest of the Administration does not concern these men who are called to direct the Armed Forces.

LUDOGLIO: "I would like to know whether are projected other commands."

DUCE: "No other Commands."

BADOGLIO: Declares he has no objections to make to the joining together in the same person of the two offices of the Chief of the Staff and Undesecretary for the Navy and the Aviation. On the contrary, he would prefer to leave the things as they are at present owing to his relationships with Cavagnari and Pricolo.

CAVAGNARI: I calls to the attention to the fact that [illegible] the situation of the Administration of the N[illegible]

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CAVAGNARI: I calls to the attention to the fact that given the situation of the Administration of the Navy the functions of UnderSecretary will be considered as a sinecure. Work is proceding smoothly with the

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General Directors and may be wound up in two hours a day. Viceversa, the General Staff has to discharge larger functions and is operating like a Ministry proper.

The confereers go on discussing details concerning the organization of the Commands. The Duce affirms that Badoglio has to consult even Starace in regard to questions pertaining to his competence as Head of General Staff of the Fascist Militia. Graziani proposes to transfer the HQ from Rome to Frascati.

DUCE:" It is good to provide for such move, but I think it will not be necessary to leave Rome. They would not dare to bombard it. Better to stay in Rome. Don't you think so?"

Typed from the shorthand :
The Superior Officer's Stenographer Secretary attached to the C.S.D.
Major Giuseppe Aurelio Trombetti.

BADOGLIO HAS A HEART ATTACK.

IL TEMPO, Indipendent, writes that Marshal Pietro Badoglio is lying ill in his home, after having had a heart attack. He was taken ill after having been out shooting; Outside of his villa in Via Brixiles, yesterday there was much activity; with people and cars coming and going. 3300

Relations and close friends came immediately to make inquiries, as it seemdd at first that his condition was very grave.

The doctors however have made no definite statement on the Marshal's conditions; but durang the evening his condition was greatly improved.

The paper adds that the officer on duty stated that there is no fear of any dangerous complication.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

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

BULLETIN Nº 568 January 8,1948
2 P.C.

[illegible], SUVICH, JACOMONI, BENINI, [illegible]
TO STAND TRIAL ON CONCURRENT CHARGES.

[illegible] Fascists are put together on trial charged with important acts for the maintenance of the [illegible] to degree, although from the penal proceedings their individual responsibilities appear to differ in penal degree if not in nature. The criminal activity they are called upon to answer for are so closely interrelated that the High Commission for anti-Fascist sanctions, decided to bring them jointly before the High Court of Justice. The sensational trial is scheduled for January 22. The defendants are General [illegible] Roatta, accused of terroristic activities abroad as head of the SIM (Military Intelligence) will stand trial together with Fulvio Suvich, former Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Franco Jacomoni, former Lieutenant General of Albania, Serafino Benini, former Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs, Paolo Cortese ex Consul General. Suvich and Jacomoni are under arrest. Suvich was recently transferred from Regina Coeli to a Ursi[illegible] for nervous breakdown. Benini is still a fugitive, but it is believed he is hiding somewhere in the territory of liberated Italy. Cortese flew to the North and will be tried "in absente".

Fulvio Suvich is charged with contributing to the preparation and the organisation of the Coup d'Etat of January 3,1925 and to the maintenance of the Fascist Régime in his capacity of Deputy National Councillor, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and Undersecretary for Finance.

Franco Geo Jacomoni is charged with collaborating with Suvich in the Undersecretariat for Foreign Affairs, holding the office of Lieutenant General of Albania and contributing to criminal activities of the Fascist international policy, and particularly to the murder of King Alexander of Yougoslavia and the French Foreign Minister Berthou.

Serafino Benini is charged with important acts accomplished as Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs from 1939 to 1943 successively Minister of Public Works.

Paolo Cortese is charged with collaboration with the [illegible]

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1[illegible]

TO STAND TRIAL OF CONCURRENT CRIMES.

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Serafino Benini is charged with important acts accomplished as Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs from 1939 to 1943 successively as Minister of Public Works.

Paolo Cortese is charged with collaborating with the Fascist Police Chief Arturo Bocchini in the organization of crimes abroad, particularly the assassination of King Alexander and Minister Barthou. This was materially committed by Croatians of the "Ustasce" movement founded in Italy under Fascist auspices. Cortese is charged with premeditating, in conjunction with Ante Pavelic activities which caused the death of King Alexander and Barthou in Marseilles on June 9, 1934.

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ROOSEVELT WRITES TO PIUS XII THANKING FOR POSTAL STAMP COLLECTION.

The Pope recently sent to President Roosevelt the entire collection of Vatican Postal Stamps issued since the inauguration of the autonomous mail service of the Vatican State, including the last series commemorating the fourth centenary of the "Virtuosi del Pantheon" Academy.

President Roosevelt addressed to Pius XII an autograph letter thanking for the present.

400 ITALIAN SOLDIERS RECEIVED BY POPE.

In the past few days Italian soldiers appeared again, after one year, in the general audiences that the Pope grants periodically to members of Allied Armed Forces.

This morning nearly 400 Italian soldiers were present and the Pontiff addressed them expressing his wishes for the revival of the beloved Fatherland, which he hopes will remain ever more faithful to the religious tradition.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE TO FIX PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

One of the questions that is of great importance for the feeding of the Country, the one regarding the price of agricultural produce, will shortly be dealt with by the Interministerial Price Committee. With this end in view, the Agriculturists Federation is compiling the necessary facts so that the prices will adhere to the effective costs of production.

On the 20th of the present month a meeting will be held at the Ministry of Agriculture too, when the prices of several articles of Agricultural produce will be fixed.

3295

GRAND HOTEL IN ROCCA DI PAPA WILL BE COLLEGE FOR SONS OF REFUGEES.

A plan to create at Rocca di Ppapa in the Grand Hotel's premises an institution which should gather together, to educate and instruct them, the sons of the most gravely hit war refugees, is being studied. The suggestion was made to the High Committee for Refugees by a generous group of students of the aeco-

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3236

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The High Commissioner for the Refugees, Tito Zaniboni, accom-

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penied by Mgr.Bonaldi of the Pontifical Commission of Assistance for the Refugees, by the "Provveditore" for Studies and by a Committee of ladies, went to day to Rocca di Papa to visit the premises of the new Instruction Institute.

It is learnt in the mean time that 800 war refugees gathered in the concentration centres of Rome, yesterday left for Reggio Calabria and the neighbouring villages.

ITALIAN FREE-MASONRY RECOGNIZES THE "FAIT ACCOMPLI" OF ITALO-VATICAN CONCILIATION.

Italian Free-Masons have decided to recognize the "fait accompli" of the "solemn act of reconciliation" between Italy and the Vatican.

The statement is contained in a "declaration" that the Supreme Council of the Rites of the Masonry of Ancient and accepted Scottish Rite will issue in the next few days.

The declaration says that the Italian Free-Masonry, dissolved in November 1926, but secretly operating during the Fascist Dictatorship, has now officially resumed its activity in the territory liberated by the valorous Anglo-American armies. Thereafter it deals with the Masons' collaboration policy for the revival of the Country and with the Masons' attitude towards the international and domestic problems.

The document, signed by Raoul Palermi, who recently resumed his post of "Sovereign" of the Order, adds:

"The essential condition for efficiently attaining the material and moral reconstruction of the Country is the victorious conclusion of the War; therefore the Masonry thinks that it is necessary to give the most powerful and generous impulse to the war efforts, in order to prove to the Allies and demonstrate to the World the decided wish and the consequent right of Italy to occupy the place that she deserves in the family of Nations.

"The consequences of this war, that the Italian people did not want, are already tragical enough and one cannot think that victorious Allies would further mortify and cause still more unrest to a Country which is not guilty and was compelled and dragged against its wish in the most mad of disgraces. On our part we must loyally and clearly tend to re-establish the basis of that Foreign Policy that geography, history and interests naturally imposed on the political Italian wisdom.

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

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"A full agreement with the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers and with Russia, who are closely united in the defense of Democracy, is included in the natural order of things and must be reached with loyalty and reciprocal firm confidence.

"Italy being a Mediterranean Country we must be at peace and in constant friendship with the Powers that partake with us traditions and interests in the same seas, with England, that

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always demonstrated to understand our exigencies, and when she recognized them as just, facilitated and protected them; with France, with whom we must reach, once for all, a loyal, complete and unalterable understanding, such that be capable of reviving the close latin spirit that is essential for the life of Europe; with Greece and Turkey, as well as with the big and small Slav lands, young forces the importance of which can not be ignored; with the United States of America, which are giving so much help for the war of liberation and towards which we are looking with firm and confident sympathy, being bound to them by indestructible spiritual ties since their constitution."

The declaration says that the constitutional problem of Italy must be solved by the people, and urges the various political parties to respect and tolerate each other.

"The Free-Masonry" adds the declaration, "does not intend to mount guard over a body, namely 'the Roman question', and therefore does accept the 'fait accompli' of the solemn act of Conciliation."

Referring to punishment of Fascist crimes the declaration points out that it is an unavoidable civic duty, but vain reverges must be avoided as they would add crimes to crimes. Then the document deals with social reforms, as the right to work, with the tax system re-organisation with the educational problems.

The declaration concludes paying homage to all those soldiers and civilians, who died for the Motherland.

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

BULLETIN N° 507 January 8,1945.
1600 h.

THE TUNISIAN QUESTION AND FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

(By our Diplomatic Correspondent.)

While negotiations between Italy and France for resumption of diplomatic relations are slowly but surely progressing, the mention of the Franco-Italian agreements of 1896 has frequently occurred in the international press. It is known that the Tunisian question, of which the said agreements are just an aspect, has always been of primary importance with regard to relations between Italy and France. It is no wonder, therefore, that some points related to that fifty-years-old argument have come up again in the present negotiations.

The Tunisian question started in 1881 when France "invaded" Tunisia, then an autonomous Arab State under a vague and distant Turk suzereineté. Tunisia, being very close (less than a hundred miles) to Sicily, had always been considered by Italian public opinion as a favorable colonial territory, where to pour part of the surplus of Italian population. At the time of the French conquest nearly 20.000 Italians were already established in Tunisia, against a few hundred Frenchmen. Both colonies grew in number with the economic development of the country, so much that in 1931, after fifty years of French predominance, Italians and Frenchmen (if we are to believe the French census) numbered about the same: 91.178 Italians and 91.427 French. Italians were mostly of Sicilian extraction; two thirds of them in 1931 had been born in Tunisia.

It should be remembered that Tunisia has never been legally annexed to France, either as part of the national territory (as is the case of Algeria) or as a colony. It is only a protectorate whose sovereign is still the Bey of Tunis. Though this was never more than a juridical fiction, it allowed Italy to obtain from France that her citizens might keep their nationality without being automatically obliged to become French nationals (if Tunisia had been really independent State, they should have been

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(By our Diplomatic Correspondent.)

While negotiations between Italy and France for resumption of diplomatic relations are slowly but surely progressing, the mention of the Franco-Italian agreements of 1896 has frequently occurred in the international press. It is known that the Tunisian question, of which the said agreements are just an aspect, has always been of primary importance with regard to relations between Italy and France. It is no wonder, therefore, that some points related to that fifty-years-old argument have come up again in the present negotiations.

The Tunisian question started in 1881 when France "invaded" Tunisia, then an autonomous Arab State under a vague and distant Turk suzeraineté. Tunisia, being very close (less than a hundred miles) to Sicily, had always been considered by Italian public opinion as a favorable colonial territory, where to pour part of the surplus of Italian population. At the time of the French conquest nearly 20,000 Italians were already established in Tunisia, against a few hundred Frenchmen. Both colonies grew in number with the economic development of the country, so much that in 1931, after fifty years of French predominance, Italians and Frenchmen (if we are to believe the French census) numbered about the same: 91.178 Italians and 91.427 French. Italians were mostly of Sicilian extraction; two thirds of them in 1931 had been born in Tunisia.

It should be remembered that Tunisia has never been legally annexed to France, either as part of the national territory (as is the case of Algeria) or as a colony. It is only a protectorate whose sovereign is still the Bey of Tunis. Though this was never more than a juridical fiction, it allowed Italy to obtain from France that her citizens might keep their nationality without being automatically obliged to become French nationals (if Tunisia had been a really independent State, they should have become Tunisian citizens). That was the substance of the Three Agreements signed in 1896, which regulated the establishment, commerce and extradition of Italians living in the Protectorate.

In September 1918, just before the end of World War n.I, to which Italians were participating as allies of France, the latter country unilaterally denounced the 1896 agreements, which however were kept in vigour, pending a new agreement. That

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appeared to be the final step was taken in 1935, when Mussolini, wishing to gain France's benevolence for his enterprise in Ethiopia, agreed with Laval that Italy's rights should gradually extinguish themselves in a period from 1945 to 1965. The Mussolini-Laval Pact was denounced by Italy in 1939, when she started her campaign for rivindication of Tunisia and Corsica. In 1943 General De Gaulle's Government formally declared that the Agreements of 1896 had been annulled by Italy's declaration of war on France. The hundred thousand Italian colons in Tunisia were thereafter deprived of all legal protection and considered enemy aliens. Schools, hospitals and other community assets which they had enjoyed for years were confiscated.

Unofficial French spokesmen have declared that the Agreements of 1896 are to be considered as well as dead, and that there is therefore no possibility of taking them as a basis of negotiations. What is actually being debated is a new convention stipulating that the rights enjoyed by Italians in Tunisia will decay in a short period of time, and the transitory dispositions thereto. Italians colons will be required to apply for French citizenship or leave the country. To the victor belong the spoils.

KIRK PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRINCE.

The Lieutenant General of the Realm received this morning at the Quirinale Palace the American Ambassador Alexander Kirk who presented him his credential letters. After the official ceremony the Ambassador had a cordial talk with the Prince.

In the afternoon, before leaving for Rapello, where his father the King lies ill, Prince Humbert will attend a Te Deum mass at the Quirinale in honour of the Queen, whose birthday recurs today.

3294

"BLACK MARKET IS ONLY SOURCE OF FOOD SUPPLY" - POLICE CHIEF.

"Destroying the Black Market would mean to deprive the population of their only source of food supply, as the rations have been reduced to a minimum" declared to "SI" today the Chief of the Roman Police, Enrico Horazzini.

"If we were to prosecute every single vendor round the cor-

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"Destroying the Black Market would mean to deprive the population of their only source of food supply, as the rations have been reduced to a minimum" declared to "SI" today the Chief of the Roman Police, Emilio Moruzzini.

"If we were to prosecute every single vendor round the corner we would only achieve a raise in prices without hitting the real organizers and profiteers of the Black Market, that is the producers. The only action which could give good results should take place on the spots where food is produced, but this is a job for authorities higher than the police.
Anyhow, also if we intended to carry out such an action, the shortage of means would prevent us from achieving satisfactory results.

"Moreover", Moruzzini continues, "the Black Market is offe-

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ring the chances of making a living to a large number of people who integrate their small wages by buying and selling".

He concluded stating that, although he is personally sceptical about the final outcome, the police decided to start quite soon a repression of the more blatant cases of Black Market profiteering employing a special squad of policemen depending from the Commune.

POPE RECEIVES AMBASSADOR OF ECUADOR.

Pius XII received the Ambassador of Ecuador Manuel Sotomayor.

MGR. VALERI BRUISED IN CAR ACCIDENT.

Monsignor Valerio Valeri, former Nuntius to Paris, going by car to his native village of Santa Fiora in Umbria, suffered in a car accident. His automobile was hit by an Allied military vehicle, but fortunately without grave consequences. Mgr. Valeri, whose hip was badly bruised, suspended his journey and returned to Rome.

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

PRESS REVIEW

BULLETIN N° 565
(Single Sunday Issue)

JANUARY.7.1945
1300hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The Executive of the Italian Communist Party reviewing the political developments in Italy reiterates that the Party joined in the second Bonomi Government in pursuance of the following main objectives:

1) The intensification of war efforts and resistance movements;
2) The constitution of a new parified Army in the liberated Italy for carrying on the fight against the common enemy alongside of the Allied Armies;
3) The eradication of Fascism and its remainders through a just and severe clean up of the public life;
4) Early local elections;
5) Proper measures for enabling the Country to start rebuilding its economic life and relieve the misery of the people.

The Party reasserts the programme of unity of action agreed upon with the Socialist Party. The pact between the two parties stands good even if the Socialists refused to join the Bonomi reincarnation owing to their different evaluation of the political problems of the working classes. The ultimate objective of the Communists is to proceed to the formation of a single partyfor the Italian workers. As for the relations with the other parties affiliating with the National Committee of Liberation the Communists declare the undesiderability of a leftist block opposed to a rightist block because such development would result in the split of the Committees of Liberation and ultimately of the national union to the advantage of the reactionary and Fascist forces. The Communists propose close ties with the Party of Action and the Christian Democrats to the effect of reinforcing the solid block of the working masses in the struggle for wiping out Fascism and conquering Democracy'

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UNITA', Communist.

Pietro Nenni replying to Communist suggestions for the constitution of a single party of the Italian workers agrees in principles on the plan, but observes that there are outstanding problems of doctrine, organizing tactics and practices and international relationships to be solved

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before proceeding to the unification. Unity of action comes first, Nenni asserts. The forthcoming local elections will afford the first opportunity to realize the union of the workers and their success as the new ruling class of Italy.

AVANTI! Socialist.

Drew Pearson disclosures regarding Lord Halifax memorandum commented. The incident considered as a simple episode with no bearing in the current problems. Minor dissensions among the Allies are only casual and should not be magnified.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

NENNI DISCUSSES PROPOSED FUSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Pietro Nenni writes in AVANTI!, organ of the Socialists, that an article of the "RINASCITA", in which Togliatti's style is easily recognised, has raised the question for the first time of a single party for Italian workers, through the fusion of the proletarian political tendencies which exist at the present time, "which", RINASCITA adds, "will certainly bring to it, through their numerical, organizing and political power those elements of their tradition which correspond to the new tasks that we have before us."

This new Party according to RINASCITA should find its ideological guidance in the Marxist and Leninist doctrine and follow the conception that the "capitulation and treachery of the classes and political groups that had till then declared themselves the leaders and defenders of the nation, has given to the working class a new function."

The Party should lead to the organization in the international field, "which would guarantee peace and the free development of all nations", and with regard to internal politics should promote a new fighting Democracy " to defend liberty by destroying the objective foundation of Fascist tyranny, - a Democracy that would be actively anti-Fascist as well as anti-Imperialist, and therefore truly national popular, and progressive."

Nenni says that the important point relative to the object of unity of action and to the single workers party

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Nenni says that the important point relative to the object of unity of action and to the single workers party is that the Socialists have always treated the disagreements between the Socialists and Communists as internal questions of the working class, which would not prejudice the substantial convergence of both their plans. The decisive element

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in favour of unity is that neither the Socialists nor the Communists can get the better of each other. He adds that in politics however one mustn't proceed by jumping.

The question of unity is more important than that of the single party.

CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE EMPHASIZED.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats, points out that the cordiality of relations between France and the Holy See is emphasized by the awarding of the highest French Decoration, the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur to the former Nuntius Mons. Valerio Valeri on his retirement as representative of the Pope in France.

"It is the fifth time that the highest French Decoration is bestowed on an eminent dignitary of the Roman Curia. It was awarded to the Cardinal Secretary of State Gasparri, to the Cardinal Secretary of State Pacelli, and to the Cardinals Cerretti and Maglione, former Nuntius to Paris.

"The gesture of the French Government in honoring Nuntius Valeri acquires a special significance when it is related to the present policy of the French Government that refused to recognize diplomatic representatives formerly accredited to Pétain. The Legion d'Honneur to Mons. Valeri confirms that the attitude of De Gaulle Government was inspired by a forejudgement of general character and did not imply a special judgement on the personal behaviour of Mons. Valeri. It indicates also, and in a solemn form, that even in such exceptional circumstances as those in which the ambiguous figure of Marshal Pétain was a very confusing and troubling one, the action on Nuntius Valeri was such as to deserve this appreciative gesture on part of De Gaulle Government. It is the France of De Gaulle, the France of the patriots and the stubborn heroic resistance against the German tyranny which testify that all the doings of Nuntius Valeri in the most trying years and under the most adverse circumstances were in harmony with the good of the Country."

IL POPOLO underlines the fact that the newly appointed Nuntius to France Mons. Roncalli left Rome by air on December 30 and on the first of January was received by

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ROMAN BANKER BACK FROM NEW YORK
GIVES HIS IMPRESSIONS.

Enrico Scaretti, banker, just back from visiting New York as representative of the Italian Red Cross is the first Italian who entered the United States since the Armistice. Interviewed by IL TEMPO, Indipendent, Enrico Scaretti expressed all his appreciations for the cordial reception extended to him by the American friends who are keenly interested in Italy's reconstruction efforts.

"The American people" Scaretti added, "have no intention to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries, but it is obvious that their economic and financial assistance will not be given before Italians prove they are united for rebuilding their country and have a Government truly representing the entire nation."

Queried about the work of the Allied Commission in Italy, Scaretti replied that it was extremely helpful as an instrument for the transferring of the liberated territories from the military administration to the Italian authorities of the rescued territories, but its powers should have been relinquished after the transferring of the said territories to the Italian Government. It is not possible to apply to our country administration policies prevailing in rich countries. "It is to be hoped that the Allied Commission powers be restricted to the provinces still under military control," Scaretti concluded.

POLICE INVESTIGATING MYSTERY
OF STOLEN ITALIAN CROWN SILVER.

While the details of the finding of some of the cases containing silver of the Royal House of Savoy are now known; it appears that the Police are now on the trail leading to other places where other large quantities of Royal treasure are hidden.

The silver and other valuables so far recovered were found at the Savoia Hotel. It seems the theft was carried out by the German Marshal Rangel. The Hotel employees say that during the German occupation, many cases were at various times taken in room 119, which was occupied by Rangel; and where other German officers often came and held mysterious meetings.

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Therefore it is not known whether the cases found there are all of those taken by Rangel. But it is certain that when the Germans fled, some people who knew where

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the cases were kept, took advantage of the general disorder and hid them. As the proprietors of the Hotel were well aware of the presence of the silver in the Hotel, and had actually taken possession of a large part of it, they have been held pending further inquiries, ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist reports.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

ALBERTO CIANCA, ACTIONIST, SPEAKS ON THE "ITALIAN CRISIS."

At the Brancaccio Theatre Alberto Cianca, one of the leading exponents of the Party of Action delivered the announced speech on the "Italian crisis", before a cheering crowd, this morning. Among those present were parties leaders and prominent political figures.

Alberto Cianca started his speech reviewing the present political situation in Italy and pointing out the underlying causes for the Italian crisis and its political developments. He went on to state the main points of the Party of Action programme which stands for: 1) the instauration of a Republic; 2) socialization of big industrial and banking concerns; 3) agrarian reforms.

As for the institutional issue Cianca affirmed that a Democracy is not basically concerned with the form of Government, but Monarchy in Italy is tied up with the permanent reactionary forces. It is not possible to build up a new order in Italy if the forces of the past are not destroyed, all pre-Fascist forces which through corrupting practices provoked the deterioration of the State and led up to Fascism.

"We are out against Monarchy and all those social forces which considered Fascism as the defender of their particular interests", Cianca added.

"When England availed herself of Badoglio for the July 25, 1943 coup she committed the same error as with Darlan. France was not represented by Darlan. Italy was not represented by Badoglio. The forces of the past, Fascist or pre-Fascist cannot represent the Italy of the future. The foreign forces which are relying on the pre-Fascist political and economic structure are mistaken.

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"Basic reforms in the social political and economic structure of Italy will ensure Democracy", Cianca asserted.

"The July 25, 1943 coup did not represent the collapse of Fascism but only the last attempt of the Monarchy

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at separating its responsabilities from Mussolini's in face of the impending catastrophe. We opposed Badoglio's Government not only because the Marshal is one of the major responsibles for the disaster but also he is the representative of the reactionary and Monarchist forces.

"We joined in the first Bonomi Government because it was the representative of the Committee of Liberation, established the oath to the Monarchy and pledged itself to the convocation of a Constituent Assembly.

"Our present attitude does not imply our giving up the positions taken in the past, but is due to the Bonomi Government falling apart from its original basis, which consisted in the Committees of Liberation.

"There are too many people compromised with Fascism that still occupy top ranking offices under the new Bonomi Government", Cianca asserted. "They are especially in the Foreign Office, where are still in service officials who sponsored national Fascist policies. The first duty of the Italian people is the participation in war efforts, because this is our war of liberation, and our contribution to the victory will depend peace terms for us. But how can we expect popular enthusiasm for war efforts if the responsibles for the disaster are still in command of the Armed forces. (The audience shouts "Long live Azzi!")

"Azzi and Sforza cases, Cianca declares, are not personal cases, but of great national significance. As for the Azzi case it does not consist in a violation of the institutional truce or military discipline : , but it reflects the sentiment of a valiant officer who wants the good of the nation. The truth is that Azzi considers the Army as an instrument for defending the national, not the dynastic interests.

"The epuration must be carried out impartially and according to justice, but is meeting with resistances which prove the clean up in the Italian public life is conditioned to the destruction of forces that are striving for the restoration of Pre-Fascism if not outright Fascism.

"We stand for a state of order and Democratic stability founded on the support of all social classes and above all of working classes.

"We did join in the new Government but we are still

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"We stand for a state of order and Democratic stability founded on the support of all social classes and above all of working classes.

"We did join in the new Government but we are still part of the Committee of Liberation, which is the sole Democratic organism in Italy to-day.

"Roosevelt affirmed that the United Nations represent a society of peoples not of States. We fully share Roosevelt's views, because the destiny of the Italian peo-

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ple is closely related to the destiny of all peoples. A just peace can be attained only by declaiming strategic or bowder questions. A striki g evidence of the fact that the Italian people are not responsible for Fascism and its aggressive war is given by the persistanre of terroristic methods after twenty years Fascism came to power.

"Our opposition is constructive. Everybody should bear in mind that any attempt against Democratic principles and practices is likely to bring about a civil strife in Italy. . . We decry it but we would not hesitate to make recourse to a violent opposition should Democracy progresses be imperilled," Gianca concluded amidst the cheers of the big crowd which packed the Brancaccio Theatr..

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BULLETIN Nº 564

January 6,194
2000 h.

FULVIO SUVICH'S MOCK WARFARE WITH LEADEN TOY SOLDIERS.

Mock warfare with leaden toy-soldiers is one of the pastimes of former Foreign Undersecretary Fulvio Suvich in the private clinic where he was transferred from Regina Coeli jail.

Suvich is enjoying a relatively wide freedom and, wearing his hazel coloured dressing gown, he is seen often strolling in the corridors of the second floor. Once in a while he calls at the room next to his, to visit a blonde four year old patient with whom he frequently indulges in playing war with miniature leaden soldiers.

Suvich, who according to Prof. Amedeo Piccirelli, is suffering from a serious nervous break-down, would appear always calm and serene if a slight tremor of his lips, barely disguised by thick black little moustaches, did not reveal his unsound health. Anyhow, his conditions are reported as remarkably improved.

THE NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO ROME.

Don José Antonio de Sangroniz y Castro, who is designated as new Spanish Ambassador to Rome, was born March 10,1895. He is the youngest of all Spanish Ambassadors presently in active service. His first diplomatic appointment occurred in 1918, when he was attached to London Embassy. In 1938 he was promoted Minister and sent to Caracas. Recently he was head of the Spanish Delegation to the French Liberation Committee at Algiers, and left this city for Paris and took possession of the Spanish Embassy as soon as the French Capital was liberated, acting as Spanish representative to the Provisional French Government. He remained in Paris until appointed Ambassador and designated to represent Spain in liberated Italy.

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Mock warfare with leaden toy-soldiers is one of the pastimes of former Foreign Undersecretary Fulvio Suvich in the private clinic where he was transferred from Regina Coeli jail.

Suvich is enjoying a relatively wide freedom and, wearing his hazel coloured dressing gown, he is seen often strolling in the corridors of the second floor. Once in a while he calls at the room next to his, to visit a blonde four year old patient with whom he frequently indulges in playing war with miniature leaden soldiers.

Suvich, who according to Prof. Amedeo Piccirelli, is suffering from a serious nervous break-down, would appear always calm and serene if a slight tremor of his lips, barely disguised by thick black little moustaches, did not reveal his unsound health. Anyhow, his conditions are reported as remarkably improved.

THE NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO ROME.

Don José Antonio de Sangroniz y Castro, who is designated as new Spanish Ambassador to Rome, was born March 10, 1895. He is the youngest of all Spanish Ambassadors presently in active service. His first diplomatic appointment occurred in 1918, when he was attached to London Embassy. In 1938 he was promoted Minister and sent to Caracas. Recently he was head of the Spanish Delegation to the French Liberation Committee at Algiers, and left this city for Paris and took possession of the Spanish Embassy as soon as the French Capital was liberated, acting as Spanish representative to the Provisional French Government. He remained in Paris until appointed Ambassador and designated to represent Spain in liberated Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 768016

AMERICAN MACHINERY TO ITALY FOR REORGANISATION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

It is learned in well informed circles that the first supplies of American machinery to Italy, which are scheduled to be shipped beginning next July, will consist prevalently of implements necessary for the reorganisation of Italian transportation system. The resumption of railroad traffic and the increase of motor vehicles circulation, which are considered as the essential basis for the economical revival of the country, will put Italy in conditions of working efficiently for securing by its own means the national reconstruction.

It is understood that the American machinery will be paid with the AM-lire, issued for circulation in Italy, while for other supplies, consisting in food, medicines and clothing, whose arrival in Italt is expected during the winter nothing has been so far decided as the form of payment is concerned.

THE TYPICAL FASCIST CAREER OF FORMER PREFECT MARIO PIGLI.

Mario Pigli, who was arrested yesterday, began his typical Fascist career as Editor of the weekly "Azione Coloniale", while vainly endeavoured to enter the Colonial administration. After the Ethiopian campaign, to which he participated, Colonial Undersecretary Michele Lessona induced Achille Starace, General Secretary of the Fascist Party to appoint Pigli as Fascist Federal Secretary in Harar. But General Guglielmo Nasi; Governor of the Harar district, had Pigli dismissed. Shortly after Pigli was appointed Deputy Chief of the Press Bureau of the General Government of East Africa. In the meantime Giuseppe Bottai, then Minister of Education, cared for his friend and appointed Pigli as Provincial Education Superintendant in Potenza. Successively Pigli was appointed Fascist Secretary of Pistoia, but was ousted from this post because it is said he displeased Edda Ciano. But this typical Fascist politician did not feel discouraged and succeeded in being received by Mussolini who, after the occupation of Dalmatia, sent him to Cattaro as Prefect. After the Armistice Pigli was captured by the Germans and sent to Poland; but thanks to his [illegible]

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775006

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

BULLETIN No 563 January 6, 1945.
1600 h.

SFORZA ADDRESSES COLLABORATORS ON LEAVING HIGH COMMITTEE.

Count Carlo Sforza, who resigned yesterday from the post of High Commissioner for the Purge, convoked this morning all his collaborators and took leave of them. In a brief address he underlined the political character of their task and said that P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi, although often sought for advice, has never tried to interfere. He endéd by inciting the High Committee's personnel to carry on their work with the same honesty shown under him.

The Adjunct High Commissioner, Mario Scoccimarro, Communist, replied thanking Count Sforza for the work done and expressing the hope that his activity might be used by the Nation in other fields.

ITALIAN "WHO'S WHO" BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

Italian "Who's who", which was by the Régime purged of all anti-Fascist personalities, is being reconstituted in its original form plus all new celebrities who have sprung up about during the anti-Fascist underground struggle. The Allied authorities have already manifested a great interest for the new issue of which they feel the need.

The first Italian "Who's who" was edited by Prof.Carlo Formigini who committed suicide after having been persecuted by the Fascists on account of his being a Jew.

LABOUR SITUATION SLOWLY IMPROVING.
STILL 100.000 UNEMPLOYED IN ROME PROVINCE.

At the present moment the unemployed in Rome and the Province amount to more than 100 thousand, declared today to "SI" one of the Secretaries of the Chamber of Labour. These unemployed belong to the various branches of normal production paralysed by War.

The building industry is the most hard hit, dozens of firms are at a stand still and many buildings already started have been left unfinished.

In the metal works one notes a certain revival, in fact the "Breda" factories, which up to a short time ago were not function-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778044

collaborators and took leave of them. In a brief address he outlined the political character of their task and said that P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi, although often sought for advice, has never tried to interfere. He endéd by inciting the High Committee's personnel to carry on their work with the same honesty shown under him.

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The building industry is the most hard hit, dozens of firms are at a stand still and many buildings already started have been left unfinished.

In the metal works one notes a certain revival, in fact the "Breda" factories, which up to a short time ago were not functioning at all, now employ about 2000 workers.

Also the chemical and glass works have slowly started work again and the glass factory of Ponte Galeria now gives work to 1000 men.

As the electric services start functioning again the printers get busy once more. The State Printing Establishment, in its two

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br nches of Piazza Verdi and Via Gino Capponi, now employs 4000 workers, while it was quite inactive till recently. The number of these workers does not reach the 7000 of normal times, but one has good reason to think that in this field the situation will very soon be normal again, as the requirement for bank-notes bec - mes every day more urgent..

The category which today has the greatest number of unemployed is that of State apprentice employees, category on behalf of which the Government is studying a series of measures. About 10,000 are the workers employed by the Allied authorities, either directly or through contracting firms. The work of these is mainly directed to the reconstruction of bridges, electric plants and roads damaged by the war.

At present the average subsidy given to the unemployed by the Institute of Social Insurance is of 7 lire per day, for a period of 90 days, but in speacil circumstances the duration of the dole can be prolonged up to 180 days.

RUINI, CEVOLOTTO IN FOGGIA TO EXAMINE SITUATION OF STATE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Commissioner of the State Printing Establishment, Eucardio Pomigliano, will leave Rome tomorrow to join the Minister of Public Works, Meuccio Ruini, and the Minister for Communications, Mario Cevolotto, in Foggia to study the situation of the plants located there.

The Foggia printing establishment has not suffered great war damages but a part of it is used by Allied troops as a barrack and cannot therefore work.

PALAZZO BRASCHI GANG [illegible] WITH 200 CRIMES.

In the course of the preliminary proceedings against the Palazzo Braschi gang, it emerged that more than 200 people were tortured, kidnapped, robbed of part or all their belongings by the Fascist Republican squad headed by Gino Bardi, Federal Secretary of Rome, "General" Guglielmo Pollastrini and journalist Carlo Emanquinet.

Among the witnesses for the prosecution there are:

Carlo Coletti, a Communist, whose hair, eyebrows and eyelashes were burnt off with a torch [illegible]

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Among the witnesses for the prosecution there are:

Carlo Coletti, a Communist, whose hair, eyebrows and eyelashes were burnt off with a torch made of a newspaper, whose ear was twisted until it bled with a pincer, who was beaten with the but of a rifle;

Antonio Ventroni, who after having been brutally beaten was forced to drink a large glass of urine;

Doctor Carlo Rodano, whose face was trasnformed into a bleeding mass by blows of an iron rod;

Prof. Giulio Landini, who ws hit on the head so hard that he had brain commotion, and other Romans among whom many Jews.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763016

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Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 562 JANUARY, 6, 1945
1300hrs

THE "KING OF THE FASCIST BUREAUCRACY" SENATOR AMEDEO GIANNINI TO BE TRIED SOON.

The High Commissariat for anti-Fascist Sanctions sent back yesterday to the High Court of Justice the penal proceedings against Senator Amedeo Giannini accused of contributing with important acts to the maintainance of the Fascist regime.

Senator Amedeo Giannini was one of the highest officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and close collaborator of Mussolini. He was known as "the King of the Fascist Burocracy" not only for his long tenure of office, but also for the numerous top ranking jobs he occupied under the late Regime and from which he drew salaries that enabled him to pile up a considerable fortune.

Giannini was arrested last September. After being detained for some weeks in Regina Coeli jail he was transferred to the Nursing Home "Villa Amalia", in Rome because of failing health and where he is still a patient under custody.

Senator Giannini, acting as economis expert for Mussolini, presided over numerous commissions for commercial relations with Germans and was instrumental in concluding during the war the socalled economic Italo-German agreements which were actually manipulated by the notorious Nazi Minister Clodius, and resulted in the pillaging of the Italian resources.

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ITALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR FOREIGN COMMERCE DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE.

An "Association for Foreign Trade" is being organised in Rome with the aim of promoting and facili-

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

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3284

ITALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR FOREIGN COMMERCE
DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE.

An "Association for Foreign Trade" is being organised in Rome with the aim of promoting and facilitating the resumption and the increase of commercial relations between Italy and other Countries.

Gian Luigi Castelli, Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee, declared to "SI" that "the Association sees in the development of international trade and in the removal of custom barriers and other traffic hindrances

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the best guarantees for the world peace and for the prosperity of Italian economy, as is clearly indicated in the Association's Statute.

"We are convinced supporters of free trade, not only for economical reasons, but also and above all for political reasons; the monopolistic commerce and the "autarchia" have always led to war; as the modern history has demonstrated.

"One of less noticed but more important reasons of our unrest during the past twenty years and of our sympathy toward the free Democracies consisted, in fact, in the progressive commercial isolation imposed upon our economy. This, therefore, explains why to-day we ask the Allies to restore our liberty for importing and exporting in all the Countries of the world. Naturally, we are aware of the war exigencies, which temporarily hinder this vital need of ours, but we would be contented to get in readiness for the day, which we hope not distant, when the war shall be concluded in Europe.

"Ours is a programme of peace and collaboration with all the peace-loving countries. Therefore we are confident that such programme may encounter the sympathy and the comprehension even of United Nations, to whom we are not asking the charity of gratuitous relief, but rather the freedom and responsability of collaborating to reconstruct the necessary conditions for the peace and the prosperity of the world."

RELATIONS BETWEEN "OVRA" AND "SIM" DECLARED BY EIGHTEEN PROSECUTION WITNESSES OF IMPENDING ROATTA TRIAL.

The close and criminal relations between "OVRA" and "SIM" (the Army Intelligence Service) which Roatta put at the disposal of Fascism will be exposed by many of the 18 prosecution witnesses at the trial that will commence January 22 before the High Court of Justice.

Besides General Cesare Amb, Filippo Gauttieri, Antonio Serice and Cesare Amé who will testify about facts of strictly military character, besides Ambassador Count Carlo Senni, who will inform the Court about the

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

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Besides General Cesare Arnò, Filippo Gauttieri, Antonio Scrice and Cesare Amé who will testify about facts of strictly military character, besides Ambassador Count Carlo Senni, who will inform the Court about the plan of "buying" the Negus with 100 millions of lire, there will be other witnesses, like the Vice Questore Saverio Caccavale, Chief police Commissioner Antonio Mazzei, and Commissioners Alfonso Pione, Giuseppe

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Rosamini, Ugo Giampaoli and Cristofo Romanelli. These police officials, who for a long time were attached to the General Direction of Public Safety, affirm that a close and continued collaboration existed between the Fascist police and the Army Intelligence Service. The police informed the SIM about facts of military character While the SIM gave to Police informations about anti-Fascist individuals and activities, particularly relating to anti-Fascist exilés. An officer of the Carabineers' Corps, Major Duffa, acted as liason agent and almost every day called at the Viminale Palace, HQ of the General Direction of Public Safety. There the directing officials like the Deputy Chief Police Carmine Senise, the chief of the political sections like the Questore Guido Leto and the Questore Epifanio Pennetta, were perfectly aware of the criminal activity of SIM abroad. When brothers Carlo and Nello Rosselli were assassinated in France, Guido Leto exclaimed:" I would like to know who ordered this stupid crime! But we'll soon it..."

A few days after anybody knew that the killing had been ordered by Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano and by his Chief Secretary Filippo Anfuso.

THE CHRISTIANS OF THE LEFT PARTY DO NOT WISH TO DISOBEY THE CHURCH.

During the meeting held yesterday, the leaders of the Christians of the Left Party decided to maintain a waiting attitude with regard to the Vatican following the disavowel of the Party appearing in the "OSSERVATORE ROMANO". The young people of this party believe that none of their ideas is in contrast with the Church.

No clarification was given in the article in which the disavowel was made, concerning which of the principles of the Christians of the Left was not compatible with the teachings of the Church.

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

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No clarification was given in the article in which the disavowel was made, concerning which of the principles of the Christians of the Left was not compatible with the teachings of the Church. Therefore the leaders of this Party are awaiting a statement on this point; to judge if a contrast between their principles and those of the Church does exist. The programme of the Christians of the Left Party is a general one of Democracy, which does not seem to the founders of it, to offer any reason for the disavowel.

It should be remembered that the members of the governing body of this party do not take up an attitude

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in any way rebellious to the Church, either with regard to its principles or its teachings, which they are ready to obey always; and will accept the condemnation if a declaration is made stating which point of their programme it refers to.

A statement will be made in which the attitude of the Christian of the Left will be clearly defined.

THE JUDICIARY LACKS THREAD AND LIGHT.

For several days two other indispensable elements have been lacking to the judiciary for its rapid and profitable administration. The first is illumination, which in the large Palace of Justice in Piazza Cavour is nearly always lacking for lack of electricity, and stops work in many offices, numerous chancelories, and other bodies situated in chambers which have to be lighted artificially almost constantly. The second is thread, ordinary sowing cotton, without which the dossiers, the files of the trial and preliminary inquiries cannot be kept together. This certainly does not help to facilitate the carrying on of the heavy amount of work that the judiciary has to get through.

COUNT CARANDINI RECEIVED BY POPE.

The Pope granted this morning a private audience to Count Niccolò Carandini, Italian Ambassador to London.

Pius XII received also Manuel Soto Mayor, Ambassador of Ecuador to the Holy See.

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Telefono 41746

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N°561 JANUARY, 6. 1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Young men demonstrating against the call up clash with police units in Ragusa (Sicily). One dead.
UNITA'. Communist.

Mac Millan statement praised.
UNITA'. Communist.

Mac Millan declaration very gratifying.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

Several cases containing silverwares and other valuables of the Italian Crown stolen by Nazis discovered in a Roman Hotel.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

150 underground papers published by resistance groups in the occupied Italy.
AVANTI! Socialist.

THANKS TO MR. MAC MILLAN.

Mac Millan statement is praised by UNITA', organ of the Communist Party as an indication of promising developments for the rehabilitation of Italy.

"All Italians must be grateful to Minister Mac Millan for his declarations outlining new plans which are being worked out by the Allies. These plans are very simple essentially concerned with the necessity of better collaboration between Italy and the Allies and the concession of more powers to the Italian Government. We are especially

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3277

"All Italians must be grateful to Minister Mac Millan for his declarations outlining new plans which are being worked out by the Allies. These plans are very simple essentially concerned with the necessity of better collaboration between Italy and the Allies and the concession of more powers to the Italian Government. We are especially grateful to the British Minister for the assertion implied in his declaration, crediting a political maturity of the Italians about which many people seem to be doubtful. No elucidation is given by Mac Millan in regard to the means he considers appropriate to extend the powers of the Italian Government."

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"It is definetely a promise which is reminiscent of other promises voiced in the past months by the English and American statesmen and which assumed the form of definite pledges particularly in some of President Roosevelt's speaches.

"The Italian people are therefore entitled to expect that the promises be maintained since they have been given. It seems to us legitimate to ask that our Government be granted all powers necessary to enable it to make more effective our war efforts. It seems to us legitimate to desire and to hope for this time, the inspiring allied promises be fulfilled and Mac Millan words be forerunners of larger indipendence for the Italians and more powers for the Italian Government."

"It is this very desire, these very hopes which give more emphasis and more eagerness to the thanks we extend to Mac Millan to-day."

Commenting the new Allied plan for the relief in favor of Italy, L'ITALIA LIBERA, (action Party), writes:

"The statement by Mac Millan deserve our greatest interest and strenghtens our sentiment of full confidence and firm unchangeable sympathy towards the Allies. Mr. Mac Millan in fact, affirmed that anything the Allies could do for the Italians, it would be nothing compared with what Italians could do for themselves, both materially and morally. This is a straight and loyal affirmation of the spirit with which the Allies are looking at the indipendence at the autonomy and at the sense of responsability of Italian people."

DISTHRBANCES AT RAGUSA.

All papers report from Catania:

Disturbances took place at Ragusa in Sicily following incidents which took place between groups of young men belonging to the classes called up for military service and the police. During these disorders a young 20 years old baker was wounded and subsequently died.

Telephone communications were suspended by order of the military authorities and a curfew at 7 o'clock ordered. Public order has now been restored.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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All papers report from Catania:

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Telephone communications were suspended by order of the military authorities and a curfew at 7 o'clock ordered. Public order has now been restored.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

BULLETIN Nº 560. January 5,1945.
2000 h.

150 UNDERGROUND LEAFLETS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

More than 150 underground leaflets and bulletins are at present published in Northern Italy, according to informations brought to-day to Rome by the clandestine emissary of a Northern Party. In Milan alone there are about twenty, while about ten are published in each of the following cities: Turin, Genoa, and Venice.

The underground leaflets are very widely diffused among the population in whom they maintain alive the flame of revolt. The publication and the distribution are carried out according to an organic plan prepared by the CLI of Northern Italy, which after the powers granted to it by the Home Government, has amplified its activity. Some papers are especially compiled for the Partisan Brigades and for the other underground fighters.

The emissary arrived from the North also informed that perhaps the most active organisation is that which carries out acts of sabotage against the railway lines used by the Germans, especially along the Brenner and Tarviso lines. Another organisation which has especially distinguished itself is that of assistance, long the Alpine frontier, to prisoners and Italian workmen who manage to escape from the Reich.

THE COMMUNISTS PAY BACK TO "CANTACHIARO" THE PRICE OF THE CONFISCATED COPIES.

Some sections of the Communist Party have reimbursed/the 3275
Administration of the humoristic paper "Cantachiaro" the copies of the issue containing Mussolini's speech which young Communists had confiscted in the newspaper stands. All the other Roman sections of the Communist Party have been called upon to settle

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Two weeks ago the weekly "Cantachiaro" publishes in its entirety the text of the speech made by Mussolini at the Lyric Theatre of Milan. The publication did not seem timely to the Communists who proceeded to confiscate the paper, without havin

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obtained the authorisation to do so from the authorities. The editors of "Cantachiaro" protested against the Communists' action which they considered a violation of the freedom of the press. An official of the P.W.B. whose intervention was asked, limited himself to declaring that in England and in other democratic Countries when an article in a given newspaper is not liked by a certain Party, all the available copies of the paper are bought up. The Italian Authorities intended acting in this way ordering the Communist Party to reimburse to "Cantachiaro" the price of the copies taken away from the newsvendors' stands.

HOPES FOR ROMANS COMING FROM TANGANYKA.

(By our Colonial Correspondent.)

The Roman people learned with deep interest and widespread satisfaction that the British Government granted 50,000 pounds for the setting up of recreation centres for the natives of Tanganyka, as U.N.N. announced to-day.

Romans feel that the uplifting of African trybesmen, and the help to recently liberated European populations, point the way to new international relations based on goodwill.
They are confident their turn will come.

POPE INNOCENT XI AND 14 YEAR OLD GIRL TO BE NEW SAINTS?

(By our Vatican Correspondent.)

Two new Saints, Pope Innocent XI and Maria Goretti, a 14 year old girl, will probably be added to the Catholic Calendar. The 1945 Congregation of Rites will discuss their beatification or sanctification in 20 sittings scheduled at various times from January to December. The Pope will attend to the sittings of January 3, April 24 and November 13.

The greatest interest is concentrated on the cases of Pope Innocent XI and Maria Goretti. Innocent XI, reigned from 1676 to 1689 and has gone down to posterity for having stimulated and coordinated Europe's resistance against the onslaught of the Turkish Moslem Empire. During his Pontificate the Christian armies scored two decisive successes; the liberation of Vienna and later of Buda from the siege and the occupation of the Otto-

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He had troubles with France particularly for the pretence of Louis XIV, of exercising his power in Rome in the sector inhabited by the French Ambassador. The process for the sanctification of Innocent XI had been already started at the beginning

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f the XVIII Century but was suspended by Pope Benedict XIV (17; 175[illegible]) following pressures of the French Government who could not see [illegible] pleasure the raising to the honours of the Altar of an opposer of le Roi Soleil. It is thought that presently General De Gaulle has other things to deal with and that no opposition will be made.

Maria Goretti will probably be beatified. She was assaulted in 1902 in the campagna near Nettuno, by a brute who tried to violate her. She was carried to a hospital where she died two days later after having pardoned her murderer and having promised that she would pray for him in Heaven.

AGRICULTURISTS OF LIBERATED ITALY WILL CONVENE IN ROME.

Delegates of agriculturists associations organised so far in 50 provinces of Liberated Italy will meet in Rome January 14.

The meeting which will take place in the H.Q. of FIDA (Federazione Italiana degli Agricoltori) has the purpose of discussing the most urgent questions interesting the land-owners and particularly those relating to war damages, the agricultural contracts, the lease of land to peasants, as well as the policy of the products' pool and prices.

SAD PLIGHT OF RETURNING ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

[illegible] thousand soldiers who have been back in Italy for some months from prison in Greece and in the Balcans, are still in concentration camps, surrounded by barbed wire, with Italian guards, and receiving only one meal a day" the President of the National Committee of ex-prisoners Pietro Tamagnini, said to "SI" to-day. This Committee was constituted little more than a month ago, and forms part of the National Combatants Association.

"The military commissions which deal with their discrimination" the President continued, "are proceeding extremely slowly, while these men of whom the majority have been partisans in Tito's army, are receiving bad treatment."

"The camps are situated in the provinces of Taranto and Bari. No Sicilian has been permitted so far to return to his home because of [illegible]

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"The camps are situated in the provinces of Taranto and Bari. No Sicilian has been permitted so far to return to his home because of transport difficulties. The High Commissariat for prisoners of war, of which General Gazzera is the head, concerns itself with them only while they are outside Italy; whereas from the moment that they set foot on the soil of their fatherland, they are left to their own resources. If they have any military obligation they are sent on leave or suspended

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from service'.

"A group of 200 pilots, commanded by General Castaldo, who were repatriated from Kenya by the Allied authorities, perfectly equipped to be used immediately in war operations, were held for for so long by the ministry of War that they finally all finished up in various depots.

"The absolute lack of any form of assistance whatsoever to the returning prisoners on the part of the authorities responsible places the men in a most pitiful condition.

"It is for this reason" concluded Tumagnini,"that a group of these men formed themselves into a committee, so as to be able to supply those returning with the minimum help necessary and to help them on their way."

In the meantime it is hoped that a paper will be published to be called "Settimana del Reduce" through which collections of clothes and money will be made it is hoped, and to gain the interest of various institutes and organisations for the purpose of finding these war veterans work.

CUNNINGHAM MEETS BONOMI.

John H.D. Cunningham,Admiral of the Fleet, was received this afternoon by P.M. Ivanoe Bonomi at the Viminale Palace for a 15 minutes talk.

PARTIES' MEETINGS.

The H.Q. of the respective parties met this afternoon the directorates of the Action Party, Christian Democracy,and Leftist Christians, the latter to decide about the attitude towards the Vatican authorities, after the recent disavowal. At 8 o'clock p.m. the three Directorates were still sitting.

POLICE OFFICIAL ARRESTED IN HIS OFFICE BY HIS OWN MEN.

Antonio Colasurdo, the Police official who carried out the investigations against the Fascist Chief of the Rome Police Pietro Caruso, was arrested this evening in his office by his own policemen. The order was given by the Adjunct High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes Mario Berlinguer, who formerly had praised him for the work done by Colasurdo in Caruso's case. Together with Caruso, sentenced to death, also his

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BULLETIN N° 559. January 5,1945.
1600 h.

SFORZA DESCRIBES EPURATION WORK IN LETTER TO BONOMI.

The High Commissioner for the Sanctions against Fascism, Count Carlo Sforza, sent the following letter or the 5th of the month to the Prime Minister:

To His Excellency the Prime Minister
Rome.

Being no longer a member of the Government, I thought it my duty to resign my post as High Commissioner. The person accupying this position must not only not do anything antithetic to the Government, though hastening and [illegible] the administration where necessary; but must neither allow the appearance or possibility of anything antithetic. The supreme responsibility of eliminati the remains of Fascist criminality and curruption is a task which must be left to the Government alone. If this was not so, we would risk introducing to the country new causes of strife and confusion.

At the moment of leaving my post, which in the interests of the service I have continued to occupy for some days, it would not be unprofitable for me to refer briefly to the work carried out.

Punishment of Crimes.

Inquiries have been carried out of 3,000 cases; 1,013 trials have been sent to the military or ordinary Courts, often the preliminary inquiries already having been made. 225 trials have been completely investigated by the Magistrates of the High Commissariat; the work is not lagging, even though the number of magistrates under our control is only ten.

If there has been some slowness in several judgements, that was not through the fault of the officers of the High Commissariat, but due to the difficult situation in which the ordinary Court found itself, being overburdened with work and lacking in number, after the disastrous years of Fascist wars.

The trials that for their seriousness and significance have

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The trials that for their seriousness and significance have been brought before the High Court of Justice have been decided very quickly. The High Court that has functioned very well, by the fusion of learned Magistrates and fearless citizens, who are in reality jurors, has, by these trials thrown much light on painful episodes which we willingly ought to have spurned, and must still do so, if we wish to avoid that one day others from unexpected pulpits accuse us of the silence of fear.

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...s carried on other activities which have been unknown to the public. We have obtained and we are about to obtain a declaration of juridical inexistance of these sentences given under Fascist coersion, of which, to mention only the more painfully famous: the sentences in the trials of Giacomo Matteotti, of Don Minzoni, of the Deputy Di Vagnà, and of Giovanni Amendola.

We have worked to obtain the revision of many Fascist abilitations, which was one of the most obscene scandals of that Régime. 237 of them have already been revoked; the annullment of many others is taking place.

Finally the Attached High Commissariat has taken a constant personal interest in speeding up the provincial bodies, and having thousands of cases examined by them, many of which have already been judged.

I am not very worried however that there has been some delay in the application of Art.8 which threatens the loss of political rights and the sending to agricultural institutions and labour settlements of Fascists guilty of acts contrary to uprightness, but which are not actually crimes. The delay was due above all to the lack of Magistrates which should preside over the numerous judiciary commissions. It is above all in the North that this article, with a much more rapid procedure, should be applied. In the North, after the civil war, there will be no fear of dealing with any Fascist who was in good faith; the type of Fascist who we all have seen and known, and of whom we should wipe away the past errors, as long as they have conducted themselves as Italians after September 1943.

It is for the resurrection of our Country needful of the work of all her sons that we must not forever make a division between the pure and the impure; so much so that the traitors and extortioners would eventually profit by it; and who would wish for nothing better than to pass as the victims of political or moral discrimination.

Epuration of the Administration.

The work has been rather heavy, because first of all 160 Epuration Commissioners of the first category had to be appointed; which was a very complicated matter; and over these, a central Commission to examine their decisions on appeal. The first category Commissions have delivered 3,210 sentences of which 539 concerned the dispensing with of services; 1,316 lesser punishments; and 1,355 of persons acquitted. Against these acquittals the Attached High Commissioner has appealed to the Central Commissi...

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As for the suspensions of officials from their posts, 2910 have been decided by the various administrations; only 600 took place following a request of the Adjunct High Commissioner.

This should suffice to prove that, contrary to exaggerated rumours, the High Committee is not deprived of human pity.

One can discuss the principle of purging only the officials after twenty years of corruption of which they have been only the representatives more or less in the public eye. Sometimes I wondered if it was not hypocritical to strike only State employees as they were the only guilty ones. But this kind of reasoning cannot be made when it is the case of applying a precise law.

Régime Profits.

3,006 preliminary investigations have been carried out to ascertain Régime profits. As a whole one has adopted the principle of safeguarding the State interests adopting an elastic procedure so that the profiteers cannot escape their fate and in the same time without creating a new burocracy of improvised agents, probably unefficient also if honest. Of course we did not hesitate, when necessary, to carry out real confiscations up to the number of 334.

Our guiding principles have been:

1°) To avoid injustices which can endanger public or private economy.

2°) Never to forget that our offices must administrate live things.

We have considered our main duty to avoid the mistake of large confiscations which are still all-famed in other near-by countries.

Only a drawback, small but morally unpleasant has happened here and there: the confiscation of very small fortunes from the part of provincial agents, who subtracted very small sums to poor people falsely described as Régime profiteers.

General remark.

The different branches of the High Committee were rapidly created out of nothing, with personnel of the most varied kinds; one could not have done otherwise. But if the advantages of a tradition and of a long team-work were lacking everybody displayed a constant zeal for a task whose moral importance was understood.

There may have been errors and minor mistakes, unavoidable

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There may have been errors and minor mistakes, unavoidable in a general atmosphere of justified rancours and of denunciations sometimes biased - but we must take into account a higher fact: notwithstanding the formidable interests at stake and the hidden attempts of some of the profiteers (some of which aroused a great clamour abroad) the personnel of the High Com-

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[illegible] never did anything incorrect, but not even one of those actions which one, if found out, can describe as a forgetfullness. And this inspite of the fact that they all, nobody excepted, receive only very modest salaries.

If this has happened it is a proof that the long corruption of Mussolini's time only infected those who were willing to be infected and that an honest and working Italy is ready to rise from the mud of the Fascist past.

The future.

The law that, together with my four main collaborators, I was called to put into action, assures the more ample guarantees to the defendants, according to the best Italian tradition. The law would have been perfect if the liberation of Rome had meant a miraculous return of peace and serenity. But the Fascist infection had lasted too long. In North Italy, on the other hand, the people to be punished or sacked will have to answer only one question: "Did you facilitate, yes or no, the criminal activity of the invaders?" Penalties and dismissals will therefore be much easier and speedier than here, where our consciences had to decide often case by case, when we are faced with long years of the same man who sometimes had fallen and sometimes tried to rehabilitate himself. But also if our task in North Italy will be easier the law must be made speedier, if we want to avoid that the martyred population, from Lunigiana to the Alto Adige, take justice into its own hands.

Even my resignation will not be without its use if it will allow the appointment at the direction of the sanctions of men who have fought and suffered together with our brothers in still occupied Italy and have threfore subtler sensibility. To offer them our posts will mean to ask them a new sacrifice, but I know of some well-known people among them who would not hesitate in accepting."

(Signed) Carlo Sforza."

CABINET APPROPRIATES FIVE BILLIONS
TO REPAIR SHATTERED HOUSES.

The Bonomi Cabinet approved this morning the appropriation of three billion lire to repair public buildings and of two billion lire for repairing private houses. These works, of an absolutely urgent character, will give work to all the presently

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A wider program of works is being planned to fight unemployment in view of the return of prisoners and workers from abroad. The greatest difficulty is the shortage of building materials. The Public Works and Industry Ministers, as officially

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announced, have brought to the knowledge of the A.C. the amount of coal and the number of trucks necessary to put the factories of building materials in conditions to give an adequate output. Without that all efforts of reconstruction could fail.

The Cabinet further approved two law decrees to speed up reconstruction and to cut red tape. The Provincial Offices of the Genio Civile (Technical organ for public works) have been given the authority of approving the carrying out of repairs up to the cost of 30 million lire.

The past experience has proved that the money spent in building new standard houses for the shelterless can be better employed by repairing the damaged ones. Ten times as many people can be given a roof with the same expense. Therefore works of repair are under the way of completion for the total expenditure of 700 million lire.

Sometimes the proprietors undertake the repairs on their own. In this case, if the cost does not exceed 150 thousand lire, the Government grants them a subsidy to the half of that sum. If the cost is superior the Government helps them in securing a loan and contributes to the expenditure up to one third of it.

Local communal Committees will be set up, formed by the Sindaco and by two real-less persons, with the authority of granting subsidies up to 50 thousand lire to private proprietors of shattered houses. The Cabinet also approved measures to better the conditions of Italian fighting troops. The bonus for ameliorating the food has been raised from 5 to 20 lire daily per head and the cigarettes ration has been doubled. Large sums will be put at the disposal of units Commander who will be able to grant premiums to the more deserving or needy soldiers and to their families.

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reconstruction and to cut red tape. The Provincial Offices of the Genio Civile (Technical organ for public works) have been given the authority of approving the carrying out of repairs up to the cost of 30 million lire.

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Sometimes the proprietors undertake the repairs on their own. In this case, if the cost does not exceed 150 thousand lire, the Government grants them a subsidy to the half of that sum. If the cost is superior the Government helps them in securing a loan and contributes to the expenditure up to one third of it.

Local communal Committees will be set up, formed by the Sindaco and by two roofless persons, with the authority of granting subsidies up to 50 thousand lire to private proprietors of shattered houses. The Cabinet also approved measures to better the conditions of Italian fighting troops. The bonus for amelioration the food has been raised from 5 to 20 lire daily per head and the cigarettes ration has been doubled. Large sums will be put at the disposal of units Commander who will be able to grant premiums to the more deserving or needy soldiers and to their families.

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

BULLETIN Nº 558 JANUARY, 5. 1945
0900hrs.

FOUR ADJUNCT HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR ANTI-FASCIST SANCTIONS UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF PREMIER IVANOE-BONOMI.
COUNT SFORZA'S RESIGNATIONS FORMALLY ACCEPTED BY TO-DAY'S CABINET.

The functions of the High Commissariat for Epuration be taken over jointly by Four Adjunct High Commissioners under the Chairmanship of the President of the Council Ivanoe Bonomi. This is the provisional conclusion arrived at by the Cabinet this morning after accepting the resignation of Count Carlo Sforza from High Commissioner for anti-Fascist Sanctions. The Cabinet expressed its thankful sentiment to Count Carlo Sforza and his collaborators for their services that, overcoming great difficulties, were certainly helpful in starting off the Epuration of the Country and conducting it to satisfactory accomplishments.

The Cabinet agreed with Carlo Sforza on the principle that the epuration in Northern Italy be carried out along new lines and called on the High Commissariat to speed up the penal proceedings against Fascists still at large in the Liberated provinces, where the epuration work is being hampened by transportation difficulties.

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi will appoint a new Deputy High Commissioner to replace Mauro Scoccimarro, who is a member of the Government as Minister of the Occupied Territories, and 4 Vice Commissars.

HOW THE FASCIST AGENTS FAILED
TO WRECK THE SPANISH CONSULATE AT PERPIGNAN.

3285

A fragment of glass prevented the wrecking of the Spanish Consulate at Perpignan planned by the

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

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3286

A fragment of glass prevented the wrecking of the Spanish Consulate at Perpignan planned by the agents of the S.I.M., the Fascist Intelligence Service headed by General Mario Roatta, whose trial is scheduled for January 22, before the High Court of Justice.

The Spanish Consulate of Perpignan had its offices in an edifice which was the HQ of the organization

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that supplied men and war material to Spanish "Reds".

The night between March 5 and 6, two agents arrived at Perpignan from Ventimiglia, carrying a time-bomb which, after its alarm clock had been wound up in order that the explosion should have occurred at 4,30 AM, was lowered by means of a rope inside the premises, beyond the gateway. But the agents had to hasten their work because of the approaching of a milk dealer with his cart. Thus the time-bomb crashed on the pavement and the glass of the clock was broken. A fragment of glass thrust in between the hands caused the clock to stop. Next morning the inoffensive bomb was found by the Chancellor of the Consulate, when the two Fascist agents had already left Perpignan, en route to Narbonne where they had another "job" to perform.

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS: Here is a biography of RUGGERO GRIECO, who is mentioned as probably successor of MAURO SCOCCIMARO, as Deputy High Commissioner for Fascist Purge:

RUGGERO GRIECO was born in Foggia, August 19, 1893. He was 19 years old when joined the Socialist Party, but thereafter he turned towards the Communist doctrine. Was one of the promoters of the Leghorn Congress of 1921 and in that occasion was among the founders of the Italian Communist Party. In 1924 was elected Deputy for the constituency of Apulia, but November 8, 1926, the Fascist Government dismissed him together with all the Communist and other opposition Deputies. The Communist Party sent him abroad, while the Fascist Special Tribunal tried him "in absentia", and sentenced him to 17 years of prison. Grieco resided for a long time in Russia and returned recently in Italy. Presently he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party.

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN Nº 557 JANUARY, 5. 1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The First Congress of General Confederation of Labor will convene in Naples January 28.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Count Sforza will not be replaced as High Commissioner for anti-Fascist sanctions till the whole of Italy is liberated. Ruggero Grieco to succeed Mauro Scoccimarro as Deputy Commissioner.
AVANTI! Socialist.

Six partisans arrested in Cerignola (Apulia). Reactionary manoevrings denounced.
UNITA', Communist.

Crops forecast for Lazio, Umbria region very promising.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

A new civil war in Spain decried by the Christian Democrats.
IL POPOLO Christian Democrat.

THE THORNY QUESTION OF SPAIN, ACCORDING THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat, commenting on the meeting held at Madison Square Garden in New York calling on the American Government to sever diplomatic relations with the Franco Regime, observes that the thorny question of Spain is coming up again in the foreground.

"We Italian Democrats, - the paper adds - should consider the Spanish question under a double aspect. As Democrats we look forward to the instauration of a tolerant Democracy in Spain, that is a Democracy freed from that factionists that were in part responsible for the reactionary movement. As Italians we have no numerous friends in the world to-day and therefore we feel desirable to preserve our friendship with a brotherly nation, a friend-

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"We Italian Democrats, - the paper adds - should consider the Spanish question under a double aspect. As Democrats we look forward to the instauration of a tolerant Democracy in Spain, that is a Democracy freed from that factionists that were in part responsible for the reactionary movement. As Italians we have no numerous friends in the world to-day and therefore we feel desirable to preserve our friendship with a brotherly nation, a friendship which will be so much effective as the Spanish people are more united and strong. A new civil war in Spain would amount a calamity not only for Spain byt for Italy as well.

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"This is why we deem unadvisable to place the Spanish question on the international plan, as the protesters of the Madison Square demand. At the same time we would like to advise Congressman John M.Coffee to apply to Italy his proposals recommending the extension of the Lease and Lend benefits to the anti-Franco guerrillas. Italy as co-obelligerant is engaged in a war which is much more useful to the United Nations efforts than the agitations of the anti-Franco guerrillas."

"We have always voiced our dissenting from the Falangist policy, from the totalitarian regime. Franco himself has experienced of late some attritions with the uncompromising heads of Falangism. Anyhow is recognized in Spain that the Franco Regime, with all its errors, has deepened the furrow between the Republican and the Monarchist institutions, but, on the contrary has spared Spain from war in critical moments when the Nazi divisions exherted pressure on Sain Sebastian borders, and were dreaming of taking Gibraltar from the rear."

"But would it be possible for Spain to reorientate herself toward a Democratic policy without making recourse to firing squads? This is a problem which concerns the Spaniards alone. We are confident that the stand taken by the Spanish refugees in Paris is an indication not only of a programme aimed at bringing about a change of the Spaniard policies through evolutive developments and not through a revolutionary crisis. It is the supreme interest of all the European nations to help the efforts of the Spaniards in getting out from their thorns without new bloodshed and without the barbarism of a new civil war."

SIX APULIAN PARTISANS ARRESTED FOR KILLING ONE FASCIST IN WAR ACTION.

"L'UNITA", Communist reports that six Partisans have been arrested at Cerignola (Foggia) because they are charged of killing a Fascist during a war action, when the Germans were outsted from the Capitanata region."

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2283

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"It is a serious fact - comments the Communist organ - that some authorities regard, or feign to regard, a war action as a vulgar homicide and describe it as a "homicide with the purpose of robbing". The magistrates evidently did not notice that war was waged in their Coun-

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that war is still going on and that killing Fascist, who are armed servants of the Germans, is not a crime at all, but the very noble task of every Italian. While traitors generals are sentenced to mild or derisive punishments, no wander that a reactionary judge orders to arrest those who fight for liberty. What is singular and uncomprehensible in this episode can happen without a lightning-like and strong reaction of superior authorities."

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

TO-DAY'S CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet which convenes this morning at the Quirinale Palace will discuss the problem of the reorganization of the High Commissariat for the punishment of Fascist crimes.

During the meeting a letter of Count Carlo Sforza will be read: in that letter Count Sforza declares that it is his intention to retire from political life and expresses his opinion about the efficiency of the special Law for the Purge. It is believed that the Cabinet, on the basis of the experience of retiring High Commissioner, would modify said Law in order to render its enforcement more speedy and more drastic.

A complete revision of the Epuration Law is not likely to be approached for the moment. It is understood that such important step will not be taken before the full liberation of Italy. and to-day's Cabinet will only provide for a successor to Count Carlo Sforza. The President of a section of the Court of Cassation, Giuseppe Pagani is mentioned for the post. It is also considered highly probable in informed circles that the Commissariat for Epuration will be headed by a Committee of Ministers.

The Cabinet is expected to appoint 4 Vice-Commissioners, who are expected to speed up the functioning of the Commissariat. Finally the Cabinet will decree the appointment of 2 billions lire to finance the most urgent repairs of damaged houses and the construction of emergency dwellings for the homeless.

3282

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

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 556 January 4,1945
2000 h.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF ITALY IS UNSETTLED
DESPITE OFFICIAL OPTIMISM, REPUBLICANS SAY

"Voce Repubblicana" turning to the international position of Italy observes that the Government has issued optimistic statements which do not reflect all the truth. "At first sight things are going well", the paper writes. "Italy has resumed diplomatic relations with almost all the European and American countries and with China. In reality things are a bit different. Russia and America resumed in full normal relations with Italy. England has not. The British Ambassador is only personally ranking as Ambassador. He is not formally accredited to the Italian Government. Charardini is in the same position in London. In as much as Italy seems to be in the sphere of English influence such a restriction in the diplomatic relationships is of great importance. In as much as the British Ambassador has even the "veto" power or something like that against Italian ministers he is not apparently an Ambassador in the same position as the others. He is something less and something more. He is still the representative of a winning and occupying nation. As for other countries of special interest for Italy there are no relationships whatever with France and Yougoslavia. De Gaulle has solved unilaterally the Tunisian question and postponed all territorial questions, till after the war is ended.

"There are no territorial questions between Italy and France excepting those artificially and sanguinarily created by Fascism. Territorial questions do not exist as far as we are concerned. Do they exist on the part of the French? And if so which questions? The colonial imperialism is a matter of the past for us. What is still existing is only the emigration problem for our overcrowded Country. As for Yougoslavia we are experimenting that to call Trieste an Italian City is "Fascist". The Austrian question will come up very soon. It has already been recognised internationally the desirability of an independant Austria. It is extremely difficult to get a

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CARDINAL TISSERANT'S 45 NEPHEWS AND NIECES ARE SAFE IN FRANCE.

Cardinal Eugène Tisserant, Secretary of the Congregation for the Oriental Church, was able to embrace again all his 45 nephews and nieces, for whose safety he was very anxious, as they were living in France and he had had no news of them for a long time. It was therefore with great satisfaction that he left Rome two months ago to go to France on a special mission. After the first contacts in Paris with political personalities, he was able to go to the region where his parents live, and great was the joy of the Cardinal in seeing that the German occupation and the war had respected all his relations who were quite safe.

MGR. VALERI AWARDED WITH LEGION D'HONNEUR.

Mons. Valerio Valeri, the former Nuncio to Paris, was awarded with the Légion d'Honneur by General De Gaulle.

SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST UNITY OF ACTION PACT STILL OPERATIVE, SAYS NENNI.

Next week the Directorates of the Socialist and Communist Parties will meet in order to study the problem of local elections. The discussion will be carried out according to the spirit of the "Unity of Action Pact" which binds the two Parties.

"After the participation of the Communists to the second Bonomi Cabinet, to which the Socialist Party refused to collaborate, is that Pact still operative?" To this question put forth by a "SI" representative, Pietro Nenni Secretary General of the Socialist Party, answered affirmatively, adding:

"There is no doubt that the different position of Socialists and Communists towards the Government, makes more difficult the relations between the two Parties, but it does not destroy the Unity of Action Pact."

"When, for instance, Socialists claim they feel better represented by the National Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy, than by the Bonomi Government, they cause a little displeasure to their comrades the Communists, who are participating to this Government. But, above these reasons of transient character, the aim both Parties intend to attain remains: namely the uplifting of the working classes.

It is this aim that gives value to the Socialist-Communist Unity of Action Pact. This is not the first time in fact that the policy of the two Parties divert in the tactical action.

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It is this aim that gives value to the Socialist-Communist Unity of Action Pact. This is not the first time in fact that the policy of the two Parties divert in the tactical action. Since 1938 in France, during an anti-Fascist exiles meeting, it appeared clear through the discussion that Communists were enclined towards a policy of National Union, while Socialists favoured a policy of Popular Front. The same contrast revealed itself at the Naples meeting of last year. In that occasion a speech by Togliatti induced the anti-Fascist forces to join the second Badoglio Cabinet. The different political valuation of

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of the situation reproduced itself during the crisis of Bonomi Cabinet. The two Parties remained faithful to their formulas namely, policy of National Front, the Communists, policy of Popular Front, the Socialists."

FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION SET UP IN ROME.

An "Association for Foreign Trade" has been constituted in Rome with the aim of protecting the interests of importers and exporters in a new economic atmosphere based on free trade.

The President of the Association, whose offices are at 19 Largo Chigi, is Signor Luigi Castelli, a coal importer who lived a long time in England. Giuseppe Della Torre, Vincenzo Pallavicini, Ernesto Brunetta, Cesare Rossi and Ignazio Catalde are the members of the directing board.

THE WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL.

One of the leaders of the Workers' Communist Party - about which news has already been given, to-day, defined to "SI" what are the relations of the Party are with the foreign organization of this movement, which all comes under the Fourth International of Leon Trotsky.

Workers' Communist Organizations exist to-day in all the Countries of the world and follow Trotsky's principles in their political struggle. In France during the Nazi occupation, the movement distributed its organ, "Les Soviets" and still does so. In England there is the paper "Socialist Appeal" and in the United States "The Militant", the latter being founded directly by Trotsky. It was the English Branch of the Fourth International which was behind the strikes which took place some time ago in London during which a number of workers left work to protest against the treatment received by them.

"We hope to re-establish in a permanent manner and as soon as possible our relations with these comrades in this struggle" he declared, "and though we realise that here in Italy as in other Countries, our movement is destined for a certain time to be in an absolute minority, we believe that we can and should carry on propaganda and persuasion among the mass of the workers to diffuse authentic bolshevik Leninist revolutionary program-

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The leader of this party also declared that this movement is already well spread in Liberated Italy, and said that in

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Naples, Foggia and Cosenza there exist numerous groups belonging to this movement.

The other dissident Communist movement, however, called the Italian Communist Movement sees in the Italian Communist Party of which Togliatti is the Secretary, a deviation caused by the mistaken interpretation of instructions from Moscow, and proposes to sunstitute the Italian Communist Party as soon as it is organised as a mass Party. The Workers Communist Party condemns the political trend of bourgeoisie collaboration adopted by Moscow and to which all the Communist Parties of Europe adhere.

"A Government of collaboration" concluded the Representative of the Workers Communist Party - "can never give positive results, and therefore the real Communists should never support it."

APPELIUS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO EXAMINATION BY POLICE PHYSICIAN.

The Police decided to submit Mario Appelius, the Fascist Propaganda Ace, to special medical examination by a Police physician in order to ascertain whether the patient can be transferred to Regina Coeli's infirmary.

Physicians of the Policlinico Hospital maintain that Appelius is not yet in condition to undergo questioning.

Appelius is being frequently visited by relatives and friends, while applications are very often addressed to Police authorities in order to get permission to see him.

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APPELIUS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO EXAMINATION BY POLICE PHYSICIAN.

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Physicians of the Policlinico Hospital maintain that Appelius is not yet in condition to undergo questioning.

Appelius is being frequently visited by relatives and friends, while applications are very often addressed to Police authorities in order to get permission to see him.

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

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

BULLETIN N° 555 January 4,1945
1600 h.

POPULAR KITCHENS AND FACTORY CANTEENS EXPANDING THEIR SERVICES IN ROME.

35 popular kitchens operating in the most crowded districts of Rome distributed 45,000 soups daily to workers families in last December, Giovanni Amici, Director of the Regional office of Labour declared to "SI" today.

96,691 soups were distributed daily in factory canteens to workers, in the same period, Amici added.

"What has been done hereto is not sufficient to cover the pressing needs of the working people" Amici went on. "Requests from workers unions for additional canteens went so far unanswered by the Authorities concerned for want of adquate means. A problem still to be solved is the cost of the canteen services which are given free of charge to workers by some of the employers, whereas others deduct from the pay envelope only the cost of the foodstuffs supplied by the Annona Bureau. It is recommended that free soups be granted to workers in anticipation of their wages in face of the dwindling purchasing power of the lira.

"Consumers cooperatives among the workers", Amici declared, "are rapidly expanding their activities in Rome. Their purchasing business is being carried out extensively in the producing centres, providing foodstuffs at reasonable prices for their members. The cooperatives have been constituted with sufficient capital to acquire motortrucks and all equipment necessary for their operations. Their services are proving to be beneficial in relieving the strained conditions of Rome markets. The initiatives are not always well coordinated and it is desirable," Amici concluded, "to have some form of state control or supervision to bring about an orderly development of all relief or emergency initiatives in the public interest at large."

MARSHAL BASTICO REVEALS INSIDE EPISODES OF SPANISH, LYBIAN CAMPAIGNS.

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

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3257

For the first time the secret proceedings of the purging Committees, to remove former Fascists from Italian State machinery, can be revealed to the public, through the dossier of Marshal Ettore Bastico's case. The Committee opened the proceeding by addressing to Marshal Bastico

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a letter containing the following incriminations:

1°) Voluntary participation to the Spanish War thus manifesting a factious spirit.

2°) Active participation to Fascist political life.

3°) Having obtained appointment to the highest ranks of the Army, up to that of Marshal, by political pressures.

4°) Failure in participating to the underground resistance front during the nine months of Nazi occupation of Rome.

Although Bastico was over the age limit of 65 years, he had been kept in active service as a Marshal and therefore the purging Committee had to decide about his sacking.

Marshal Bastico answered the charges with a long memorandum which contained a series of revelations on the Spanish War and the Lybian campaign. Here are some:

1°) A deep rift existed between Bastico, who had been appointed at the head of Italian troops in Spain in the Spring of 1937, and General Francisco Franco. The contrast became open after the Santander Fascist victory. Bastico concluded negotiations for the surrender of 30 thousand Red combatants promising to protect them against the Falangist reprisals and allowing the chiefs to emigrate abroad. Generalissimo Franco was thrown into a frenzy and asked and obtained from the Italian Government the recall of Bastico to Italy.

2°) The hostility existing between the regular Italian Army and the Fascist Militia became ever more acute during the Spanish War. Bastico, in his memorandum, recalls that an infantry Colonel, Ferruccio Paganuzzi, Commander of the Sevilla garrison, once sharply criticized Party Secretary Achille Starace and Colonies Minister Attilio Teruzzi. The two got to know it and compelled Bastico to send back to Italy the Colonel. He did so but at the same time addressed to Paganuzzi a letter of high praise for the work accomplished. Then War Undersecretary Alberto Pariani reproached Bastico for having written the letter. The Marshal replied saying that Paganuzzi had succeeded in making the people of Sevilla forget all the misdeeds of the Fascist Militia officers.

3°) June 22, 1942, shortly after Tobruck had been returned by Axis forces, Feldmarshal Edwin Rommel informed Bastico of his intention to carry the offensive forth to

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3°) June 22, 1942, shortly after Tobruck had been captured by Axis forces, Feldmarshal Edwin Rommel informed Bastico of his intention to carry the offensive forth to Alexandria and Cairo. Bastico opposed the plan he considered too risky but Rommel answered arrogantly that the Germans would have gone forward without the Italians. Marshal Ugo Cavallero, at that time Chief of General Staff, came to Cyrenaica and backed Rommel. Cavallero invited Mussolini to Cyrenaica and the Duce remained there some weeks awaiting to make a triumphal entry into Alexandria.

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As for the charge of not having cooperated to the underground fight in Rome, Bastico stated that he offered his cooperation in a telegram addressed to Marshal Giovanni Messe, head of the General Staff of theItalian forces fighting with the Allies. The telegram never arrived because General Armellini, in command of the clandestine military front, forbade its dispatch.

The purging Committee answered to Bastico's memorandum with a letter stating that they considered him acquitted from all the accusations except of having taken an active part in Fascist political life by asking and obtaining the appointment to Governor of the Aegean Islands first and of Lycia later.

Bastico replied that he never asked for those appointments and that the two posts were connected with his military commands.

The Committee presided by Giuseppe Paolo Gaetano and composed of Carlo Almagià and Felice Gonnella, must still take a decision on this last matter.

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BULLETIN 554. JAN. 4. 1945.
1300. hrs.

"THE STATE MUST NOT SACRIFICE THE INDIVIDUALS"
SAYS THE GENERAL PROSECUTOR OF THE SUPREME COURT
INNAUGURATING THE NEW JURIDICAL YEAR.

"Even a deeply socialised State must not sacrifice the single individuals; must not treat them systematically as simple means; must not ignore in them the original autonomy of human personality" - said Massimo Piletti, General Prosecutor of the Supreme Court of Cassation innaugurating this morning the new juridical year.

The ceremony took place in the Aula Magna of the Justice Palace. All the traditional pageantry of old times, with the judges in black robes and red caps, valet and pages in tabards, was displayed.

Among the present: Justice Minister Umberto Tupini, Undersecretary Dante Veroni, the first Cassation President Ettore Casati, the Adjunct High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, Mario Berlinguer, Undersecretaries Mario Bassano and Eugenio Reale, the head of the Chaplains, Bishop Ferrero di Cavallerleone, the chiefs of the Legal Committees of the A.C., the President of the Vatican Sacra [illegible] Tribunal; the Prefetto of Rome Giovanni Persico, Rome Mayor Prince

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The offical address id delivered by Massimo Pilotti, General Prosecutor, who, after expressing the wish "that the blood shed and still being shed in so many countries of the world and the spasm of such a big part of mankind, may recall mankind to a lofty ideal of life and may inspire the adequate means for fulfilling those christian principles of solidarity and justice among the peoples that shall be useful for preserving the world from such a disgrace in the future", deals with the action of the Supreme Court of Cassation in recent times. He says that the activity of the Supreme Court never paused, and adds:

"With diligence and serenity the Court continued to fulfil its duty as a moderating organ of the right, even in the darkest and most dramatic moments, and even when with an arbitrary measure the self-styled Government of the Italian Social Republic put on the retired list one half of its members, because they refused to go to northern Italy.

"That must be remembered, as well as the resistance opposed to the illegitimate Government by affirming the moral impossibility of requiring the judges to take an oath in favour of the said 'de facto' Government.

"Neither can be regarded as a pride the claim of an attitude of civil dignity and firmness, which allows to-day the Supreme Court to present itself before the reviving Country as the strait and inflexible custodian of a sacred patrimony of honour, from which it never deviated, even when to remain faithfull to it was arduous and full of risk".

Pilotti thereafter calls attention of the audience to "new orientation of the Italian penal legislation" and says that its general character is a "reaction and remedy against the excess into which the previous legislation incurred, which excess consisted in considering the single individual as capable of rights in a minor measure, as compared to the collective body of the State. Even remaining inside the limits set for the interpreters of a legislation which exolled the State authority, the Court reafirmed in any occasion the exigency of the juridical defence of single individuals.

"Ther is the evangelical principle that authority is practiced not by dominating, but by serving, and that the highest and first, in a human society, are essentially the servants; servants not only of the society globally conside: 1

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778500

but rather of the single members of it".

The General Prosecutor emphasises the conception of "The respect, on the part of the State, of the spirituality of the human person in the citizen; the only foundation of the collective personality of the State itself, as well as of that sound Democracy that even in these days has been auspicated by very lofty words".

Pilotti concludes by asking the First President of the Suprem Court to declare open the new juridical year in the name of His Royal Highness Humbert of Savoy, General Lieutenant of the Realm.

THE FASCIST SPIES NUMBERED 4000.

According to recent inquiries, the agents of the Ovra which Fascism unleashed in Italy to defend its criminal regime numbered nearly 4000.

They were drawn from many different classes of people: from prostitutes to generals; from high government officials to ordinary policemen. Detailed information on the activity of many of these people is already in the possession of the authorities, but because of the underhanded character of this activity, and the large and complex repercussions which the punishment would entail, it has not been possible to proceed in this respect.

It is certain however, that after the 8th of September 1943, political police officials reconstructed the Ovra organization and harshly persecuted the patriots, by resorting to the most cruel torture and interrogation.

PAPAL AUDIENCES

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

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PAPAL AUDIENCES

The Pope granted a private audience this morning to Sir John H.D. Cunningham, Admiral of the Fleet.

He also granted audience to Don Prospero Colonna dei Principi di Stigliano and family.

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Jan 1945

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N°553 JANUARY, 4, 1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

Municipal elections to take place in May.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE. Liberal.

Mafia domineering in rural centers of Sicily.
IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat.

Generals purge to be completed in January.
IL TEMPO, Indipendent.

LOCAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR MAY.

Registry lists for the municipal elections in the liberated Italy should be completed by April 15 according Risorgimento Liberale, organ of the Liberal Party.

Municipal Councils will consist of 80 members in the Communs having a population over 250,000, 60 in the Communs having a population over 60,000; 30, 20, and 15 members in the Communs having a population over 10,000, 3,000, and 2,000.

MAFIA OPERATING IN SICILY AS A SORT OF SOCIAL INSTITUTION.

3251

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats, reports from Palermo that mafia gangs are getting hold of the countryside in Sicily and rapidly transforming themselves in a sort of social institution, which replaces, in several instances, the official authorities. This is due to misery, destitution of the people, and widespread unemployment.

Some of the gangs are surrounded already by a

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Some of the gangs are surrounded already by a sort of romantic legend. This is the case of the gang headed by a certain "Giuliano", which operates ubiquitously in the island. "Giuliano is represented as a student of Medicine, in his early twenties, who supposedly defends the poor fellows against the land barons. These are frightened by the mafia reprisals and try to make terms with the ringleaders and place themselves under their protecti

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

The big estates owners are also afraif of political parties expounding social and economic reforms and therefore are sponsoring and supporting Separatist movements, which seem to suit their interests best.

TEMPERATURE NOW UNUSUALLY LOW IN ROME.

The frigid weather prevailing in Rome during the last few days is due to the cold wave which was sent down into the temperate zone by masses of "polar air", Professor Filippo Eredia, metereologist, declared to ITALIA LIBERA, Actionist.

Professor Eredia added that temperature was not unusually low, and did not sent mercury down to more than 1° or 2° below.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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BULLETIN N° 552 January 3,1945
2000 h.

THE MONASTERY OF MONTECASSINO TO BE RECONSTRUCTED AS IT WAS BEFORE,BENEDICTINES DECIDE.

The Benedictines have decided that when possible their parent monastery at Montecassino shall be rebuilt as it was previously. The Polish soldiers who are fighting in Italy have already raised a subscription which has reached three million lire. Their interest in the matter is partly due also to the fact that many Polish soldiers fell during the battle of Cassino. The graves will be gathered in the cemetery that will rise on the hill, and will number eight thousand. A group of Poles is still on the spot to prepare the cemetery. They live in cordial and fraternal harmony with the five Benedictines monks who guard the ruins, who live in the semi-basement chambers where the Monastery museum of natural hostory was situated, and where a great part of it still is.

When all the buildings were destroyed the only parts saved were these chambers, and on the other side, the so-called rooms of Saint Benedict, in the lower part of the "Roman tower", the oldest part of the Monastery. All the rest is a mass of ruins, the Church too is completely destroyed except for the crypt where the tomb of Saint Benedict lies, and that of Saint Scolastica. The monks have ascertained that these tombs are intact; however the two statues with bronze drapins, ivory bodies and eyes of precious stones, which were down in the crypt too, have not been found.

A grup of six artists, among whom are the Roman architects Gismondi and Quaroni, have already formulated a project for reconstructing the Monastery, which is in keeping with the desire of the monks that Montecassino rise again as it was. The designers have adhered to this criterion to the letter, with regard to the monumental Portal of the Monastery, that is the entrance, the four cloisters, and the celebrated Loggia del Paradiso. The remnants that are left, and the rich iconographic recordings

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The same thing however cannot be said for the Monastery Church, which as is known, was rebuilt in the middle of the 16th Century, and was for its magnificence and ornamental richness a typical work of the Baroque period. It would be very difficult to rebuild it, and one would risk taking away its

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characteristics, and of having a false and lacking work of art.

For this reason the architects have made a new design for the Monastery Church, and this is the most discussed part of their preliminary studies for rebuilding the Monastery.

The Monastery as such, and the guest house have been planned to take into consideration the old general outline only in a general sense, or in some particulars, adopting therefore any modifications which are counselled by a more rational distribution of the buildings and by the modern possibilities of constructive ability.

This project for rebuilding Montecassino is by private initiative. The Abbot who is at present at Casaluce, a small village near the Monastery, and the monks have also taken part in it, and have given suggestions and ideas; but up to the present they have not taken any decision about it.

"AS OTHERS SEE US"

The "Osservatore Romano" organ of the Vatican points out that from time to time the Italians are able to read interesting opinions expressed by foreigners visiting Italy. "They see us with friendly eyes", the Vatican organ notes, "No one ever omitted words of sympathy for us even criticizing us. The criticism may be summed up in the conclusion they arrive at in observing the Italian way of life. Today's Italians, they say, are getting along as if the war were over, as if war belonged already to a mornful past. All are thnking of living and starting over again. It would be according to this way of reasoning, an error and to some extent non recognition of those who feel war is going on, and are fighting out even for Italy and think only of winning it in order to live and recommence to live after victory be achieved. Those who get such an impression from observing the Italians of today are living up to the war, but - it seems paradoxical - they are in position to live up to the war. Are the papple that underwent all the consequences of the war in the same position? Are they sure of the bread for tomorrow even for today? Have they got a job? A chance to work? Clothes? Shelter? House? Their own house? This as for the material needs are concerned? And what about moral and spiritual conditions? Who is not mourning a dear one? Who is

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"AS OTHERS SEE US"

The "Osservatore Romano" organ of the Vatican points out that from time to time the Italians are able to read interesting opinions expressed by foreigners visiting Italy. "They see us with friendly eyes", the Vatican organ notes, "No one ever omitted words of sympathy for us even criticizing us. The criticism may be summed up in the conclusion they arrive at in observing the Italian way of life. Today's Italians, they say, are getting along as if the war were over, as if war belonged already to a mornful past. All are thinking of living and starting over again. It would be according to this way of reasoning, an error and to some extent non recognition of those who feel war is going on, and are fighting out even for Italy and think only of winning it in order to live and recommence to live after victory is achieved. Those who get such an impression from observing the Italians of today are living up to the war, but - it seems paradoxical - they are in position to live up to the war. Are the people that underwent all the consequences of the war in the same position? Are they sure of the bread for tomorrow even for today? Have they got a job? A chance to work? Clothes? Shelter? House? Their own house? This as far as material needs are concerned? And what about moral and spiritual conditions? Who is not mourning a dear one? Who is not anxious about the fate of his dear ones deported or imprisoned, or condemned to die of hunger?"

The paper concludes: "If those who criticize found themselves in such dire conditions perhaps they would have to leisure to observe others .."

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780046

"ENAC SHUNTING SCOT" - CERABONA.

The ENAC, the new transportation office pooling all Italian trucks, will start functioning at the end of the month or during the first days of February, declared to "SI" the Minister of Transports, Francesco Cerabona. The organisation of the ENAC is practically completed.

Cerabona further stated that his Ministry is studying, together with the Allies, the possibility of transporting coal to the Roman hospitals by rail.

As for the Rome-Naples railway line, to which civilians have been recently allowed three times a week, the Minister said that it is not yet possible to fix in advance how long the trip will last each time.

THREE OR FOUR REFUGEE FAMILIES SHELTERED IN EACH ROOM OF SOME SCHOOL HOUSES IN ROME.

From 12 to 17 war refugees, forming three or four families are presently occupying each room of those elementary school houses of Rome which were requisitioned for sheltering thousands and thousands of people who were forced to abandon their villages destroyed or seriously damaged by war.

It has been pointed out that the refugees could be accommodated in various empty edifices of the so-called E-42 Exhibition district as well as in barracks and other buildings at Cecchignola, Primavalle and other localities in the outskirts of Rome. Steps have already been made for transferring many refugees in these edifices, but as far the plan has not been carried out for several reasons including the necessity of restoring or adapting the various buildings.

This is the reason why several primary School-houses of Rome are still diverted from their educational purposes.

THE CHRISTIANS OF THE LEFT WILL REPLY TO THE VATICAN ON FRIDAY. 3247

The growing body of the leftist Christian Party will gather on Friday to decide what attitude it will take up towards the Vatican, following the disavowal of the movement made yesterday by the "Osservatore Romano". Up to this day the members of the directorate of the Party have been charged

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

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THE CHRISTIANS OF THE LEFT WILL REPLY TO THE VATICAN ON FRIDAY.

3247

The growing body of the Leftist Christian Party will gather on Friday to decide what attitude it will take up towards the Vatican, following the disavowal of the movement made yesterday by the "Osservatore Romano". Up to this day the members of the directorate of the Party have been charged to be very reserved.

The young founders of the Party are very perplexed. The disavowal by the Church of the Vatican, to which they admitted the dogma of infallibility in a public declaration, puts them in an embarrassing position. They believe themselves to be good Catholics, but think they can reconcil-

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

Catholic dogma to the social practice of historical materialism. But the Church objects that historical materialism has its own ideologies, in contrast to the Catholic one, to which the young people of the movement will fatally be drawn by carrying out their political science; which would be equivalent to the denial of Catholic morals.

How will the Leaders of the Christians of the Left react? Will they remain faithful to their declaration of Faith in the Church and accept the condemning verdict of their ideas? In this case their Party would no longer have any reason to exist. Or will they adhere to the policy so far held? In this case the disavowal by the Vatican would take away any meaning in the word "Christian" for the members; which word qualifies the Party. It would be reduced to a branch of the Communist Party.

The young people of the Christians of the Left movement have given themselves three days in which to reflect, before deciding. Perhaps in these three days some of them will ask for guidance from their confessors.

ITALY-BELGIUM COMMITTEE BEING FORMED IN ROME.

Italy Belgium Committee will be organised in Rome during the next few days with the purpose of fostering commercial and educational relations between the two Countries.
Promoter of this organisation is Prof. Armando Paolo Calcagno who already promoted the Italy-France Committee whose president is Vittorio Cerruti, ex Italian Ambassador to Paris.

President of the Italy-Belgium Committee will probably be Count Luigi Vannutelli-Rey, former Italian Ambassador to Bruxelles.

"THE BLACK MARKET WILL RUIN THE COUNTRY" SAYS SECRETARY OF GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR.

"Easy and non productive gains made on the Black Market are a forerunner of the definite ruin of the Country"- Giuseppe Di Vittorio Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour declared today at the conclusion of a Confederation's meeting.-

"We invite all the workers of Liberated Italy to resume

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

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"We invite all the workers of Liberated Italy to resume their work wherever possible, even if the economic treatment results in a diminishing of the earnings. A hundred thousand Italians in occupied Italy abandoned their work to take up arms against the oppressor, and we do not see why, in the interest of the Country, the working man of liberated Italy should not face economic sacrifices?"

The object of the meeting was to examine the possibility for six building firms to resume their activity for the national reconstruction. Representatives of several firms were present.

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

TARANTO WORKERS COOPERATIVES
REPAIRING ROLLING STOCK.

A workers' cooperative in Taranto has repaired 1502 railroad cars, it is learned today. The cooperative was formed as soon as the great port was liberated. It was composed originally of 30 workers. This number was increased to 300.

The Italian Navy Ministry in agreement with the Allied authorities is supporting the initiative of the Taranto workers who planned to proceed to the repairs of all locomotives damaged by war operations in Apulia's yards.

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

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BULLETIN N° 551

January 3,1945.
1600 h.

50 GENERALS EXAMINED BY ARMY PURGE COMMISSION.

The purge of the Italian Army is proceeding regularly and fairly rapidly in view of the great number of officers involved. More than 50 Generals, many hundreds of superior officers and hundreds of lower ranks are being examined by the Commission presided by Paolo Gaetano, it was revealed to "SI" today.
The Commission started its work at the end of last August. One foresees that by the middle of January the position of the Generals of the first four ranks will have been defined:Marshals, Army Group Generals, Army Corps Generals, Division Generals.
The Commission has followed principles of moderation. As a whole it resulted that the majority of Italian officers acted in a correct way from a political and military point of view.

NEW PROGRAM OF ITALIAN CENTRE OF AMERICAN STUDIES.

"To help Americans to know Italy better and help Italians to know America better", this is the new program of the Italian Centre of American studies, we learn to-day.

The Centre, which in the last years had served Fascism to carry out propaganda, now with the new administration will assume purely cultural functions to intensify the cultural relations between Italy and the Americas. With this end in view two extraordinary Commissioners have been appointed, Solicitor Giovanni Selvaggi and Prof. Edoardo Ruffini. The Centre's statute has also been modified and it will now have to be approved by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

To carry out its activities the Centre will take various initiatives, most important of which will be the English language lessons, which have already started and are very frequented. The Centre will also perfect its library, already well known in cultural circles; besides this it will organise periodical lectures and a centre of information.

The Centre will no longer have, as in the past, members, but it will create for each American Country a particular Asso-

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

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The Centre will no longer have, as in the past, members, but it will create for each American Country a particular Association which will have the task of studying especially the problems of these Countries. It must be remembered, with regard to this, that the Italo-American Association is already in existence and has started to function; of this Association are Commissioners the two Commissioners of the Centre.

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

Tomorrow thanks to the initiative of this Italo-American Association classes of American Economy and Commerce will start; these classes will be held by Professors of the Rome University and followed by more than 250 persons, Italians, Yougoslavs, Hungarians, Greeks,etc.

JUSTICE NEEDS WHEELS.

Two important political trials which should be held in Rieti about 100 kms away from Rome, cannot be started because the Judges have no car available and besides cannot find a lodging in Rieti. The defendants are Lorenzo Eleuteri, former Fascist political secretary of Poggio San Lorenzo, charged of having participated to the capping up of British P.O.W.s and of Italian Partisans, and the engineers Francesco Bronzini and Giovanni Martinelli, of the "Terni" steel industry, who cooperated with the Germans in the building of an airfield.

The Court is now studying the possibility of having the trials held in Rome but up to now cars have not been found to transfer to the Capital the 43 witnesses of both trials.

CHRISTIANS OF THE LEFT PLANNING COUNTERMOVE.

The Christian Party of the Left which has been yesterday disavowed by the Vatican, after a veiled menace of excommunication four months ago (when the movement was called Catholic Communists) are planning a counterstroke under the form of 20,000 copies of their weekly "Voce Operaia". They will attribute the Vatican move to the jealousy and the pressures of the Christian Democratic Party, alarmed of the Leftist tendencies of some of their members. They do not intend to lay down their arms. Presently they are very hard up. They hope in succeeding in finding a buyer for a large residential house in Rome, the proprietor of which promised them a sum with six zeros for their mediation. If the bargain is struck the Christians of the Left plan to publish a daily paper.

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BULLETIN N° 530 JANUARY, 3rd. 1945
1300hrs.

THOUSANDS OF PATRIOTS ALREADY ENLISTED IN THE NEW ITALIAN ARMY.

Several thousands of patriots have been so far enlisted in the new Italian Army, "SI" learned to-day by authoritative sources.

Almost all the enlisted patriots, including many officers, are already incorporated, individually and not in units, into the six Italian Divisions which are virtually ready to line up in the battle front for fighting against the German invaders.

Thus is being fulfilled the vow contained in the resolution recently adopted by the Communist Party, and generally supported by other Italian political movements, backed by National Liberation Committee and by the Government, for the organisation of an Italian Army designed to join Allied Forces in the struggle against the common enemy.

Military authorities expressed their satisfaction for the fact that enlisted Patriots are generally very fit, both physically and morally; with their presence they emphasized in the units where have been incorporated the patriotic spirit, giving rise to new fighting ardour which could be worth of the Garibaldine tradition. In the same time it is outpointed that they promptly acquired those technical notions which are indispensable for the modern method of warfare, so different from tactical system they were adopting so far and consisting mainly in ambushes and surprise actions.

The Patriots belong mostly to regions recently liberated by the Allies; they are enlisted by special mobile recruiting centres which establishing contacts with Partisans units that until recently had fought in these regions.

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CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778546

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CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE ESTABLISHED IN LIBERATED PROVINCES.

Following the dissolution of the Provincial Councils of Corporative Economy, created by Fascists, Chambers of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have been

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

organized in the most important capitals of Liberated Provinces. These Chambers will foster the productive and commercial activities and act as consultative organs for local Government authorities. In the same time Provincial Industry and Commerce Bureaus have been created with the task of acting as executive organs of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Government officials are the heads of these Bureaus, while the Chambers are temporarily directed by a Committee, presided by an official appointed by the Ministry, and including four members representing the Agriculturists, Industrialists, merchants and workers appointed by the Prefect. Later when, a special Law will be passed, those members shall be selected among the members of the Chambers' Councils, which shall be elected by the interested Trade Unions.

[illegible] SUPPLIED FOR ABRUZZO REGION OR THOUSANDS WILL FREEZE.

"If 40.000 blankets do not reach the Abruzzo region very soon, the death of thousands of people through the cold is certain."

Doctor Umberto Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross told "SI" that this is the opinion given by the American authorities in the Abruzzo region, to the Italian National Committee for the collecting of assistance goods.

"The Italian Government"said Doctor Zanotti, "has already allocated 20 million lire; and another 20 million will be given to the Red Cross. A commissin of ours, including suitable technicians, empowered to purchase the necessary number of blankets, has already left for Prato, where they are to be found.

In the meantime, in Rome, a ladies committee has divided the city into forty districts from which blankets are being collected every day through public centres. About six hundred have been collected so far. The Allied Authorities also, through the A.M.S.I. have supplied the people suffering particularly through the war, with clothes of every sort and medicines. Nevertheless our task is a very hard one."

"We trust therefore in the spirit of solidarity of the citizens of the City to send blankets, wool, woo-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

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"We trust therefore in the spirit of solidarity of the citizens of the City to send blankets, wool, woolen rugs and money as soon as possible to the Central Address of the Committee, at 12, Via Toscana.

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

NEW AND MORE DRASTIC MEASURES
FOR THE REVISION OF FASCIST WAR EXPENSES.

Italian Financial Authorities are elaborating a Law containing new and more drastic rules for the revision of war expenses and for recovering sums which were eventually misappropried or badly spent - "SI" learns to-day in well informed circles.

The next Law will improve those adopted Nov.28,1940 and February 1st,1943, relating to the proceedings for checking the prices of military contracts and supplies.

It is recalled that the 1940 Law was fully enforced and resulted in the recovery in favor of the State of nearly 200 millions lire which the Fascist Government had spent during the second semester of 1939 for erecting along the Italo-German boundary the so-called "Vallo Alpino" on Alpine ramparts. The 1943 Law has not been enforced so far, but was not abrogated by the present Government, it shall be modified and perfected, in order to comply with the new situation, by the measures which are now being elaborated by financial officials.

POSTPONEMENT OF SENATORS TRIAL
STILL UNDECIDED.

The postponement of the trial of the Senators charged with espionage activities has not been decided as yet by the Presiding Judge of the High Court of Justice, we learn to-day.

The Court is awaiting a medical report from an Army doctor who was designated to check the physical conditions of the two defendants, Senator Alfredo Felici and Giacomo Emilio Curatulo, octuagenarians. The Defense Counsel of the two Senators called upon the Court to put off the trial to a latter date, on the ground that the defendants, now under arrest in a Nursing Home in Rome, would be unable to stand winter time exposures because of their failing health.

Senators Alfredo Felici and Giacomo Emilio Curatulo face charge of spying on anti-Fascist colleagues in the Senate Lobby. The trial is scheduled for January.8, before

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775058

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3240

PAPAL AUDIENCES.

The Pope granted this morning private audiences to Giulio Sansonetti, President of War fallen families Association, Admiral Count Guido Callara, Count Stefano Jacini and Ettore Viola, President of National ex-Combatants Association.

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

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PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 549 JANUARY.3rd. 1945
0900hrs.

TO-DAY'S HEADLINES.

The Party of Action proposes a conference in Rome of all Provincial Committees of Liberation.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

Public Health in Rome satisfactory. Medicines supply still a problem.
ITALIA LIBERA.Actionist.

Trains crack up near Rome. Two dead. 20 injured.
ITALIA LIBERA. Actionist.

The clean up of top ranks should be carried out thouroughly by epuration authorities. No soft justice for major responsibles and traitors. Leniency for the vast number of common ex-Fascists advocated. Speedy measures for the impounding of ill gotten riches of Fascist profiteers urged.
UNITA'. Communist.

"LUBLIN VERSUS WARSAW"
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SAY.

IL POPOLO, Christian Democrat, commenting on the formation of the Polish Provisional Government in Lublin observes that Poland has always shown her willingness to make concessions in point of territorial disputes and to establish friendly relations with Russia but does not accept a government imposed from abroad.

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

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"The Committee of Lublin was formed on Russian soil and was sponsored by Russia. It followed the Russian divisions forging ahead in Poland whilst the two thirds of Poland still occupied by Germany the resistance forces and the Executive of the legitimate Polish Government are fighting against the Germans with the same spirit as the defenders of Warsaw. They are the men, the women and the children of Warsaw. It is not Lublin versus London, but Lublin versus Warsaw."

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

THE PROBLEMS OF FASCISTS' PURGE OUTLINED BY COMMUNIST PAPER.

L'UNITA', (Communist), reiterated to-day its appeals for a more speedy action in purging the profiteers of Fascism and recalls that the motto of Communists has been always: "Strike at the top ranks and be indulgent to lower."

"This means very clearly - adds the paper - that we must pardon the poor guys who followed Fascism, who believed in it, that we must pardon the whole mass of Fascists, excepting naturally those who still are dangerous as the snipers of Florence. This means, on the other side, that it is necessary to strike without hesitation and without mercy at those who had in Fascist politics a post of responsability, at those who organized crimes carried out by Fascists and by Germans, at those who shamelessly took any profit out of Fascism. The problem, as it can be seen, has three aspects, exactly the three aspects indicated with the appointment of the three Deputy High Commissioners, namely purge, punishment, confiscation. It remains to see whether the present law is efficient and harmonizing with the principle of striking at the top ranks and pardon to the lower ones, as well it is to be seen whether the organization of the High Commissariat is the most efficient."

A MARTYR OF THE ARDEATINE CAVES POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED.

"The Gold Medal was posthumously awarded to the Lieutenant of Artillery Filippo Grenet, who distinguished himself for bravery in the First World War and during the present war", ITALIA NUOVA, Monarchist, reports.

After the Armistice Grenet joined the patriots and organized resistance movements in Rome. Arrested and tortured by Nazis he was one of the martyrs of the massacre of the Ardeatine Caves, March, 24, 1944.

HEALTH IS SATISFACTORY IN ROME.

ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Action Party, writes:

"Rumours have been spread during the last few days concerning health conditions in Rome, and to the effect that there have been some cases of small pox. 3238

"Professor Guido Fridi, of the Office of Hygiene

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

as the snipers of Florence. This means, [illegible]
that it is necessary to strike without hesitation and without mercy at those who had in Fascist politics a post of responsability, at those who organized crimes carried out by Fascists and by Germans, at those who shamelessly took any profit out of Fascism. The problem, as it can be seen, has three aspects, exactly the three aspects indicated with the appointment of the three Deputy High Commissioners, namely purge, punishment, confiscation. It remains to see whether the present law is efficient and harmonizing with the principle of striking at the top ranks and pardon to the lower ones, as well it is to be seen whether the organization of the High Commissariat is the most efficient."

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"Professor Guido Egidi, of the Office of Hygiene however, says that there has only been one such case, which was contracted outside of Rome.

The necessary precautions were taken, and all the people living in the immediate vicinity of the infected person were vaccinated. In general he said that the public health and hygiene situation is quite satisfactory".

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746

BULLETIN N° 548. January 2,1945
2000 h.

EINAUDI APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ITALY.

Prof. Luigi Einaudi, an authority on economic matters, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of Italy, by a decision of the Cabinet, and Prof. Nicolò Introna, present Commissioner of the Bank, has taken the post of Director General.

In normal times the Governor of the Bank of Italy is elected by the Superior Council, composed of the Directors of all Italian Banks. He cannot be a member of the Parliament nor a Senator. But as Prof. Einaudi is a Senator and as the Directors of the various Banks, many of them in North Italy, cannot be convoked, his appointment requires a special Law decree to give to it a legal substance.

Einaudi arrived recently from Switzerland together with a plane full of political personalities just after Bonomi had solved the crisis and constituted a new Cabinet. It is a current opinion that if they had arrived a few days before most of them would be now Ministers.

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

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

TWELVE BOYS TORTURED TO DEATH
BY SS MEN NEAR LA SPEZIA.

Twelve boys, from 7 to 15 years of age, have been tortured by the SS men near La Spezia, in Liguria, and then hanged to trees, revealed to "SI" Signor Bruno Mariani, who arrived in Rome today after having crossed the lines.

Successful sabotage actions, like the cutting of telephone and telegraph wires, the blowing up of bridges and of German depots, had been carried out by the Partisans in that sector. Units of the SS were rushed on the spot but did not succeed in finding the guerilla fighters. Twelve boys were then taken prisoners and tortured to compell them to reveal the hidings of the Patriots. But either they did not know or refused to speak so that they were all hanged on trees in an alley of a village near La Spezia.

POPE ADDRESSES ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

During this morning's general audience, reserved for Allied troops, the Pope received General Umberto Utili, the Commander of the "Legnano" combat unit, with about 400 of the soldiers belonging to it. The Pope addressed them, saying he greeted with pleasure the Sons of Italy, which is loved all the more after so much misfortune, and will be worthy to arise again in the measure that it remains faithful to its catholic traditions.
He said he was particularly happy to greet a batch of Italian soldiers, which has in the name of "Legnano", a lasting memory of higher things.

CHURCH AUTHORITIES DISAVOW
THE COMMUNIST "CHRISTIAN LEFT".

l'Osservatore Romano publishes tonight conspicuously in a front page base the following note:

"In order to answer the many questions that are addressed to us on this subject, we are authorized to declare that the principles and the trends of the so-called "Sinistra Cristiana" (Christian Left), despite this last of its denominations, are not conformed to the teaching of the Church, and therefore those who promote them have no right to speak as representatives of the Christian thought and even less to pretend that those Catholics who put the true welfare of the people, join their move-

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

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This movement, which originally was called of "Catholic Communists", has been recently organized by a group of young Roman intellectualists, who planned to conciliate the Catholic doctrine with Marxism, as this is conceived by Russian Communists.

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

They stated they wished to restore the proletarian character to the priest and the full liberty of action for the spiritual activity of the Church. They disclaim the principles of dialectic materialism because believe these principles [illegible] with the Faith; but they accept, instead, the historical materialism with all its revolutionary postulates, including the proletarian dictatorship. Their flag is red, bearing the initials P.S.C. (Christian Left Party) and their relations with the Communist Party are very close.

The Pope had already alluded to this political current uttering condemning words during two of his speeches. To-day's disclosure does not come therefore as a surprise. By assuming its present denomination, early in September, the movement became a regular political Party, whose weekly organ is "Voce Operaia".

ITALIAN FINANCIAL PROBLEM DISCUSSED BY REPUBBLICAN ORGAN.

The Italian financial problem is today examined in an editorial comment of "La Voce Repubblicana" (Republican).

After pointing out that the control of State expenses is, even historically, one of the fundamental functions of Democracy, the paper underlines the principal features of the Government financial program, objecting that the Finance Minister did not announce any remedy for reducing the deficit, which, for the 36 liberated provinces is four and a half times as large as the total amount of the revenues. It is difficult to increase the revenues in the present situation, but expenditures could be reduced, according to the Republican organ.

Another serious problem is that relating to Allied currency, which at the end of October amounted to 44 milliards of lire, But it is not clear yet whether President Roosevelt intends to open credit or simply of an exchange of goods , as far as the money issued for Armed Forces' pay is concerned. But it is known what is the amount of occupation currency issued for the purpose, out of the total emission.

The financial situation relating to Northern Italy is undoubtedly more serious than the Ministers said, writes "La Voce Repubblicana"; the North is perhaps the decisive factor for the monetary problem, because there is no possibility of discriminating the Bank notes issued in Liberated Italy from those issued by the Nazi-Fascists in the Northern provinces. The Italian Government and the Allies should have already adopted adequate

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758068

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The paper says that it is necessary to "anchor" soon the currency. Any delay would render the problem more difficult, both for financial and psychological reasons. To do that, the Government must not only eliminate the monetary problem of the North, basing their policy only on the currency circulation of the liberated territory, but must also obtain from the Allies the supply of machinery and other means indispensable for the revival of some of the most essential activities of the Country; thus favoring the possibilities of production and consequently an improvement of the financial situation.

As for the stabilisation of the value of the currency, the Republica organ beleives that it is necessary to waite until the United States and Great Britain have solved the problem of the exchange rate of the dollar and of the pound-sterling.

" There is Bretton Woods- concludes La Voce Repubblicana- but nobody has confidence any longer in the Bretton Woods plans, above all in America, as these plans are based on the hypothesis of stabilised and convertible currency without settling the contrasting situations in which the dollar and the pound-sterling will find themselves at the resumption of the exchanges."

LITTLE JAP GIRL BORN IN VATICAN

A little daughter was born today in the Vatican City to Masahide Kanayama, Secretary of the Special Japanese Mission to the Holy Sea. She is the sixth child of the diplomat who is a Catholic.

MINISTERS DISCUSS RECONSTRUCTION OF ITALIAN ARMY

Marshal Giovanni Messe, General Berardi, Chief of Army General Staff and Count Nicolo' Carandini, Ambassador to London, partecipated this afternoon to a meeting of several Cabinet members, among whom Admiral Raffaele De Courten, Navy Minister, and Carlo Sforza, Air Minister, to discuss the reconstruction of the Italian Army.

The sitting started at 4,30 and [illegible] was adjourned at 7,30 p.m.

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

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BULLETIN N° 547 January 2,1945.
1600 h.

ROATTA'S ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED -
SUVICH WILL BE TRIED WITH ROATTA.

Major Efisio Ligas, another accomplice of Gen. Mario Roatta, former Chief of Italian General Staff and of the Military Intelligence, charged of numerous international crimes, has been arrested.

The High Court of Justice, following a request by the Adjunct High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, decided to merge the trial against Roatta and that against Fulvio Suvich, former Foreign Undersecretary during the Spanish War. It appears likely that Justice Berardi will be called to act as Public Prosecutor. Roatta has chosen the wellknown solicitor Bruno Cassinelli as his defender.

Roatta is only charged, according to what we learned today from the High Committee for the Purge, for the crimes committed between 1934 and 1938, by a special section of the SIM (Military Intelligence) known under the name of "Buonsignore". Other eventual responsibilities of Roatta in the Balkan war or in the failure in defending Rome will not be debated during the trial starting January 22. Rumours circulating about the arrest of other personalities have been denied.

The further questioning of another of Roatta's accomplices Carabinieri Colonel Sante Emanuele, revealed other details on the sabotage organisation, known under the conventional name of "Ruiz Cruise", aimed at preventing supplies and volunteers from reaching the "Red" Government in Spain. Emanuele supervised the activity of the "Ruiz Cruise". The H.Q. were set up in Genoa. Each of the agents recruited at H.Q.s received 500 lire [illegible] 1500 lire for fake passports, 30.000 lire as a monthly salary, 3.500 for "special equipment".

All the strokes plotted by the "Ruiz Cruise" ended in a fiasco. Here is a brief account of the flops:

1°) A time bomb, concealed inside a piece of coal, was placed in a barge loading coal on board of the 3.946 tons boat "Ciudad de Barcelona". It was never known that the boiler suf-

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

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1°) A time bomb, concealed inside a piece of coal, was placed in a barge loading coal on board of the 3.946 tons boat "Ciudad de Barcelona". It was never known that the boiler suffered any damage.

2°) Three "time-bomb-coals" were placed on board of the "Villa de Madrid", February 28,1937. No results.

3°) An incendiary bottle was placed, also on February 28, 1937, in a car-park in Marseilles where 40 trucks were waiting to be shipped to Spain. The smoke was greater than the damages.

4°) Incendiary and explosive bombs were placed about the

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epoch, under the railway bridge on the river Tet near Perpignan The agent of the "Luiz Cruise" who carried out the attempt, had to climb under the central arcade of the bridge carrying a suitcase with the explosives. But the handle of the suitcase, which was made out of pergamoid, broke off and the explosives fell in the river-bed. (The secret agent of a richer country would probably have had a suitcase made of extra thick leather and the Perpignan bridge would have been blown to pieces. Note of the Editor.)

4º) In the first hours of March 7,1937, a time-bomb was placed in a railway carriage leaving from Narbonne and directed to Fort Bon. On board of it high officers and political personalities of the Catalonian Government took places. They all arrived safely as the bomb went off many hours after the scheduled time, when the carriage was staying empty on a side track.

It was also rectified that Yacin Bey, the adventurer who proposed to the Italian Government to put an end to the Abyssinian war by staging a fake battle with the consent of the Negus, received 500,000 lire and not one million, as it was previously said.

Other 100 millions were deposited in a Bank but never actually handed over to the negotiators of the supposed agreement.

ORLANDO WILL PRESIDE MEETING OF SICILIAN LEMON AND ORANGE PRODUCERS.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, one of the surviving Big Four at the Versailles Peace Conference, will preside over a meeting of lemon and orange producers convoked in Palermo, January 10, to examine the causes and find a way out of the crisis which has struck this important branch of Italian economy.

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

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BULLETIN Nº 545 JANUARY, 2nd. 1945
7300hrs.

"DEMOCRATIZED TAXATION" SUGGESTED BY FINANCE MINISTER PESENTI FOR INCREASING STATE REVENUES.

Antonio Pesenti, Minister of Finance, explains on the weekly newspaper "La Settimana" his proposals aiming to improve the financial situation in Italy.

Pesenti claims that the present system of taxation is a paradoxical one, because of the uneven fiscal pressure on one class of citizens as compared with other classes. He maintains that, being the Italian "active" population formed of 15,000,000 persons, the income ascertained in 1940 was nearly one half (44.3%) of the total related to only one million people, namely employees of public administrations, while the remaining 55.7 per cent represent the ascertained income of 14,000,000 persons forming all the other social categories.

Fascism increased the evils of bad previous taxation system by greatly increasing the fiscal pressure upon certain categories of taxpayers, thus augmenting the unevenness in taxation. Now those who more than others bear the burden of the ruin caused by Fascism are the persons whose income is fixed: they are the bulk of the taxpayers because they are providing the State revenues through direct and indirect taxation. Those, instead, who have increased their monetary income, either pay no taxes, their gains being unknown to tax collectors, or pay them on the basis of past years, when their incomes were much smaller and had been ascertained in a measure that was inferior to their real amount.

Pesenti says that the present taxation system must be revised and claims that the present way of ascertaining private income is incapable of securing a fair distribution of the fiscal pressure among the citizens and particularly not fit for increasing the State revenues through an augmented taxation.

The remedy indicated by Minister Pesenti is the creation of "Fiscal Committees" which should be elected annually by male and female citizens of each town

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The Fiscal Committee, composed of seven members and presided by a Finance official, shall meet periodically in order to hear the declarations of each taxpayer. Debates shall be public and the amount of taxation, when finally fixed, shall be published.

Pesenti suggests also the imposition of special taxes upon "agrarian and monopolistic groups" who supported Fascism and attained their economical consolidation under the Fascist Regime.

Other special taxes should be imposed, according to Pesenti, upon "fruity savings surpassing a given amount, as well as upon property which has not been damaged by war. Finally Pesenti suggests an extraordinary taxation on luxuries, amusements, etc.

BANKER SCARETTI BACK FROM U.S.

Banker Enrico Scaretti, who went to the United States of America with the purpose of examining the possibility of resuming commercial traffic with Italy, has returned from Washington. He was the first Italian to visit the States since the conclusion of the Armistice.

Scaretti refused to make any statement about his unofficial mission. "I went to Washington - he said - to study the organization of the American Red Cross, and within a few days I will decide on the results of my investigations."

While in the United States Scaretti met the members of Italian economic and Financial Mission headed by Quinto Quintieri, whose return to Italy is awaited in a short time.

RUINI AND CEVOLOTTO WILL VISIT FOGGIA.

It is learned to-day that the Minister of Public Works and President of Interministerial Council for Reconstruction, Meuccio Ruini, and the Minister for Postal and Telegraphic Communications, Mario Cevolotto, will leave for Foggia the day after to-morrow.

Foggia is still under the control of Allied military administration. However the journey of the two Ministers will have the effect of clarifying the known very difficult situation of the city, which has suffered a great deal through the war. The Minister Meuccio Ruini will interest himself particularly in the reconstruction of build-

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

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

PRESS REVIEW BULLETIN N° 545 JANUARY, 2nd, 19
0900hrs.

TRUMAN AND TAYLOR NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE COMMENTED.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrats, commenting the message broadcast by Myron C. Taylor to the United States, observes that the personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Holy Father is the Good Samaritan of to-day, the Good Samaritan who is travelling the roads of a world worn out by the horrors of war.

"He is the animating force of the magnanimous initiative sponsored by President Roosevelt to relieve the immense misfortunes of our people."

The paper coments also on themessage addressed by the Vice President of the United States Truman to the Italian people in the New Year and points out that his friendly words coming over the air from America call Italy to great hopes in the future she looks forward to.

NEW ATMOSPHERE IN VATICAN
SINCE ALLIES ENTERED ROME.

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democrat, commenting on the allocution addressed by Pius XII to the Noble Guard last Sunday, notes that the Holy Father referred to the dangerous moments endured by the Vatican during the Nazi occupation of Rome. "Very different is the situation to-day" the paper observes.

"A new atmosphere, a new animation is prevailing in the Vatican since the Allies entered Rome. Eminent personalities of the English speaking countries as well as the highest military authorities visited the Pontiff; grandiose audiences were given and are still being given to the soldiers. The atmosphere of isolation in which the German command tried to confine the Vatican, by preventing their soldiers from visiting the Pope, is nothing more now than a memory of mournful bygone days that kept the Catholics in great anxieties all over the world."

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

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

THE REVIVAL OF RAVENNA
AFTER THE NAZI DESTRUCTIONS AND REPRISALS.

L'AVANTI (Socialist), outlines in a special correspondence, the present situation in the Ravenna district and particularly in Ravenna, the historical city that was recently liberated.

"Ravenna - says the correspondent - begins to revive. Damaged in its old palaces, almost isolated from the outer world, deprived of electric power and of aqueducts, that were blown up by Germans with scientific precision, the city is living in the atmosphere of the front line. Among the population, which in these first days of liberation, already crowd the streets, numerous partisans arrived from the district can be noticed here and there, in groups or isolated, guarding the public edifices.

"A few kilometres from Ravenna - adds the correspondent - 57 persons, including women and children, just before the liberation, were shot to death by Germans, as reprisal for the killing of two Nazists. In Ravenna, following the killing of a ill-famed black shirt leader, nicknamed "Scianté", 12 persons were executed by a firing squad; the killer of "Scianté" was tortured and then burned."

THE DEATH OF MAESTRO PARELLI.

Newspapers announce to-day the death of Maestro Attilio Parelli, member of the Santa Cecilia Academy. Was born in 1874 at Montelecne near Orvieto, where he died. His works include several operas, one of which ("I dispettosi amanti") was first performed in 1912 at Philadelphia.

It is also announced the death of well-known playwright Guido Cantini, born 1893 in Leghorn.

END OF PRESS REVIEW.

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

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

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SERVIZIO INFORMAZIONI
PER LA STAMPA ESTERA
Via San Basilio, 45 - Roma
Telefono 41746
BULLETIN Nº 544
(Single Issue)

JANUARY, 1st. 19[illegible]
1300 hrs.

BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW YEAR.

The programme that the first Democratic Italian Government, formed after the liberation of Rome, intended to carry out included, in foreign policy, the attainement of alliance with the United Nations and a larger participation of Italy to anti-German struggle, and in domestic policy the beginning of reconstruction work in damaged provinces, as well as the transformation of the machinery of the State according to the requirements of a Democratic Country.

If we try to review the Government activity of just concluded year, we soon realize that the intentions outlined last June failed to be carried out. Instead of alliance, Italy obtained the resumption of diplomatic relations with some of the United Nations, through an exchange of official representatives if not of Ambassadors. Its partivipation to the war, though noticeable for the number of men, is bound to remain almost unknown owing to the incorporation of Italian units in larger Allied units. The reconstruction work is still under examination. The Democratic controlling bodies are not appointed yet.

Is the picture not satisfactory then? Apparently progress achieved by Italy during thepast year were not remarkable. But theblame cannot be placed entirely upon the statesmen. It is not possible to commence a big reconstruction work, as that needed in Italy, if the transportation services are disorganized, if new materials are lacking, if the industrial machinery is destroyed, if the volume of electric power is inadequate to the needs. The Government's blame, if one can speak of blame, is limited to the fact that they failed to present a concrete plan of the Country's requirements to those who could be able to furnish Italy with the means necessary for its revival. But even in this particular field the difficulties were such that it was not so easy to make a complete inventory of war destructions.

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

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Until recently the Government had no possibility to get in touch with their provincial offices.

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The question was of reorganizing the State machinery, and this the Italian Government endeavoured to do during the past few months. Some good results have been already obtained. Thus at the beginning of 1945, it can be said that the Italian Government is in better working conditions, compared with past year.

To-day it is not untimely to formulate plans of action, because the bodies encharged with their execution are already constituted. At the end of January the Consultive Assembly will be elected; in February the first administrative elections will take place; thus the public controlled organs indispensible to assure the Country the basis of Democratic life will be born. However, before anything else, the moral equilibrium of Italian life must be re-established.

Italy wishes to contribute to clearing the Germans out of her territory. The attaining of this objective, is the chief task of the Government for 1945. The initiative taken by the Communists, heartily supported by other parties to form a Voluntary Italian Army to fight at the side of the Allies, with a certain degree of autonomy and to take over one section of the front, has been received with satisfaction by the Italian Public.

The Italians know that they must rehabilitate themselves before the other nations, but they know that they must be helped in their projects. They believe that they have shown themselves worthy of the faith of the Allies. They ask for this faith to be extended so that their firm desire to participate, with all their force, but with the dignity of a fighting nation, in the anti-German war can be relied upon.

By comparison with this problem, all others take second place. The problem is essentially a moral one. On the day that the Italians know that their efforts are understood, that their sincerity is not taken for Machiavellism, they will realize that they have found their place once more among the nations of the world, to which they know they have the right.

Perhaps, at that moment, the Italian crisis, which is above all, a moral one, will be overcome, the work of national reconstruction will be able to start, and will find all Italians united and a more Democratic way of living will be able to come into being.

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

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3226

HALF DAY HOLIDAY AT THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

To-day, the first of the year, the Chamber of Deputies will close at six o'clock. This is without precedent in Italian Palamentary history.

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

NEW YEAR' S DAY AT THE VATICAN CITY.

This morning the Vatican City was hung with flags. Solemn ceremonies attended by the Cardinal Federico Tedeschini took place in the Vatican Basilica.

The Pope granted several audiences; He received, among others, a group of 21 Indian priests of the Propagenda Fide, who will soon return to their country.

The Pontiff also granted an audience to several allied soldiers in the apartement of Pius XII, and precisely in the Clementine Hall. In the speech addressed to the allied soldiers, He wished them the New Year be for them just as they want to.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758044

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3225

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

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BULLETIN Nº487 DECEMBER, 16.1944
1100 hrs

GENERALS TRIAL.

After completing yesterday the interrogation of the defendants, to-day's sitting of the trial against Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto has been devoted to the hearing of the witnesses.

The accusation witnesses are 17: seven members of Armed Forces, 1 civil engineer, 2 lawyers, 1 newspaperman, 2 young patriots, 1 land-owner and 2 Neapolitan members of the anti-Fascist movement.

The witnesses for the defense are a dozen, including seven members of the Armed Forces and the Father of the Palme convent, where Del Tetto absconded. It is believed that the hearing of witnesses will therefore last several sittings.

The defendants, who are accompanied as usual by Carabineers officers, entered the Court Room at 9,45. They are always militarily stiff even in their civilian clothes.

It is understood that the cordiality which caracterizes the reciprocal attitude of two Generals is merely apparent. These two men who seem to be good colleagues, though one of them, namely Pentimalli, is superior in rank, when they are in jail look surlily to each other and argue about their respective responsabilities. They indulged in one of those arguments yesterday morning while at Regina Coeli they were waiting for the Carabineers who had to accompany to the Court House. During the motor journey from the jail to the Court House they both talk very little with the accompanying officers. Through the windows they look at Rome which they know very little. "I knew of this City - said Pentimalli - only the section between the railroad station of Termini and the War Ministry, where I had to go often for service matters."

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(to be continued.)

THE "HUNGER MARCH" CALLED OFF. 3224

The "hunger march" which had to take place to-day was apparently called off because only a small group of protesters gathered in Piazza dei Cinquecento early this morning.

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BULLETIN N°488

DECEMBER, 16.1944
12,15 hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL.

This morning while the car was speeding along the Lungo Tevere Tor di Nona, Del Tetto asked what that round edifice beyond the Tiber was.

"It is St. Angel's Castle" explained one of the Carabineers officers.

While the two Generals talk to their counsels, as they usually do every day, it is learned that to-day's sitting shall be rather brief because only three of the witnessed, which were summoned, have arrived. All the other were unable to reach Rome, especially for the inadequate means of transportation from Naples. To-morrow they will arrive in Rome with a motorbus especially provided for by military authorities.

The Court enters the Court Room soon at 10 o' clock. The call of witnesses reveals that only two of them are present; they are Colonel Bedoni, and the journalist Emilio Scaglione. Others did not arrive from one reason or another one of the absent, Giuseppe Venditto, has sent a physician certificate from which it appears that he is unable to come on account of his poor health. Also General Ettore Marino, former Commander of the harbor defense of Naples, who is now resident at San Vito Chietino (Province of Chieti), has informed the Court to be sick and therefore unable to proceed to Rome. Inasmuch he is one of the most important witnesses, the council for Del Tetto states that he can not renounce to his examination, though Marini is a witness for the prosecution.

TEDESCHI: (Defender of Del Tetto) It must be ascertained what the sickness is. It could be merely a cold!

PRESIDENT: At the end of the sitting I will urgently wire to General Marino asking him to come.

The first witness for the prosecution is the lawyer Giuseppe Bernardo, Fifty-three years old, from Naples; he

3225

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

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The first witness for the prosecution is the lawyer Giuseppe Benveruto, fifthythree years old, from Naples; he is a grey-haired man of the Southern type, of dark complexion with spectacles. He says that when Naples fell he was Reservist Major attached to the territorial command of the City. In September 9 he received all the telephone calls from various commands which asked to oppose the Germans and also from ordinary citizens that gave news concerning the incidents and clashes occurring throughout the City.

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The witness affirms that the Chief of the Staff Colonel Maggi replied to his inquiry "We have no means. Be prudent." He tried on his own initiative to avoid the demoralization of the detachments and gave orders for resisting saying nothing about the lack of means. According to Benvenuto the Command was utterly inefficient in that circumstance. He learned later from Colonel Bedoni, Commander of the local Army Corp, and from Colonel Solimena that they had received a counterorder for the release of the German prisoners and the restitution of the motor vehicles seized during the conflicts.

The 11 of September the witness was making for the command when he was stopped by a non-commissioned officer who advised him :"There is no one at the Command. It has been taken by the Germans. Do not go there."

ARCAMONE: (Del Tetto Counsel) Which were precisely your relations with Del Tetto?

BENVENUTO:I had the chance to talk to him only one time, when he told me he was looking after the horse of General Pentimalli just arrived in Naples.

ARCAMONE: Did you ever meet with Siniscalchi, Federal Fascist Secretary in Naples?

BENVENUTO; Before July 25 Del Tetto was considered in Naples an anti-Fascist, and it was Fascist pressure that caused his being placed in retirement list. We thought he was anti-Fascist. But we were deluded by facts.

MIRABELLA(Pentimalli's Counsel): Do you know whether the Command had reinforcements and arms at its disposition?

BENVENUTO: There were detachments of Cavalry and Carabineers available.

DEL TETTO: I was unaware of what was going on in my antichamber.

PRESIDENT: This is your wrong. You were always unaware of everything.

David Miele, who is police official, 45, is the second witness to take the stand. He called the territorial Command on occasion of an alarm while in Via Mergellina German troops were threathering to invade the Questura offices which were located in the same Hotel Belvedere, as the officers of the command. Del Tetto told him :"Which orders you want me to

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

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Another police Commissar, Barbato, the witness affirms, made arrangements by his own initiative for defending the biulding against any German assaults. And this initiative was affective because the Germans desisted from carrying out their outrages.

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

PRESIDENT: How do you interpret the saying of General Del Tetto: "Who gives a damn for the Germans?"
MIELE: According to me he meant only this: Come what may, I don't care."

On this episode the Court Clerck reades to the Court a written testimony of the Police agent Vincenzo Venditto.

(to be continued)

CATANIA SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

"he situation is well in hand at Catania, we learn from reliable scurces to-day.

According to the same sources a trivial incident of no significance in normal times was unfortunately magnified by the incapability of the local authorities. In fact no more than 300 students, started the disorders, which could have been handled easily as much as the Prefect had at his disposal an entire regiment of regular troops in Catania.

According to the same sources the Prefect and the Chief of the Police of Catania will be suspended from their office.

The Home UnderSecretary Enrico Mole will give a statement to a Press Conference at the Viminale.

ROME TO BE LIGHTED FOR THE HOLY NIGHT.
PIUS XII WILL OFFICIATE IN ST. PETER'S.

The Holy Father will officiate the Night Mass in the Vatican Basilica for Roman people on Xmas Eve.

The black out will be lifted for the [illegible] celebration and special bus services will be arranged for the convenience of the faithful moving from all parts of Rome to St. Peter's Basilica.

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BULLETIN N°489 DECEMBER, 16.1944
13,30hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL.
(Continuation.)

Antonio Tarsia, Professor, 69, is next on the witnesses stand. He was the Commander of the patrios on the Vomero during the last days of the Naples anti-German insurrection. After the arrival of the Allies he was tipped off by anonymous letters as the hideouts of Fascists.

Among others, one that indicates a small apartement in Via Cimarosa 47 as a suspicious one. A searching revealed that there was a chamber maid from Pola; it was found a case bearing the label of General Del Tetto; also there was a soldier who firstly said to be disbanked and then admitted to be the batman of the General. It was also found a note-book wherein was indicated the dislocation of armed forces of Naples.

The batman finally revealed that he was in contact with Del Tetto, who sent him money by means of Colonel Mileto, residing at Piazza Battaotti. The woman and the soldier were arrested. It was not difficult, on the basis of their informations, to arrest General Del Tetto who absconded himself in the Palma Convent.

There is no other witness to be examined to-day.

The President reads the following note found in the safe of the Ministry of War:

ROME. Captain Musconi of the Staff.
NAPLES. Colonel Andreotti.
ROME: They say at Rome that the news is of English source.
NAPLES. The entire population is on the streets. I want to add that Germans are taking position in strategical points with machineguns. We are disarmed and the Germans are armed. In the central look-out station there are 30 muskets, all together.
ROME: By Gosh! I will call you again after having spoken with the Supreme Command.

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

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ROME: By Gosh! I will call you again after having spoken with the Supreme Command.

Other notes read:

KESSERLING: It is true that they landed at Salerno?

BALK: I do not know anything about. There is a convoy near Capo D'Armo.

KESSERLING. And do you know the rumours that are circulating?

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[illegible] They say that the Italian Commander of Naples stated that in case of our resistance the Anglo-Americans we would be attacked at the back by Italian troops.
" KESSELRING: Fix that man, and have all the Italian fuel in you district confiscated. Good luck! The cases are two: they will land at Naples or at Rome. In the first case we will rush to your aid from here. In the secon case get yourselves ready for Divisions' move. Master the situation with every means."
PRESIDENT:" (Addressing himself to Del Tetto)" Who was this Andreoli of whom one speaks in the document?"
DEL TETTO:" He was the chief of the service in charge of spotting enemy airplanes. I know nothing about the telephone call."
PRESIDENT:" And what do you know about Kesselring's call?"
DEL TETTO:" At the end of August General Pavone came to my office, accompanied by solicitor Schiavo. In that occasion, talking about the Armistice, Pavone asked me what my opinion was. I answered that the Armistice should have been prepared beforehand, especially by concentrating a manouver group in the Po valley, so that the German intentions could be checked. Pavone promised that he would have put forward these ideas to General Badoglio, whom he was to meet the next day. He added:"Badoglio intends to proceed very cautiously." And as solicitor Schiavio was looking at me as if to ask help, Pavone added:"General Del Detto cannot do for you that what you want." I then understood that what was required from me was that with my Army I should attack the Germans from behind. Prhaps the Germans came to hear about this and this can be the explanation of the telephone call of Kesselring to Belk. But I never knew anything about that call."

3219

Following a request by Pertinalli's defender PIRABELLA, two telegrams were read out sent by Del Tetto to the Supreme Command, to the War Ministry and to the General Staff. With the first Del Tetto asked explanations and informations about the political and military situation, having been told by the Germans that the Badoglio Cabinet had been substituted by another

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

they will land at Naples or at Rome.In the first case we will rush to your aid from here. In the secon case get yourselves ready for Divisions' move. "aster the situation with every means."
PRESIDENT:" (Adressing hi self to Del Tetto)" ho was this Andreoli of whom one speaks in the document?"
DEL TETTO:" He was the chief of the service in charge of spotting enemy airplanes. I know nothing about the telephone call."
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

being asked Del Tetto declares that he does not re[illegible]wether he pronounced the sentence:"I do not care two bits about the Germans" and to have given orders to put the command in state of defence.

On this declaration the hearing is adjourned and the trial will be resumed at 9,30 next Monday.

(End of Generals trial until Monday)

NOTE FOR CORRISPONDENTS: On the first page of bulletin 488 the statement that only two witnesses were present is uncorrect. The witnesses present were three and precisely:

Solicitor Giuseppe Benvenuto
Police official Davide Mielo
Prof. Antonio Tarsia.

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

SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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BULLETIN 484 Dec. 15, 1944
13,30 hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL

(Continued from preceding issue)

PRESIDENT:"Why, when Armistice was declared, you did not take any measure?"
PENTIMALLI:" Armistice means to depose the arms, namely cessation of fighting. There was a big misunderstanding; substancially I did not know the Armistice clauses. Being uncertain I could not move, especially because the troops were bombed by Anglo-American and German planes alike."
PRESIDENT:" But the Armistice with the Anglo-Americans did it not imply the braking off from the alliance with the Germans?"
PENTIMALLI:" In this case they should not have said; react to provocation from any part this might come. In these confused circumstances I did more than it was my duty." The General now explains the situation of his troops; they were 15 coastline batallions, with 4 or 5 men watching a stretch of one kilometer. Moreover his troops were composed of people who had avoided the front line service, or had escaped and deserted the Army.
PRESIDENT:" From September 8 to September 13 you have done nothing else except change the place of your command, that is your lodgeings..."
PENTIMALLI:" On the 9th I gave orders to assemble the troops in groups; this proved impossibile for the lack of cables and trucks. Just think that out of one batallion which was expected from Naples, only 17 men arrived. You cannot deny that the soldiers disbanded. And now

3217

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

GENERALS TRIAL

(Continued from preceeding issue)

PRESIDENT:"Why, when Armistice was declared, you did not take any measure?"
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PENTIMALLI:" On the 9th I gave orders to assemble the troops in groups; this proved impossibile for the lack of males and trucks. Just think that out of one batallion which was expected from Naples, only 17 men arrived. You cannot deny that the soldiers disbanded. And now I am accused of this..."
PRESIDENT:" To stick to facts, what orders did you give after the Amistice ?"
PENTIMALLI:" I did give orders, but they were not carried out for lack of time and means. I also ordered to resist but the soldiers disbanded ?"
PRESIDENT:" And could you not have avoided this; could you not rush on the spot ?"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

KESSELRING:" Also if I could get there I would not have found the troops anymore. Already on the evening of the 9th I received the impression that many units had fled. Then I decided to go from Casimarciano, where the command was, to Naples. I am charged of having thus deserted my command; but the command is where the commander is."
PRESIDENT:"Why did you call on the territorial command of Naples only the morning after when you had arrived in Naples the evening of the 9th ?"
KESSELRING:" When I arrive in Naples everything seemed in order. Public order seemed that evening perfect. The sentries of the traffic control station where on duty. The morning after I went to the command located in the Bellevista Hotel and gave orders of resisting. What more could I have done as an Army Corps Commander ?"
PRESIDENT:"But when you noticed that Del Tetto had lost his head why did you not take the situation in your hands?"
KESSELRING:" With what means could I have done this? In the St. Elmo fort there were 400 soldiers escaped from Sicily. It was a miracle if we succeded in finding 14 persons capable of firing a machinegun. Later all of them fled after having revolted twice. Only 12 officers and 13 soldiers remained in the fort."
PRESIDENT:" Why did you not have the German Colonel Scholl arrested when he came to visit you ?"
KESSELRING:" I did not even want to receive him. I knew the Germans only too well!"
PRESIDENT:" Above all other things you should have tried to save lives."
KESSELRING:" I tried to get in touch with the Americans."
PRESIDENT:" Is it true that when, on the evening of the 10th, you left the Belvedere you told Del Tetto :" You take care of the Germans" ? ".
KESSELRING:" I intended to say: with the Germans there is nothing doing without means."

3216

The questioning goes on in a confused and nervous way; the President submits the defendant to a continous firing of questions; often he does not allow him the time of answering. It looks more like a personal argument between the two.
PRESIDENT:"How do you conciliate the order to resist and that of burning the barracks and of consigning prisoners?"
KESSELRING:" The Germans asked me to surrender arms: i answered "no". Better than to hand them over it was to destroy them".
The defendant now explains that he moved again and left the

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

of the 9th ?"
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The defendant now explains that he moved again and left the Bellevista on the evening of the 10th because his presence there was embarrassing Del Tetto in the carrying out of his functions. He states that when he left the house of Colonel Sicardi, where he had moved, everything was already lost; there were no soldiers left.

The President now reades out the conclusions of the investigation carried out by General Arisio on behalf of the War Ministry in which it is stated that" something more could have been done."

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

PENTIMALLI:" Ita was definitely impossible to avoid the disbanding of the troops. As for the General Staff which carried out the investigation it is easy to answer that there is the "wisdom of the post". Also General Berardi in tunisia surrendered with 75.000 ."
SOLICITOR [illegible]SCHI:" And also General Messe!"
PRESIDENT:" When the whole population of Naples rose against the Germans, you who were there what did you do?"
PENTIMALLI:"I used to go out during those days..."
PRESIDENT:" To take a w lk..."
PENTIMALLI:' During the underground period I only had three offie[illegible] at my disposal and thus I could not get in touch with the [illegible]icts."
A long recession is now called. The lawyers speak with the defendants. Pentimalli take a drink handed to him by somebody of his family. He looks very tired for the questioning.
When the Court re-enters Pentimalli, with quick steps, takes his seat in front of the President.
The Public Prosecutor starts the cross examination.
P.P.:"Why did you give the order of keeping the troops closed in the barracks on September 11 ?"
PENTIMALLI:" I ordered to barricade in the barracks in order to resist. This was done to prevent the soldiers from disbanding; to set up resistance centers; to prevent the retreating Germans loot the barracks. In conclusion this order did not exclude the order to resist."
P.P.:" Why did you not ascertain if ther was a plan for the defence of Naples, even if this was Del Tetto's task?"
PENTIMALLI:" I did not do it because it was a matter of fact that, in that situation, it had to be done. General Fricchione, who had been in command for two years before Del Tetto, should have done it."
P.P.:" Did you advise Del Tetto not to call on the Americans?"
PENTIMALLI:" I did it because I thought that the situation did not call for such action."
SOLICITOR ARCAMONE(Del Tetto's Defence):" Was it possible to draw up a plan for the defence of Naples without taking into account the plan of the whole coastal defence?"
PENTIMALLI:" The coastal defence forces where only a veil. The

3215

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

SOLICITOR [illegible] SCHI:" And also General Mesne!"
PRESIDENT:" When the whole population of Naples rose against the Germans, you who were there what did you do?"
PENTIMALLI:"I used to go out during those days..."
PRESIDENT:" To take a walk..."
PENTIMALLI:" During the underground period I only had three officers at my disposal and thus I could not get in touch with the officials."
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SOLICITOR ARCAMONE(Del Tetto's Defence):" Was it possible to draw up a plan for the defence of Naples without taking into account a plan of the whole coastal defence?"
PENTIMALLI:" The coastal defence forces where only a veil. The Allied troops were [illegible] the Germans stationed at the back of our defences. Then there were our garrison troops. If the Anglo-Americans had landed in Naples the Germans would have had to defend the city. In case of a land attack the defence was entrusted to our garrisons."
PRESIDENT:" Therefore the defence plan was to be modified according to circumstances. Why did you not do it?"
PENTIMALLI:" Nothing could be done. The coastal defence, when the word Armistice was mentioned, went straight home. The other units

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were spread among the German positions in that area."
SOL. ARCHINAL: "To what end did Pentimalli suggest or approve the setting up of Italo-German mixed patrols in Naples?"
PENTIMALLI: "These patrol were devised to carry out the supply of food. Otherwise we could not have drawn the goods in possession of the Germans."

Being asked by a defender Pentimalli says that he was appointed to his command in the place of General Navarrini who was suspected of being a Fascist and a pro-Nazi. He adds that in Naples he did not have even one gun at his disposal.
DR. DIX: (answering a question by the President): "I never was given any defence plan by general Fricchione. In any case it was up to General Marino, who had an operative command, to draw it up. I was merely in charge of public order. As for the mixed Italo-German patrols I must declare on my honour of soldier that Pentimalli never gave me orders to this end.

Pentimalli then, on being questioned, declares that during the whole war, he never kept with him civilian clothes. When September 11 he had to cross the city of Naples he had to do it in his shirt with a pair of civilian trousers.

The questioning of Pentimalli is thus concluded.

The hearing is adjourned to 9,30 a.m. tomorrow when the quewitnesses will be questioned.

(End of the Generals trial for today)

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

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BULLETIN N°483 DECEMBER, 15 1944
12,30 hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL.

"I am not fighting for my life" declared Riccardo Pentimalli this morning shortly before the sedond sitting of the Generals trial.

"I am fighting for my children. I am sure they will shot me down. I am not frightened. I would be shot in the breast, because I erred in discharging my functions, and not in the back, because I am not a traitor. To attain this I shall fight to-day before the High Court of Justice."

General Ettore Del Tetto affirmed to be in dependency for the fate of his family, residing in Borgo Sesia(Piedmont) and from which he has no word long since. Or General Del Tetto knows too well what happened to his dearest ones?

It seems that his daughter, 13 years old was executed by the Germans, and all family properties confiscated by Fascists.

At 7 two cars stopped before La Sapienza. The two Generals get off escorted by two Carabinieri officers and entered the waiting room. They were in civilian clothes and not handcuffed. They were mistaken for plain citizens by One of the guards on duty who asked them to show the invitation "ticket" from the Questore.

"I have no ticket" replied General Pentimalli, "if you don't let me get in" he added jokingly, "I shall go minding my own business.

At 9,45 the two Generals are introduced in the Court Room. They take their docks and talk with their Counsels.

Pentimalli's brother, General Natale Pentimalli, is present and the niece is also present.

The trial is resumed with the questioning of Del Tetto by the Public Prosecutor Pietro Traina. General Del Tetto affirms that he did not receive supplementary instructions from the Army Corps when he was notified the famous memorandum 44. The defendant who speaks slowly replies to a question of the Public Prosecutor, gives details con-

3213

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778208

"I am not fighting for my life" declared Riccardo Pentimalli this morning shortly before the second sitting of the Generals trial.

"I am fighting for my children. I am sure they will shot me down. I am not frightened. I would be shot in the breast, because I erred in discharging my functions, and not in the back, because I am not a traitor. To attain this I shall fight to-day before the High Court of Justice."

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PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: When Pentimalli came to the H.Q. was he in uniform or in civilian clothes?

DEL TETTO: He was in civilian clothes.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: It is true you gave the order to General Marino to stop firing on the Germans at Capodichino?

3213

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

DEL TETTO: It is untrue I gave such orders.

At this point the Public Prosecutor and Tedeschi, one of the lawyers of defense for Del Tetto, objects to the hurried way the P.P. is conducting the questioning. The President invites the P.P. to proceed easily.

Del Tetto denies he gave orders for the release of 27 German prisoners rounded up when a riot occurred at Riviera di Chiaia. The P.P. objects to this assertion.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: At what time Del Tetto abandoned the comand?

DEL TETTO: I did not abandon the command.

The President recalls to defendant's mind the circumstances of his departure from Bellavista Hotel, H.Q. of the territorial command.

PRESIDENT:At what time did it happen?

DEL TETTO: At 1 p.m. September 10.

PUB. PROS. When you dressed in civilian clothes?

DEL TETTO: Yes; we were not at war with the Germans, then!

While entering the motorcars I ordered Colonel Maggi to inform all the defending commands about the place where he had decided to go. I had no reason to doubt that the Colonel would not comply with my orders."

Upon request by Public Prosecutor the defendant admits that he wrote a letter to the Neapolitan newspapermen Emilio Scaglione from Le Palme convent, where he had sought refuge. He admits also to have learned that three Germans were killed and five wounded and five hundred civilians were killed during the days of the insurrection. After some explanations referring to his commanding functions, the defender, at the request of Counsel Tedeschi, enumerates his own war decorations: one silver medal and two war crosses, adding that he was wounded twice. He states also that he had informed the Prince of Piedmont about the disastrous conditions of Naples' defense, during an interview they had at Villa Maria in August.

DEL TETTO: I said to His Royal Highness that German Colonel Scholl had told me " We will both die here." The prince replied:" What about death? It is necessary to find the way for coming out of this situation."

3212

General Riccardo Pentimalli nears now to the judges' bench in order to be questioned. He calmly repeats his go-

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

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way for coming out of this situation."
General Riccardo Pentimalli nears now to the judges'
bench in order to be questioned. He calmly repeats his go-
neralities. While the Court Chancellor reads the charges,
the defendant peruses a typewritten sheet containing some
notes, probably taken at Regina Coeli by his former Secre-
tary Roberto Occhetto.

3212

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

PENTIMALLI: I took the com and of the 19th Army Corps August 29. I came from Balkans. The command was at Curti. September 4 I was summoned to Potenza, at the Army command. There General Arisio showed me a sheet containing "Memorandum 44" , of which I took some notes. I copied the order almost word by word. Later I ordered not to attack, unless challenged; to wait for orders and to act on own iniative only if connections were lacking.

The PRESIDENT reads again "Memorandum 44" and asks:

"How do you interpreted the words "unless challenged?"

PENTIMALLI: Germans should have been the first to do something.

PRESIDENT: You are charged of not having rightly interpreted the spirit of the memorandum; it was intended that, once any action had been started by the Germans, the reaction should have developpdd in full and complete manner, and not with small and sporadic actions, fractioned according to the case...

PENTIMALLI: I could not leave detailed orders to my Division Commanders; I gave them a general order , leaving to them to act detailedly. One must realize that the territory under my command was extended from Sapri to Gaeta! Anyway, there were needed men and means to attack, and I had not them. My interpretation of "Memorandum 44" was influenced also by the means at my disposal compared with the overwhelming superiority of German forces."

(to be continued)

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

STARACE'S DOGS ALSO CONFISCATED.
HOW "FEROCIOUS" MASTIFFS BECAME MEEK LAMBKINS.

The confiscated property of Achille Starace, who for nearly a decade was Secretary of the Fascist Party, includes two big and costly mastiffs, found in the villa that was the residence of the hyerarch at Cecchignola, in the outskirts of Rome, outside St. Paul's Gate.

The story of these dogs is somewhat funny, inasmuch the two mastiffs, that enjoyed fame of being very ferocious, proved to act as young lambs in the very moment they were supposed to defend their master's home.

Early in August 1943, Lieutenant Enrico Basignani of the Carabineers Corp, was ordered by Captain Aversa, who was later shot by Germans at the Ardeatine Caves, to arrest Achille Starace. Basignani was selected among several officers who all wanted to have the pleasure of handcuffing the hated Fascist hyerarch.

Basignai accompanied by two non-commissioned officers and one carabineer, proceeded to the modern style villa that Starace had built for himself, after overcoming the competition of Duce's son Vittorio, who wanted to buy the same site, and momentarily haleted before a showy placard described as follows:

"Ring at lenght. Attention! Attention! Beware of dogs; they are very ferocious."

After a moment of perplexediness, the Lieutenant and his men entered the villa brandishing their pistols. While they reached a sort of miniatire monument representing a "Bersagliere" hoisting a flag upon a peak- the "Bersagliere" they remarked, perfectly resembled Starace - the "ferocious" mastiffs came out from a bush. The battle seemed imminent, but soon the two dogs began to wag their tails in the most friendly and submissive way.

When one of the non-commissioned officers, a stout young man, caressed their heads and the mastiffs crouched down to his feet. The most dangerous obstacle had been overcome and the Carabineers entered Starace's residence, while an Eritrean "shumbashi", who acted for Starace as a "Roustan", appeared saying "Badrone non essere Roma." (Master not be

3210

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

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After a moment of perplexediness, the Lieutenant and his men entered the villa brandishing their pistols. While they reached a sort of miniatire monument representing a "Bersagliere" hoisting a flag upon a peak- the "Bersagliere" they remarked, perfectly resembled Starace - the "ferocious" mastiffs came out from a bush. The battle seemed imminent, but soon the two dogs began to wag their tails in the most friendly and submissive way.

When one of the non-commissioned officers, a stout young man, caressed their heads and the mastiffs crouched down to his feet. The most dangerous obstacle had been overcome and the Carabineers entered Starace's residence, while an Eritrean "shumbashi", who acted for Starace as a "Roustan", appeared saying "Badrone non essere Roma." (Master not be Rome.)

They ignored him and proceeded to the kitchen, where they found two hams, a whole lot of butter and other foodstuff. Successively they reached a large hall whose largest window disclosed the entire view of Rome. Besides the usual parlour furniture, there were in this hall several trpphies, arm-stands with rifles and, at the corners, four machineguns.

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On one of the walls was hung a large printing a charge of Bersaglieri, with an African landscape as background. At the head of the soldiers launching an attack an officer, branding a naked sword, represented Achille Starace. It was a pictorial allegory of the "march on Gondar."

When arrived in frnnt of a closed door, the Carabineers were requested to halt; then was Mrs. Starace on her bed. She had to put on her clothes, but she was not Starace's legitimate, who lived separated from her husband many years since. She was his mistress, a short woman around fifty, a sort of Mongolian type, with blackest eyes. The woman said that Starace was out of Rome, he had gone to Ferentino to see his daughter. After a few days, in fact, the former Secretary of the Fascist Party was arrested in that town by Carabineers' Lieutenant Taddei who later led the expedition capturing Ettore Muti.

It has been ascertained that Starace, before going to Ferentino, had called at the Carabineers' station of St. Paul's, where talked with the non-commissioned officer in charge, complaining against Mussolini and defending his attitude. "All this happened - he said - because the Duce did not want to hearken to me."

On September 10, 1943, after the occupation of Rome, three German officers went to Regina Coeli jail in order to free Attilio Teruzzi, Nicolò de Cesare, former private Secretary of the Duce, and others that had been arrested after July 25. They had a list of prisoners to be delivered. Arrived in front of one of the rooms, the Nazists were approached by a somewhat shabby man who, standing in attention and saluting in the Fascist manner, said: "Achille Starace, General of Fascist Militia. Former Secretary of the Party."

Germans perused their list and having not found Starace's name, pushed him back in the cell, abruptly intimating: "Go inside!" Thus Starace's liberation was somewhat delayed. He was later arrested again by Fascists and sent to the Scalzi jail at Verona, where he was still detained until few days ago.

3209

RAINING IN ROME IS BELOW THE NORMAL,
THE WEATHER MAN SAYS.

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

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3219

RAINING IN ROME IS BELOW THE NORMAL, THE WEATHER MAN SAYS.

Despite heavy local rains showering Rome almost every day, rainfall is below the normal, Prof. Giorgio Roncalli, of the Central Weather Bureau declared to "SI" to-day.

"The average rate" Roncalli added, is 261 mm. for the first decade of December. This year is against 402 mm. for the entire month of December 1944. The average rate of rainy days for the periosd comprised between September 1st

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

and December 31st is 41. Up to the first decade of December this year we had 39 days. Heavy and continous raining featured the corresponding period in 1926,1927,1928,1932 and 1942. In 1943 winter raining started much later than usually.

Neverthlessly the average rate was below the normal; accurate forecasts for the forthcoming winter are impossible.

Weather in Italy is conditioned by the fluctuation of the polar front which divide the temperate from the artic zone.

Should such fluctuations swing far south of Rome a cold wave would sweep the Eternal City, with possible showing.

Asked whether war operations affect weather conditions, Prof. Roncalli replied pointing out that heavy rains follow very often the battles in all fronts.

Heavy continous rains in the last month of October interfered with the seasonal agricultural work in Central Italy and caused the sowing to be delayed for some time," Prof. Roncalli concluded.

THOUGH REOPENED FROM MONTHS AGO ROME STOCK EXCHANGE SOMEWHAT INACTIVE.

Though reopened since August 1 last for dealing with state securities and November 24 for trading industrial shares, the activity of Rome Stock Exchange in Piazza di Pietra continues at a reduced scale. It seems that the place is practically dead, rather than alive. Brokers have always little to do, public is absent; the bidding is rapidly over,without the uproar that once was heard even from the surrounding streets. 3208

Truly the Stock Exchange of Rome never had the importance of those of Milan, Turin or Genoa for dealings in industrial shares. But the trading of State securities was its main activity and reached , before the war, the daily amount of nearly 50 millions of lires. Presently the daily amount is from five to six million lire. Yesterday, for instance, the dealings reached the total of 3,100,000 lire of public utilities in the stock exchange and 3,200,000 in the curb market; grand total of 6,300,000 lire, which is nearly one eighth of prewar times.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763016

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But it is above all in the field of industrial shares that there has been an impressing regress. The number of shares bought and sold daily is around one thousand, while before the war the average was twenty thousand. This activity is thus reduced to one twentieth, compared with prewar times. Yesterday, for instance, the industrial securities reached the total of 1150, including 850 shares and 300 bonds.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

18,30 hrs.

"Indipendently from theripercussions of the economic p[illegible] of the Country in consequence of the defeatand of the war that is still going on in Northern Italy, the reason for the slackness of business at the Rome Stock Exchange is due also, and above all, to the hindering and taxations which were created by Fascist Regime and which have been maintained by the presant Government," said to "SI" the Exchange broker Arturo Mattino.

Besides the difficulties encountered for registering the name of each share-holder, there is the tax of 25% on the difference between the nominal and the trading value of the securoties that discourage the would-be purchaser; values which are very high despite the fact that the majority of those shares belong to industrial concerns located in Northern Italy, whose final fate is to day uncertain."

According to Mattino a reform of the system of exchange restrictions would favor a revival of the business, without any fear of speculation and consequent inflation, because few people would now dare to work on the fluctuation of quotations of shares representing industries, that are mostly located in Northern Italy.

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SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI

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

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

BULLETIN N° 495 December 18,1944
1530 h.

GENERAL'S TRIAL.
(Continued from preceding issue)

The President reads now the conclusion of the investigation carried out for the General Staff by Gen. Arisio. It says that Pentimalli cannot be held responsible for the state the troops were in, but that the commanders let themselves be surprised by events and that "something more could have been done".

ARISIO: "In this connection I feel that I must attenuate my statement: time and means lacked to do something more."

SOLICITOR TEDESCHI: I ask this statement to be recorded".

Arisio's report further relates that it seemed that Pentimalli was influenced by the opinion that the Americans would arrive very soon and that he was suffering from that military disease known as "awaiting orders". The investigation concluded that other commanders behaved like the defendants and perhaps worse.

ARISIO: "My conclusions were reached from a military point of view: in September, given the indignation of the Neapolitans and the necessity of giving an example, I would have denounced Pentimalli to the Military Court. Now that some time has elapsed and that things appear more clear, it seems to me that the whole story amounts to the absolute incapacity shown by the Commander of the 19 Army Corps."

As for Del Tetto Arisio's report concludes underlining the particular situation in which the territorial commander of Naples was.

ARISIO: "Besides other things Del Tetto, as a Colonel, had been judged unfit to become a General. The war came and he was given the General's rank. In my opinion Del Tetto was absolutely incapable of holding such a responsibility." 3207

Now the defenders ask the witness various questions.

SOLICITOR TEDESCHI (Del Tetto's defense): "Does General Arisio know an order dated August 5, 1943 issued by the Command of Armies Group South, in which all officers were invited not [illegible] faithful German Ally" fighting at our side?"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763016

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(Continued from preceding issue)

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3287

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SOLICITOR TEDESCHI (Del Tetto's defense): "Does General Arisio know an order dated August 5, 1943 issued by the Command of Armies Group South, in which all officers were invited not to let down the "faithful German Ally" fighting at our side?"

ARISIO: "Yes. That order was emanated by an authority superior to mine".

PRESIDENT:"But then they were advised to take an antiGerman attitude...."

TEDESCHI: "Did the Commander of the harbour defence, General Marino, have fighting units, while Del Tetto was only entrusted with the maintenance of public order?"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798046

ARISIO: "In my opinion Marino was responsible for reaction against the Germans but Del Tetto thought that it was up to him as he was in charge of public order. The situation is confused....but as Del Tetto has assumed command it was up to him to continue."

TEDESCHI: "How long were the Germans already in Naples?"

ARISIO: "Certainly since some months".

TEDESCHI: "Is it true that 20 German Divisions, that is 400,000 men, came to Italy from the Spring to the Summer of 1943?"

ARISIO: "Numerous German forces came after the Tunisian downbreak."

As a witness for the prosecution, Colonel Giacomo Sicardi 49, Neapolitan, is questioned. He appears in Uniform; he is a tall, vigorous man, his hair completely shaved off. Presently he is the Commander of the military zone of Puglia and Lucania. He relates that when he was given command of the 32nd Brigade he was demoralised for the appalling conditions of that unit. On September 9th he went to Casamarciano and put himself at Pentimalli's disposal. The latter seemed decided to resist the Germans also without receiving orders from Rome nor from the Army Command.

In the afternoon of the same day Pentimalli decided to go to Naples. The witness went with him. They arrived late during an air raid alarm. Pentimalli went to sleep in the house of Sicardi's mother. The witness then describes how after September 10 the various Naples garrisons halted and how Pentimalli on the 12th abandoned his command definitely together with his ordnance officer.

PRESIDENT: "Did you hear Pentimalli saying, as he was leaving the Bellavista Hotel 'We shall meet again when the situation is clear' ?"

SICARDI: "He said something of the sort."

PROSECUTOR MIRABELLA: "Then Pentimalli left Casamarciano was he in uniform or in mufti?"

SICARDI: "In uniform."

Then Colonel Dante Bedoni, 63, born in Verona, former Commander of Naples Military District is questioned. He relates how he organised successfully resistance against the Germans with [illegible]00 men he had at his disposal. In the evening of September [illegible] giving him up. Bedoni asked him for reinforcements and ammunition etc.

Only late at night 30 Carabinieri armed with hand grenades

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 478222

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Only late at night 30 Carabinieri armed with hand grenades came to his help. He sustained another successful engagement with the Germans on Carlo III square. At the end of the day he had in the District's H.Q.s 15 German prisoners and some trucks. The morale of his troops was extremely high. No event worthy of note took place on the 10th. September 11 they had

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

another clash with the Germans who were trying to seize a motor bike from an Italian soldier. The Germans were repelled. At 9 h. morning the order came of giving back to the Germans trucks and prisoners. Bedoni had to give in. At 11,30 Del Tetto rang him up ordering to evacuate the barracks locking the front gate. He had to obey. After having destroyed all the documents he left. On the 12th he found nobody at the Bellavista command. Later he tried to occupy again the District H.Q.s with some of his former soldiers but the place was already presided by a strong German garrison.

Now the author of a series of articles captioned "I accuse", published by the Naples newspaper "Roma", journalist Emilio Scaglione, 53, is questioned. Scaglione's articles are a merciless accusation against Del Tetto and Pentimalli.

After Mussolini was overthrown, July 25,1943, Scaglione went to see Del Tetto, notoriously an anti-Fascist, and proposed to him to give arms to the Neapolitans in view of a probable clash with the Germans. Del Tetto refused. The General, Scaglione adds, was used to consider even the gravest events with red-tape mentality. On September 9 and 10 the Italians had the upper hand on the Germans. Later however the setting free of German prisoners and other facts discouraged the people.

The clerk now reads out the text of Scaglione's incriminating article. Also a letter addressed by Del Tetto to Scaglione after the publication of the article, is read. The General declares to the journalist that he is ready to justify himself and asks to talk to him. The letter ends: "Help me! God will reward you". The conference took place and Del Tetto defended himself at length. Scaglione was convinced that Del Tetto was not guilty of treason. In his opinion the truth is that the General never fully realised the importance of what was happening around him and that he never wanted to run personal risks. His own article was written in a fit of passion. To-day he would write in a dfferent way.

Now Paolo Scarfoglio, 56, son of the famous Neapolitan writer Eduardo Scarfoglio, is questioned. He edited "Il Mattino" and "Il Corriere di Napoli" after July 25th. Also Scarfoglio was under the impression that Del Tetto was an anti-Fascist but after the conference he had with the General he changed his mind. During the hectic days from September 8 to September 12 he had the impression that Del Tetto had betrayed, putting himself on the side of the Germans. Then the witness had to hide, as the German Colonel Schöll intended to arrest him, and could not any more keep in touch with the events.

3205

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

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Leonardo Di Venere, a police P.C.O. and Sig.Francesco Longo testified that on September 10 there was a clash between Police Forces and German soldiers. About 30 Germans were taken pri-

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soners and later released by an order of the Territorial Command.
Major Pietro Caviglia also witnesses to this end.
PRESIDENT: "Do you know if the order was given by Del Tetto?"
CAVIGLIA: "Yes."
SOLICITOR TEDESCHI asks if it is true that the witness is presently kept in the concentration camp of Padula (Salerno) but the President rules out the question.
After this the very long sitting ends. The interrogation of the witnes es will continue tomorrow morning at 9,30.

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

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BULLETIN N° 478 DECEMBER, 14. 1944
1300 hrs.

GENERALS TRIAL.

The trial of General Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tatto was resumed this morning at the High Court of Justice after a recess of 52 days due to supplementary investigations carried out in Naples.

The trial is held in the old monumental palace of La Sapienza which was erected under Alexander VI Borgia and completed under Leo X and to which worked several masters of the Renaissance from Michelangelo to Giacomo della Porta and Borromini.

One of the most interesting features of the construction is the tower designed by Borromini. The Aula Magna is used for Court Room, a vast but unadorned hall with five big windows on the right and four on the left side. The entrance is an imposing one and is surmounted by a porphid arch with the inscription "Dignitate loci doctrinarum praemia nobilitate" A huge ancient Crucufix is above the door which leads to the Council Room of the judges.

The Judges' Bench consists of three big tables arranged in the shape of horseshoe. At the left it is the Public Prosecutor's bench, at the right there are small benches reserved for the lawyers and the journalists and a little furhter the benched for the defendants. The space reserved for the public is limited Apparently the trial attracts little interest. The public is scarce and composed mostly of men. Outside the palace the adiacent streets are policed by Carabinieri and City agents. Before the opening of the audience special agents inspect carefully the Court Room to make sure that no bombs have been placed and to foil any possible attempt.

Pentimalli and Del Tatto were ready in their cells at Regina Coeli when at 7 this morning a Lieutenant of Carabinieri accompanied by policemen went to Regina Coeli to take the defendants and escort them to the Sapienza Palace.

Pentimalli, a short man, wore a dark coat, a bleu cap,

3264

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

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3264

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Pentimalli, a short man, wore a dark coat, a blau cap, while he wore a light coat and was barehead. The two Generals were not handcuffed and on their way from Regina Coeli to the Sapienza exchanged only a few words . They were calm and soldierlike in their composure.

At the Sapienza they were received in a small room in the basement . . where waited for the opening of the audience. Two Carabinieri stood on guard outside the room.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763012

At 900 hours the Court Clerk Annibale Venturi, in scarlet mantle, Italian and Foreign correspondents and the Defense Counsels, Carlo Mirabella and Ferriccio Liuzzi for Pentimalli and Guido Dodeschi and Franco Arcamone and Guido Soria for Del Tetto are already in the Court Room where no movie cameras or flashlights had been placed as was the case in the previous trials before the High Court of Justice.

At 9,23 enters the Court composed of Lorenzo Maroni, President, Francesco Gabriele Arena, Filippo Profeta, Guido Guidi Councellor of Cassation, Carlo Celeste Negarville, Communist, Attilio di Napoli, Socialist, Alessandro Bocconi, Socialist, Guido Laj, Labor Democrat, Carlo Fasciotti former Minister Plenipotentiary Associate Justices, Leonida Ragnisco, Ettore Patini and Guido Calogero, Adjunct Members.

The Public Prosecutor is Pietro Traina, General Attorney of the Cassation. The Chancellor is Leonardo De Mitri.

The two Generals had been introduced in the Court Room a few minutes before by a Captain of the Carabineers.

Pentimalli is a short and small-seized man, black-haired, and wears large spectacles. Del Tetto is a tall man, reddish-haired and with small reddish moustaches.

At 9,25 the President opens the debate and calls the defendants to declare their generalities. Ettore Del Tetto of the late Domenico and the late Angela Prola, born at Turin in April 21, 1889, Division General. His voice is somewhat hoarse. He speaks with a strong Piedmontese accent.

Speaking a Southern accent and military frown, Pentimally says: Riccardo Pentimalli, son of late Luigi and of late Giuseppina Contestabile, born at Palmi di Calabria, February 22,1884, General of Army Corps.

Before the start of the debate, Counsel Mirabella, defender of Pentimalli, declares that he intends to make a prejudicial objection as to the power of the High Court for judging the two Generals. While the lawyer, who is a tall war-cripple, decorated with silver bravery medal, is explaining the reasons of his objections, Del Tetto and Pentimalli, standing still and looking somewhat absent, are gazing around the Court Room. A crackling stove is near them. Four Carabineers in full dress are on duty near the judges.

In the meanwhile brief biographical sketches of the two Generals, issued by the Press UnderSecretariat, are distributed to the newspapermen. The military records of Pen-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014
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President, Francesco Gabriele Arena, Filippo Profeta, Guido Guidi Councellor of Cassation, Carlo Celeste Negarville, Communist, Attilio di Napoli, Socialist, Alessandro Bocconi, Socialist, Guido Laj, Labor Democrat, Carlo Fasciotti former Plenipotentiary Associate Justices, Leonida Ragnisco, Ettore Patini and Guido Calogero, Adjunct Members.

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Pentimalli is a short and small-seized man, black-haired, and wears large spectacles. Del Tetto is a tall man, reddish-haired and with small reddish moustaches.

At 9,25 the President opens the debate and calls the defendants to declare their generalities. Ettore Del Tetto of the late Domenico and the late Angela Prola, born at Turin in April 21, 1889, Division General. His voice is somewhat hoarse. He speaks with a strong Piedmontese accent.

Speaking a Southern accent and military frown, Pentimally says: Riccardo Pentimalli, son of late Luigi and of late Giuseppina Contestabile, born at Palma di Calabria, February 22,1884, General of Army Corps.

Before the start of the debate, Counsel Mirabella, defender of Pentimalli, declares that he intends to make a prejudicial objection as to the power of the High Court for judging the two Generals. While the lawyer, who is a tall war-cripple, decorated with silver bravery medal, is explaining the reasons of his objections, Del Tetto and Pentimalli, standing still and looking somewhat absent, are gazing around the Court Room. A crackling stove is near them. Four Carabiniers in full dress are on duty near the judges.

In the meanwhile brief biographical sketches of the two Generals, issued by the Press UnderSecretariat, are distributed to the newspapermen. The military career of Pentimalli is detailedly described beginning from 1904 until the dismissal (January 25,1944) and the arrest (August 18,1944).

Thus is learned that Pentimalli was in Africa for one year in 1935, commanded in 1940 the "Marche" Division at Venice,

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where are still residing his wife, a son who is Cavalry Cap-
and a daughter who married a Cavalry officer.
Pentimalli took over the command of 19th Army Corps at
Naples August 29,1943.

General Del Tetto, as stated in the biography, was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in 1909 and reached the rank of Brigadier General April 1941; in July of the same year he was attached to the territorial command of Naples. In June 1943 Carlo Scorza, who was then Secretary of Fascist Party, ordered that an investigation be carried out against Del Tetto charged of opposing the war and the Fascism; the General was then discharged and transferred in the Reservists list, but this measure was abrogated July 25,1943. Del Tetto was arrested at Lecce August 7,1944. His wife and 13 year-old daughter are presently at Borgosesia (Piedmont).

Both counsels Mirabella and Tedeschi, defender of Del Tetto, maintain that, according to Lieutenat's Decree of July 27,1944,N° 159, the two Generals, whose charges are of technical and professional character, could be tried before a Military Tribunal, namely before their natural Judges who are better qualified for examining the deeds of which the defendants are charged. They both ask that the Court recognize its incompetency, at least for what the charges of strictly military character are concerned.

This thesis is opposed by the Public Prosecutor, who maintains that there can not exist any incompetency. In fact, he points out, article 41 of July 27 Decree authorizes the Commissioner to commit to the High Court people who are [illegible] of all crimes mentioned in that same Decree. He therefore asks that the Court reject the objection.

After a brief reply of counsel Tedeschi, the Court retires at 10,20 in order to decide about the objection.

In the meanwhile the two Generals are talking with their defenders and with Pentimalli's brother, who is also a General, and with his daughter, who neared the defendants' bench.

The defendants rise on their feet and light cigarettes 3269 while talking continously.

The former Commander of the 19th Army Corps gives to us some details of his adventure, trying to demonstrate

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The defendants rise on their feet and light cigarettes 3229 while talking continously.

The former Comander of the 19th Army Corps gives to us some details of his adventure, trying to demonstrate the force majeur conditions in which he found himself.

"It was above all a question of time" says Pentimalli alluding to the delyed arrival of the Allied who were blocked at Salerno after the landing, and to the critical situation in which he found himself because of the sudden halt of the liberators.

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The attitude of the two Generals appears to be confident and calm; sometimes it looks as if they were not sitting at the defendants' bench.

The Court return to the Court Room after one hour and the President reads the order with which, according to Article 41, of July 27 Law which states that in case of exceptional seriousness any crime can be referred to the High Court, rejects the defendants' objection and decides that the debate be continued.

Counsel Mir bella hands some documents to the Court. Thereafter the interrogation of the defendants is commenced.

(to be continued)

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CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM DEC 44
TO JAN 45
CATALOGUE-

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