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THIRD ISSUE

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The leftist standpoint in regard to the respective positions of each party may also be of interest.

Actionist and Socialist positions are plain. The demochristian position in the Bonomi Cabinet is not so clear, as the party's decision to collaborate with Bonomi has apparently accentuated divergencies between the party's right and left wings. The Liberals, who were the first to signify their acceptance, have now, through the publication of Benedetto Croce's letter, revealed the existence of certain divergencies. The position of the Labour Democrats also appears uncertain, because they stated their willingness to collaborate with Bonomi, and at the same time uphold Meuccio Ruini as their candidate. In any case, the leftist parties regard the crisis as a stage in the struggle which will continue till the Constituent Assembly has been achieved.

(ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

HIGH COURT OF PENTIMALLI DEL TET O TRIAL- COMPETENCE OF COURTS

Rome-

Given the Public Order service and the different police blockings there are only about 50 people in the Court Room. There are many press representatives and some of the most outstanding lawyers of the Roman Forum. The two offenders come in the Room at 0920 hrs., escorted by Blundo Carmelo, Carabinieri Capt.;Bassignani Enrico; Caraninieri Lt., and a small Carabinieri platoon. They are dressed in civilian and exchange a few words with their lawyers.

The Court enters at 0925 hrs, nd is composed as follows: Pres.-H.E. Lorenzo Maroni; Members-Attilio Di Napoli, Guido Fasciotti, Filippo Profeta, Guido Guidi, Francesco Gabriele Arena, Giulio Lai, Alessandro Bocconi, Carlo Celesto Negarville. Chancellor- Leonardo De Mitri and P.P. -Pietro Taina, substitute prosecutioner General of the King at the Supreme Court.

Barely the President announces that the hearing has begun lawyer Carlo Mirabella, defender of Gen Pentimalli asks to speak. He starts the discussion on the jurisdiction of the present Court and stated that the High Commissioner cannot send the offenders to the High Court because some of the charges are foreseen in the third book of the Military Law Code. The charges of abandoning the Command andomitting to give out orders can only be judged by a Military Court. On the other hand, he states, it is evident that Article N.41 of the Lieutenatoy Decree of July 27 1944 can only refer to art. 51 of the Military Penal Code, The present Court though can judge on the other charges.

At this point lawyer Mirabella started discussing the substance of the trial and the President had to remind him of the procedure several times. Thus Pentimalli's defender hurried at his conclusions showing a certain confusion . He states that he will expose the real possibilities that the two Generals had concerning superior orders. He brings forth the examples of Gen. Basso in Sardinia and Marsh. Petain in France that have been deferred to Military Courts and not Civil ones. When he has finished Lawyer Guido Tedeschi, defen-

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der of Gen Del Tetto, speaks and is much clearer and more concise. He states that art. 41 regards the jurisdiction over thecrimes committed in art 2 and not those mentioned in artr 5 which is the one concerning the two Generals.
Art 5 in fact states that crimes committed by militaries must be judged by a military Court and that is by a Court of specialists and competent men. Then, besides regularity, competence and the interpretation of the law one must also consider the opportuneness of it as military questions will be brought up. Justice, he concludes, must be like Caesars wife, above all reproach, so he asks that his petition be accepted.
The General Prosecutioner after discussing the rules concerning the High Commissioner's powers asks the Court to refuse the lawyer's petition. He states that the High Commissioner can judge in High Court and in the military Courts the persons who have violated military laws.
The Gen. Prosecutioner answers Tedeschi who calls his attention to the fact that arts. 2 and 5 differ substantially as art 5 punishes the crimes committed after July 25th while art 2 punishes only those committed before Sept. 8th.
It is evident that Del Tetto's lawyer intends to show the P.M. that his offender's charges must be judged by a military Court as he states that the Judge must first consider his competence and jurisdiction.
The Court adjourns at 1015 to study the defender's thesis. No incident took place during the discussions and the two offenders are quiet and when the court adjourns they talk with their lawyers and smoke.
In the mean time, from some indiscressions, it seems that the discussion on the defense's request is very animated.

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A compact political force(V.Speno)
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Germany prepares the third war (B.Croce)
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Reasons of the opposition
ITALIA LIBERA - action

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AVANTI socialist

Diplomatic triangles (G.Gonella)
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IL POPOLO -christian democrat

STATE ADMINISTRATION
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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's morning daily press continues the discussions between the different parties pro and con the new Bonomi Cabinet.

The "ITALIA NUOVA" talking of Einaudi's article says that it can be considered an opposition article because it goes against the principles of the liberal party and sustained by Croce in his letter to his liberal friends. Also the socialist are against Einaudi forgetting that they stayed out of the new Cabinet because they wanted something more serious that a Govt. of parties.
As for the Christian democrats, continues the paper, they seem to have gotten to the kernel of the question when they say that all the socialists wanted was to control the vital points of the Country. A constructive and moderate opposition states the paper would only give out ideologies that cannot be worked out. The paper wonders if the first Bonomi Govt. representing the National Liberation Committees had not bound itself to form the Consultivo Assembly and to begin elections. The fault that this promise was not fulfilled , is it of the the "obscure forces" or rather of the very clear ones of the Liberation Committees?

The "Unita" states that the communist party is not satisfied with explaining the situation to the workmen and indicating to them the road to follow. It enters into the situation; it clears it and modifies it with its intervention. It isn't only a propoganda association, states the paper, it's a great political force, a force capable of advancing, slowing up and even stopping without upsetting her compact front. It is this compactness that guarantees amongst the other things, that the communist party will not have to retreat. The Italian people know what they can expect from the obscure forces that have sustained fascism and this is why the Italians hold high the banner of democracy and liberty."

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The "AVANTI" states that if Italy has felt the claw of the decline she has also seen the surges and days of glory. We were the first to fall under fascism but we were also the first to ght together a resistance and the Govt. that we have; good or bad, id the first free Govt of any European Capital. If there is an old, sceptic, compromised directing class there are also masses that have resisted against fascism for a long time. These have been little touched by it and have not seen the miserable show of two historic classes:working classes and women and youth. These have been barely touched by scep-ticism.

The" ITALIA LIBERA " states that the action party has never had too much faith in Bonomi. Lacking backbone, incapable of giving the Govt a severe and audacious program, he made the parties squabble over things that could have been solved right away. In the international field his action was such that often the allies were obliged to ask for more energy. This lack of faith born long ago,gave way to the crisis. The "ITALIA LIBERA" states that the action party had no intention of heading any action against the President of the Council.It only wanted to strengthen the work points of the Govt.'s policy and it would have succeeded if in the middle of the discussions Bonomi had not told the parties that he had already resigned"
The "POPOLO" states that after London's and Paris' agreements with Moscow one is beginning to speak of un"equilateral tri-angle of the Great European Nations" France begins her hard ascension that will again make her one one of Europe's Big Powers.Yet there is a serious question.Do the triangles cancel zones of influence in Europe?Will the western and eastern forces merge over the boudaries of the old and dangerous influ-ence zones? What are the relations, asks the paper, between the French policy and Polish rights and interests for which the western Powers opened the war? What is Italy's position regarding the triangle?

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The text of the Franco-Soviet agreement will enable us to answer these questions, concludes the paper.

The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" publishes an article by Benedetto Croce in which he states after considering the abundant literature coming out on the Germans, that Germany's war against capitalism and industrialism is just a struggle against liberty, democracy and middle classes. When the war is over Europe will need everything, from houses to industrial products. The Nazis think there will be no time to take the machines back to the Countries they belonged to. One must hurry. Thus the German's whose machinery will not have been all destroyed, will produce for the World's markets if they can get the raw goods. She will be a highly industrial Germany surrounded by eminently agricultural countries which depend on her. Here then is a Germany perfectly prepared for a third war. For this reason millions of workmen have been brought over from their fatherland and whole regions of Europe have been depopulated and others populated with strangers. (ORBIS)

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BLACKOUT GRADUALLY OFF IN VATICAN CITY
Vatican City-

We are informed that in some parts of the Vatican City the blue bulbs are taken away and substituted with the ordinary onesIn itself it is purely news yet it can have a certain importance as a symptom. It is useless to hazard a great number of conjectures because it is not the case as this is a modest thing yet it may be a good omen.(ORBIS)

PARTISAN LEADER AMBUSHED AND KILLED BY GERMANS -HIS BAND HANGS FIVE GERMANS.
Florence- From our correspondent_
The heroic death of Silvio Corbara, Faenza partisan, has been confirmed. He is well known in all the zone for his audacious enterprises and his actions of sabotage and disturbance against the Germans.and the black brigades. Corbara had been told that two of his men were wounded in a village of the Apennines and he went alone to see them. Some one told on him so he barricaded himself in the little house and resisted all alone against a patrol of Germans till he was made prisoner. As the Germans had the order of shooting him wherever they saw him the Soldiers preferred hanging him in the public saure as an example to the population. His partisans were on the nearby Monte del Tesoro swore they would avenge him . the next day in an ambush they succeeded in capturing five Germans and hung them in the suare taking away with them the body of their heroic leader.
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WHO IS GEN. PENTIMALLI?
Rome-

Riccardo pentimalli was born at Palmi di Calabria Feb. 29 1884, son of Luigi and Giuseppina Contestabile. He entered the Artillery and Engeneer Academy of Turin Nov. 1904 and was promoted Second Lieutenant in 1907. He took part in the 1911 libyc campaign with the grade of Lieutenant and was Captain in the Trentino advance in 1915. April 12 1917 he was promoted Major and at the end of the war he was sent to Vienna Budapest and Lubiana for the armistice.
In 1919 he was teacher at the War School and was promoted Colonel in 1931 and in 1933 he was appointed Chief of Staff at Bra.August 1935 he was Chief of Staff in East Africa. In 1936 he came back to Italy and was promoted Brigadier General.When asked if he intended going to Spain he refused. In 1938 he commanded a Coast Division. In 1939 he was sent to Treviso and Jan. 1940 he headed the Marche Division at Venice where his wife, son,Cavalry Captain,and daughter, married to a Cavalry officier, are still living.
In April 1941 he went to Albania as Commander of the first Marche Division , then of the Centauro Division and fought on the Jugoslav front reaching Ragusa.
He had a discussion with a Console of the Milizia and was ordered by Galeazzo Ciano to leave his post and return to Italy. In 1941 he was appointed to form a Division at Perugia and then landed at Spalato to occupy the zone July 1942 he was sent to Montenegro and July 1943 he went to Argirocastro where he stayed till August 1943
Back in Italy, Aug. 29 1943 he headed the XIX Army Corp.

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WHO IS GEN. DEL TETTO?

Rome--Ettore del Tetto of the late Domenico and Angela Brova, was born at Turin April 21 1889. In 1909 he was promoted second Lieutenats and became an officer in the Standing Army in 1911 and participated to the Lybian war. July 18 1912 he was wounded in the Sidi Ali battle at his arm and chest.
IN 1914 he was at Cividale and took part in the World War He was promoted First Lieutenant and Commanding officer of a machine gun section at Asiago. He was promoted Major in 1917 and sent to Lybia here he stayed six months. The he led the Trivulzio group up to Vittorio Veneto.
In 1919 he was sent to Girgenti, in 1920 to Palermo where he directed the ontrance of Carabinieri in theie Corp.
In 1920-22 he was at the Shool of War and in 1924-25 he won the post of teacher of tactics at the same school.
He was Lieutenant Colonel in 1935 andColonel in 1936 Commanding the Mondovi District.He was Commander of the 44 Div. till 1937 and of the Monviso Division in 1937-38. In 1938-39 he was on the French border with the IIIrd Army Corp. Then he was transferred to the defense of the Belzano territory and promoted Brigadier Gen. April 1941.
July 6th 1941 he was transferred to the Naples Military Command. June 1943 he was submitted to an inquiry by Carlo Sforza, Secretary of the Fascist Party because suspected of being antifascist and against the war. He was put in the reserve and discharged from military service. This measure was annulled July 25th 1943 and August 16 1943 he was Commander of theNaples XIX Territorial Army Corp Command which was then being formed.
July 1 1943 he was promoted General of a Division.
His wife and 13 yrs old daughter are at Borgosesia, Piedmont.

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THE PENTIMALLI-DEL TESTO TRIAL AT THE SAPIENZA PALACE

Rome- At 0700 hrs. the Sapienza Palace is already guarded by Carabinieri and "Finanza" Guards; both within and outside. Emilio La Rosa, Vice-Questore is responsible for order. Commissioner Lacentra and other officials are at his orders. The Carabinieri take orders from Cap. Geniola and LT. Basso An official and some agents visit accurately the basement and the inlets and even the"Court room" and under tables etc. to avoid surprises or attempts against someone.
At 0730 hrs. the first visitors amongst whom a lady are allowed in the Room. After about 20 persons have gone in no more enter. There is plenty of space for the public but there is no sitting space. The Aula Magna has a severe nakedness with only the light coloured tables for the Judge, the lawyers, the press, and with the dark brown leather backs of the chairs. On the right, looking towards the President's place, right by the Chancelor's table there is a comfortable place where the offenders sit in two plain chairs. There is no telephone for the press. The only one is in the Council Room but it does not work. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ORGANIZZAZIONE BOLLETTINI INFORMAZIONI STAMPA

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

TEL. N. 41.327 - 42.290

Rome, 1 December 1944

Sir,

The "ORBIS", an Information and News Agency for the Foreign press, has now started the issue of its bulletins accurately edited in your language and containing the latest and most up-to-date information concerning Italian Political and economic life.

The "ORBIS" places its services at your disposal, and hopes you will be able to avail Yourself thereof.

The bulletins are distributed in 4 daily issues, at 9.30, 11.30, 15.30 and 18.30. A press Review is issued at 10.30 an 17.30. The bulletins will be sent to you care of P.W.B., but we shall be glad to have them delivered atyour private address if you will kindly let us have it.

"ORBIS" will appreciate your expert opinion on its bulletins, which will be sent to you gratis for a few days so that you may be able to gauge their value to you in your. We shall in our turn consider it a favour if you will kindly let us have your private address, and consider that we are anxious to lend our friendly assistance in connection with any contacts you may desire with prominent personalities, political organisations, public services, etc.

Please address any opinion or request to:

"ORBIS" Via Nazionale 230, ROMA

Telephone 41.327 and 42.290

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I am, Yours truly

THE EDITOR

G. Roverano

Dr. Gino Roverano

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FOURTH ISSUE

(Note for correspondents)

HOW THE OPPOSITION VIEWS THE GOVERNMENT

Rome - With the statement issued by the Socialist and Action Parties, the all-party truce - both Government and opposition - may be said to have been restored. Nevertheless constitutional divergencies between the six National Liberation Committee parties are still being aired. A case in point was the recent controversy between Socialists and Demochristians over the "right of asylum" given to Fascists in extra-territorial premises. The controversy was disregarded by "Popolo", but was taken up by the Italian democratic party's organ "Italia Nuova".

The Socialists take the view that the Demochristians have split the "leftist" front by voting their confidence in Bonomi; this, say the Socialists, has tilted the scales in favour of the "rightists". In other words, the Socialists unofficially reproach the Demochristians for having put a spoke in the wheel of leftward revolutionary trends. The compromise solution which previously held the six parties together in the Government has now come to an end, on a constitutional issue. This is borne out by statements made in Naples by the Minister Di Rodino, who was at pains to explain the Demochristian attitude during the crisis, and the reasons which led to this attitude.

In any case, one of the best barometers showing the trend of developments in the Government-opposition truce will be found in the syndical (trade-union) organisation, where the tripartite understanding between Demochristians, Communists and Socialists is still in force.

(ORBIS)

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PRESS REVIEW

"RICOSTRUZIONE" under the title "Unpleasant memories" speaks of the third anniversary of Mussolini's declaration of war against the United States, and remarks that such dates must be recalled, for they help us to explain our present plight. Glancing through the newspapers of 1941 and 1942, the paper goes on, we may realise how, while joyous crowds were applauding the Axis dictators, London was groaning under the hail of fire from German planes. All this must be cleared up and remedied, concludes the paper, but we shall find it easier to do so, if we do not allow oblivion to fall upon the unfortunate spectacle which our people provided at certain moments. That there was no conviction behind the applause was proved beyond all doubt on July 26 1943; but only time will cancel the impression conveyed to the spectators.

(ORBIS)

"IL QUOTIDIANO" discussing Franco-Italian relations, states that a rapprochement between the two countries is essentially a psychological problem. Delicate as it is, it is nevertheless a question of the spirit rather than of matter. Franco-Italian relations, continues the paper, have been poisoned by exaggerated and ranting nationalism, and by a measure of political short-sightedness, in the conduct of the two nations. After this terrible war's harsh lesson, the lingering remnants of past mistakes (which must be laid at the door of rulers rather than of peoples) must be tossed into the flames. All eyes must now be turned to the reconciliation, in the higher interests of Europe and civilisation.

(ORBIS)

"LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA" also deals with Italo-French relations, and notes the psychological nature of outstanding problems. For how long will France remember the "stab in the back?" To make her forget it, the paper goes on, the entire Fascist ruling class should have been liquidated. Frenchmen know why we have not yet been able to do so. There are no territorial problems between the two countries, and it is up to France's liberal wisdom to see that none arise. G.A.Borgese airs the rumour that Elba has been promised to France. This however would be a crime unworthy of the French. A stab in the back from Italian Fascism (and everybody has had his own particular brand of Fascism) cannot be avenged by a dagger permanently pointed at Italy's heart.

(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

ATTILIO TERUZZI TRIAL - SENTENCE TO BE GIVEN TOMORROW - TODAY'S DEFENCE SPEECH.

Rome - Contrary to expectation, the trial against Attilio Terruzzi and his band did not end this morning; defending lawyers were not in time to finish their speeches. Moreover the Public Prosecutor Dott. Enrico Gatta, requested to be allowed to speak again, to define certain points of law.

The first to speak this morning was Avv. Francesco Arcangeli, defending Enrico Bianchi. He stressed his client's youth, and the tense atmosphere prevailing in September 30, when the outrage was committed against the secretary Gabriele Volpe. He concluded by asking for the application of the amnesty by the terms of the April 1944 decree.

An eloquent defence was put up by Avv. Ferdinando Giovannini, acting for Terruzzi. He contended that the deed decured by violence from Volpe could quite well have been issued by the latter had he wished to use his discretional powers. The issue of the deed was not in itself ultra virus. If there was any violence, it was not actual, but only a threat. He concluded by appealing to the Court not to give a "reprisal" verdict, but to pass a fair and unbiassed judgement on an act committed by an ordinary citizen, for such Terruzzi was on that occasion.

The last to speak was Avv. Lucci Luigi, also for the defence. He asked that his client be acquitted, as he only participated in the action accidentally and unwillingly.

Sentence will be passed tomorrow, after the Public Prosecutor has cleared up certain points.

(ORBIS)

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BLACK MARKET RESUMES AFTER LULL BUT BUSINESS IS SLACK

Rome - After a few days' lull, due to street riots against the black market, clandestine markets have begun functioning again. The only change appears to be in the prices, which are much higher. Thus at Tordinona, which was repeatedly in press news, prices have risen by 10 to 15%. Nevertheless, there are fewer buyers, partly through fear of more tumults, partly because the markets were not expected to start again so soon. Large quantities of the best-selling wares, such as Parmigiano cheese and meat, found no buyers at all.

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PROFITS ON SHARE=HOLDERS' CAPITAL UNLIKELY

Rome - General Shareholders' Meetings of certain large limited liability companies recently held, have confirmed financial circles' expectations, that no profits will accrue to shareholders' capital in liberated Italy for the financial year now ending.

The present condition of plant, supply difficulties, wage increases, increased costs, and the transport shortage, have caused liabilities to over-top assets. The situation has not been remedied by the fact that prices have been "un-blocked", in point of fact if not legally, in most branches of Italian trade.

This situation is not confined to war-hit concerns, but also those which have only slightly suffered, or which have been enabled to start functioning, wholly or partially.

The public service concerns are also facing deficits, notwithstanding comprehensive tariff re-adjustments, and the help afforded by Italian authorities and the allies in regard to plant reconstruction.

The situation is borne out by the Balance-sheets of the S.A. Acquedotto di Napoli "Serino" (Naples Acqueduct Co.), the S.A.Generale Elettrica della Sicilia (Sicilian General Electric), the Unione Esercizi Elettrici, and by reliable information secured in connection with Rome public service concerns.

(ORBIS) 3548

CROOK ACTIVITY OF GIUSEPPE TRAVERSA - PUBLIC PROSECUTOR REQUESTS TWELVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Rome - Court of Assizes to-day held second hearing of the trial against Giuseppe Traverso, charged with collaborating with the Germans. He is accused of having sent two anonymous letters to the German Command in Via Tasso, in May 1944, alleging that the brothers Filippo and Giulio Racchetti, and Umberto Pacluoci had hidden German-owned tyres and other material in a garage, had concealed arms and ammunition, and had carried on espionage.

Defendant, a 1922 "squad" member, claimed he was under police warning during Fascism. His claim failed however, for it was proved that the police warning had been given, not for political reasons, but because the accused ran a brothel in Via Avignonesi. Plaintiff waived their claim to damages at this morning's hearing, and requested a penal verdict, so that society may be rid of such worthless elements.

Sentence will probably be passed tomorrow.

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PAPAL AUDIENCES

Vatican City - His Holiness granted private audiences to: Mons. Fracci, Secretary of the Congregation of Sacraments; Don Tomassetti, Procurator General of Salesians; Ambassador Raffaele Guariglia and his wife; M.E. Rubert Guerin, Representative of De Gaulle Government; Minister Plenipotentiary Vincenzo Berardis; Prof. Ludvig Curtius, German Chargé d'Affaires.

(ORBIS)

POPE ATTENDS FIRST ADVENT SERMON

Vatican City - This morning at 11, in the Throne Room, His Holiness assisted at the first Advent sermon, preached by Father Michelangelo da Cavallana of the Order of Minor Capucines. Cardinals and other prelates were also present.

(ORBIS)

PARTISAN ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

Rome - An Italian officer, now commanding partisan bands, who lately crossed the lines, stated that the partisan organisation is increasing its stranglo-hold in the fight against the nazi-fascists. The patriots are striking with ever greater frequency at German and Black Brigade military depots, whence they carry off arms, ammunition and clothing. Trucks and tankers are sometimes cleverly waylaid and re-directed to partisan supply bases. Administrative organisation is developing satisfactorily too, and governing authority is vested in the patriots and National Liberation Committees, in many places especially in the mountains. Justice is administered by organs freely elected by partisans and the people; these organs arrange for food supplies, and even collect taxes, the proceeds of which go towards the needs of the clandestine resistance front.

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(ORBIS)

BONOMI CABINET NEW UNDERSECRETARIES WHO's WH

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

GERARDO CASSIANI - Born in Calabria. 50 years old. Member of Italian popular party previous to Fascism; chief of Catholic organisations in Calabria. A practising lawyer. Member of National Council of Christian Democrats.
Now Undersecretary for Public Works.

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ANTONIO SEGNI - Born in Sassari. 50 years old. Principal of Sassari University. Professor of law and student of agrarian subjects. Has published several books. Previous to Fascism was a member of Italian Popular Party, and a Party Candidate before 1925. Undersecretary for Agriculture.

Dott. SALVATORE SIOCA. Born at Avellino. 50 years old. Expert on finance and syndical organisation. Took an active part in anti-nazifascist struggle during clandestine period. Was Chief de Cabinet to Minister Gronchi (Industry Commerce and Labour) in previous Bonomi Cabinet. Undersecretary to Treasury.
(ORBIS)

COMMUNISTS

EUGENIO REALE - About 45 years old. Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by Special Tribunal for Defence of the State, because of his Communist activity. Escaped to France. Took part in Spanish war as a member of international brigade, against Franco. Returned to Italy after 25 July 1943, and played an active part in re-organising the Communist Party.
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. (ORBIS)

INDEPENDENT

GENERAL ERNESTO PELLEGRINO - Retired from service about 4 years ago, with the rank of Aviation General. About 60 years old. Descends from a Latium family. Commanded 13th Squadron at Turin.
Air Undersecretary.

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COMMUNISTS

GIUSEPPE MONTALBANO - University professor. About 45 years old. Descends from old Sicilian family. Was persecuted and imprisoned because of his antifascist activity. Head of Palermo Communist Federation, after July 25 became an active organisor of Sicilian Communist movement. Has published books.
Undersecretary for Merchant Navy.

(ORBIS

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FOOD SITUATION IN ANCONA
Ancona - (from our correspondent)

"The food situation is very serious in "ncona for two main reasons: first for lack of transportation and second because the farmers refuse to give their products for money wanting instead manufactured goods and other things they need. "Allied authorities are doing their best to help the population. It is foreseen that a plan for victualling will soon be worked out" (ORBIS)

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW VICE-SECRETARIES
Rome-

We will give now some short biographies of the new Vice-Secretaries of the new Bonomi Govt.

UNDERSIGNED

Mario FANI - Ing. born at Parma in 1895. A year ago he had to flee from Turin because persecuted by fascists. He was able to cross the lines and participated to the first Badoglio Govt. Eminent technician; he has published many things on the organization of telephone communications. He is vice-secretary of the Post and Telegraph Dept.

Ezio M[illegible] was born at Carpegna in 1896. He graduated in law and Social Sciences and got a deep knowledge of European political life from his many trips abroad. He is one of the most active and outstanding elements of the liberal party whose constitution he collaborated to. He was with Benedetto Croce also in the hard days before the fall of Fascism. He is a successful lawyer and has collaborated with newspapers and scientific magazines. As a member of the Milan ti n Committee he took active part in the Bari Congress. He was vice-secretary of State for the Presidency of the Council in the third Coalition Govt. and Vice-Secretary for Italian affairs in the second one. Now he has been re-appointed.

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Cesare GABRIELE, born at Cosenza and graduated in law specializing in civil law. he was in touch with Hon. Zaniboni and Gen. Cappello before the attempt upon Mussolini's life. One of the most outstanding Calabria Liberals he took active part in the reconstruction of the Party in the Cosenza Province that he represented at the Bari Congress; Besides being a keen lawyer he has also a deep knowledge of financial and economical problems.

Giambattista RIZZO, born at Melilli(Siracusa) in 1907, graduated in law and political Sciences then specialized in English and North-american constitutional law and graduated in Comparad Consittutional law. During the underground period he took part in the Forensic Agitation Movement. In the proceeding years he had been a member of liberal groups and of the Liberal Party then during the German occupation he was clandestine member of the National Liberation Committees. After the liberation of Rome he was appointed member of the Party's Executive Committee. He collaborates to "Risorgimento Liberale" and is member of the Commission for the reform of the administration. He is now vice-secretary for transportation;

Aldovrando MEDICI TORNAQUINCI -florentine, 35 years old, member of the Tuscan Liberation Committees has taken active part in the direction of the antinazi struggle during the period of the nazi-fascist domination. In the meantime he reconstituted the liberal party and became president of the tuscan section after the liberation of Tuscany. He is vice-secretary for occupied Italy (ORBIS)

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NON OFFICIAL PUBLICATION ON HOLY SEE'S ACTIVITY DURING LAST YEAR

Vatican City-

The VIth volume of the series in which are illustrated the most important events of the Govt. of the Church during this last year will be published shortly.
This publication is complete but is considered "not official" and it tells of the Holy See's activity from Dec 15th 1943 to Dec. 15th 1944. In the interesting publication are told the activities of the Pontiff, His words, the presence of the Pope in the present conflict, relations with Sovereigns, Heads of States and Govt. men, Sacred College, Special audiences, the Roman Curia of the Holy See's Staff and Vatican City's State Diplomatic Corps. (ORBIS)

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FIRST ASSIST

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

POLITICS Govt. and opposition (F.Saragat)
AVANTI -socialist

North and South (L.Nigra)
IL TEMPO -Independent

Tripartite thieves (German correctness)
CORRIERE DI ROMA

New opposition (G.Andreozzi)
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

Work forces (V.Spano)
UNITA -communist

First impressions (L.Einaudi)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE- liberal

After the crisis (Scrutator)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Bonomi Govt.
ITALIA LIBERA- action

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ECONOMICS National transporters union (Mario)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Price of bread and black market (F.Luzzatto)
ITALIA LIBERA action

EDUCATION -School rebirth (G.Tesauro)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

PHILOSOPHY - Nationalism (T.Vecchietti)
AVANTI -socialist

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The daily morning press of the Capital is still stressing on the Italian political situation notwithstanding the solution of the crisis.

The "ITALIA NUOVA", considering political disagreements existing before and after the crisis asks: Who is right? Togliatti, Nenni, Lussu, Bonomi, De Gasperi. Brosio? It is a question of knowing whether the present Govt. will be able to rule according to the needs of the moment and put aside party interests and ideologies that would paralise the State. Objective observers, states the paper, are not contrary to the six parties taken separately as to a political monopoly. The Italian peoples in Rome and in the provinces oppressed and held to ransom wish to know, concludes the paper, if the group and federation methods of the national Liberation Committees are over.

The "ITALIA LIBERA" states that the most inefficient points of the preceeding Govt. have remained. Besides the vice-secretary for the Press should have been changed instead he is still at his post. But it is above all in the War, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs that the new Cabinet keeps us doubtful. The Staff, says the paper, has been suppressed nominally yet the most responsible people of the militayr caste are still up and the most reactionary forces are polarizing around them. We cannot understand how the new Govt will be able to function in the liberated zones under there conditions.

The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" pubblishes an article by Luigi Einaudi in which he states that no matter what autority the Committees or Parliament would give, or whatever Control they would put beside the Cabinet it would only produce anarchy and make any kind of Govt; impossible. If the Cabinet's work is unsatisfactory the only thing would be a vote of want of confidence. It would oblige the head of the State to follow a new designation presented by the majority of Parliament. Einaudi said that the will of the people chooses through

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elections the man to whom the "ead of the Govt" gives the task of appointing a Govt that will be approved by "arliament r by the Committees which momentarily substitute it.

The " UNITA '" states that the obscure forces better defined as the "reserve forces of the reaction in ambush" are very clearly reflected in the large property parasit. forces, in the capitalistic monopolizers and in high finance. It's the old reactionary castes, continues the paper, that have always put national interests after their own personal or group ones.

The "POPOLO" states that with their veto on Bonomi with the serious charges of international plots, and by considering illegitimate his appointment to form a Cabinet, Nenni and his friends have pushed the crisis in a high and stormy sea. When Bonomi's appeals for concord and unity of the popular groups responsible of the Nation's peace failed the communist party decided to collaborate with Bonomi even without the socialists. It is obvious now that the two parties that are out of the Govt are trying to get all the benefits they can out of their position. Let us state right away, says the paper, that it was Nenni and Nassu, the great defenders of the Committees' aloofness that reduced it to a mythic lower level than the one fixed by all its components.

The "TEMPO" speaking of the North and the South of Italy states that the present situation is such that it will be a long time before one can consider authoritative suggestions or accept solutions and remedies. This problem is very urgent because it obliges the parties, especially those which have lived up north like the national socialist ones, to begin living a southern life and to adapt their ideologies to this reality. It is not the case, states the TEMPO, of putting a South wind face to face with a North wind. It is necessary that a unity more substantial than the one lived through up to now be found before events like Sicilian separatism and the political indifference of the greater part of the South

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become irretrievable.

The "AMANTI" speaking of opposition and Govt. states that in the"Liberal-Constitutional" play of which Bonomi is author and actor,one of the rules of the game is that constitutional Monarchies build golden bridges for collaborators and for the opposition of the left. It is true that the game was a bit changed when the head of the Govt. was appointed against the rules. But in a country used to twenty years of dictatorship one does not pay much attention to such things and after the prologue the play can go on.without any trouble.
The lack of balance of the Govt. forces and their balance in the National Liberation Committees, states the paper, puts the new ministerial combination in a very precarious situation.
(ORBIS)

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SUPPLEMENT TO FOURTH ISSUE AFTERNOON

December 12 1944 18.30

NEW UNDERSECRETARIES IN THE BONOMI CABINET

Rome - The official list of Undersecretaries in the new Bonomi Cabinet has just come to hand:

Presidency of the Council .....SPATARO GIUSEPPE
Foreign Affairs .....REALI EUGENIO
Interior .....MOLE' ENRICO
Navy .....BASSANO CARLO - Merchant Navy .... MONTALBANO GIUSEPPE
War.....PALERMO MARIO
Air .....PELLEGRINO ERNESTO
Finance ....GABRIELE CESARE
Treasury ....SCOCA SALVATORE
" Industry and Commerce ....FIORE UMBERTO
Public Works Casciani Gennaro
Transportation ....RIZZO GIAMBATTISTA
Post and Telegraph ....FANO MARIO
Education ...MATTARELLA BERNARDO
Agriculture and Forests .....SEGNI ANTONIO
Occupied territory .....MEDICI TORNAQUINCI ALDOVRANDO
Press and Shows and Tourism .... LIPONATI FRANCESCO
Italians abroad .....MORELLI RENATO
Justice .....VERONI DANTE
Labour ....DARESCE ENRICO

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CARDINAL LAVITRANO APPOINTMENT
Vatican City-
We have already announced that H.E. Cardinal Lavitrano, Archbishop of Palermo, will return here as he has been appointed "Chancellor of the Sacred Roman Church".
This old and important institution of the Catholic Church goes back to the first years of the IVth Century and it originates from the post of the Sacred Roman Ecclesia charged with the issuing Pontifical Acts and with the care of the restricted Archives.
In the XIIth Century began the tradition of appointing a Cardinal to the Chancery, thus the Institution reached the greatest importance.
In the XVth Century the creation of an Apostolical Brief (letter sent directly by the Pope and not as a Bull) lessens the competence of the Chancellor of the Sacred Roman Church. To-day the appointments of this office are:
1)Sending Bulls regarding Concistorial Benefits;
2) the creation of new Dioceses and new Chapters besides clearing other similar matters of major importance.
(ORBIS)

COMPLETE NOTE OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND APOLITICAL ASS. IN ROME SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF THE ALLIES - 40 IN ALL -
Rome-
Here is a complete list of all political and apolitical associations existing in Rome at present.
1) Christian democratic party;2) democratic labor party; 3) Italian democratic; 4) Italian Liberal; 5) Italian Monarchical Union; 6) radical liberal; 7) proletary union; 8)agrarian party; 9)Italian agrarian; 10)democratic league 11) liberal democratic National Concentration 12) Collaborationist constitutional movement;13) Italian Cooperativistic party; 14) constitutional democratic; 15) Crusade of Social Action; 16) Italian Unity Party; 17) Italian partisan movement 18) Italian Patriot Union;
All these parties belong to the right. In any case it is difficult to specify anything precise.
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Then there are the so-called left parties.
1) Italian Communist;2) Italian socialist; 3) Italian republican; 4) action;5) Repubblican movement and Partisan Superior Command; 6) Italian Communist movement;7) Christian left party;8) National Youth republican Council; 9)Italian communist liberty Federation; 10) Roman social-communist union;11) left Federation of the Communist party; 12) Christian Social party;
Up to now the right and left parties are 30. Here are the apolitical associations.
1)National partisan ass. of Italy;2) Italian partisan association;3)Proletarian only front;4) Partisan vanguard; 5) Italian reconstruction movement; 6) Italian economical radical pary; 7) Italian women's union; 8) Italian "Combattente" ass.
And when one adds the misterious "Gracchist Movement" of which we spoke, the political and apolitical associations in Liberated Italy are up to now 39. (ORBIS)

NEWS FROM TUSCANY - CHIANTI AT 90 LIRE A FIASCO - FOOD SITUATION SERIOUS -
Florence - (from our correspondent)
The recent rains have been so abundant also in Tuscany and have made the Arno river overflow. Communication lines are still worse because of this rendering more difficult the food situation of the greater towns .For example in Florence Foodstuffs have reached very high prices. Sugar costs 1,200 lire a kilo and oil costs 1000 lire notwithstanding the fact that Tuscany is an oil producing region. Chianti wine which is produced right near Florence is sold at a low price: 90 lire a fiasco (about two Qts.) The explanation of the lack of balance in prices is due to the fact that the countryside if full of people that left the cities and towns on account of air raids. thus the farmers do not feel the need to bring their wares to the city to sell them. (ORBIS)

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SITUATION OF ITALIANS CARRIED TO GERMANY - LACK OF FOOD AND MANUFACTURED GOODS IN GERMANY

Rome-

The situation if the Italian workmen carried off to Germany by the Nazis is always more serious. Letters which have reached their families and people which have succeeded in escaping from the Nazi inferno state that in Germany there is a growing lack of articles necessary for civilian life. One cannot find buttons, needles, shoe laces, paper to roll sigarettes withuot considering manufactured goods that have long since disappeared.
Besides they say that the nazi and the fascists take things out of the packages that the families send to their men interned in Germany. It seems that there is a vast organization headed by the S.S. that takes from each package 50-60% of its contents and sells it at blackmarket prices to the Germans or uses it for winter aid for the troops. (ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

IROTABLE CHANGES IN HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Rome - According to unconfirmed rumours, Count Sforza is to relinquish the post of High Commissioner for sanctions against fascism. The post will be taken by a triumvirate, composed of representatives of various parties. The Communists may be represented by Celesto Negarville or Eugenio Reale. One of these two is also mentioned as a candidate for the post of Foreign Undersecretary.

(ORBIS)

DISCLOSURES ON THE ACTIVITY OF FRANCESCO JACOMONI IN ALBANIA

Rome - As the date fixed for the trial of former Lieutenant General of Albania Francesco Jacomoni draws near, more disclosures are being made in regard to his political and governmental activities. Among other charges, he is accused of having turned his official position to profitable account in various ways. One of his notorious middle-men in these shady business transactions appears to have been a certain Vincenzo Rocco, a sort of Chief of the Commune, who exercised undisputed sway over assignments of coffee, petrol, tyres and foodstuffs. He alone was responsible for the issue of import and export licences.

Jacomoni's gravest act of wantonness against the Albanians was however the institution of the Albanian Special Tribunal, used as a weapon to repress all signs of liberty and to impose Fascism by terror. Albanians' retort to the violent methods set up by Jacomoni and his clique, was the formation of a secret association, a sort of clandestine front, in which nationalists, socialists and communists, linked by a common bond, kept the anti-fascist struggle alive.

One of the most dramatic trials was held against the communist Reda who, at the moment of his execution before the crowd in the Piazza del Mercato Nuovo at Tirana, shouted: "Albanian youth is like grass in the fields. When it is cut, more springs up. Long live liberty, long live communism." 3525

(ORBIS)

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PRESS REVIEW

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA crosses swords with On. Togliatti, Communist Party Chief, Minister without portfolio, and Vice-Premier. Says the paper, one cannot be with capital and with labour, with land-owners and peasants, with the Lieutenant General and the Republic. Togliatti is wrong, the paper goes on. The National Liberation Committee which embraces contradictory trends, must be replaced by a concentration of Republican trends. This way lies logic. If the democrats don't like it, we can wait till they do. At bottom, their problems are our problems. But the Italian people wants the truth; it does not to be checked in mid-stream by trivial formulas. The communists follow one policy, and the socialists another. It does not follow that they have to tear each other to bits. Later on they will meet again; we shall all meet again, for "the truth" will out.

(ORBIS)

IL QUOTIDIANO, in an article entitled "Finance and Treasury", writes that the doctor may have fifty thousand ways of curing the patient but, apart from schemes whose boldness may be their chief recommendation, the Ministers of Finance and the Treasury must suggest, and the government must accept, certain well-worn methods: 1) in any event, outside intervention is required, for national resources are not adequate; 2) remedies of any sort, must be gradual. We saw the result of violent remedies, the paper continues, in 1919 and 1934; 3) all citizens, haves and have-nots, must fall in with the scheme (the former are those who do not carry on desultory black marketing which cannot be assessed for taxation); 4) all measures must be contemporaneous, especially as regards paper currency. It must be also borne in mind that currency revaluation is not always to the advantage of production costs and natural export prices.

(ORBIS)

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THIRD ISSUE

H.E. MYRON TAYLOR, AMBASSADOR OF PERU, URUGUAY CHARGE' D'AFFAIRES BRITISH COL. HENMAN, RECEIVED BY HIS HOLINESS

Vatican City - The Pope this morning granted private audiences to Cardinal Gasparri, Prefect of the Segnatura Apostolica; U.S. Ambassador Myron Taylor; Peru Ambassador, Diomedo Arias Schreiber; Uruguay Chargé d'Affaires to the Holy See, Gustavo Alberto Roy Alvarez; the British Col. Henman; Italian Col. Adriano Lovera; Italian Lt.Col. Luigi Savini, and (Canadian) Fr. Conrad Morin of the Order of the Friars Minor.

(ORBIS)

ALLIED TROOPS TO ENTERTAIN ROME WAR ORPHANS

Vatican City - British and American troops are getting up a Christmas entertainment for two thousand Rome war orphans. The Pope has expressed his joy at the scheme, and has placed the great hall of the Cancelleria Palace at the disposal of the organizers.

(ORBIS)

POPE'S CHRISTMAS ACTION ON BEHALF OF WAR VICTIMS.

Vatican City - Following his usual Christmas custom, the Pope has this year again shown his paternal solicitude for war victims. His Holiness has sent substantial donations to Pontifical representatives in the following countries: Canada, England, Egypt, South Africa, India, Irak, Italy, North Africa, Roumania, Hungary, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Finland, Turkey, Slovacchia, Croatia, Japan, Brazil, Peru, Malta, Bulgaria, Greece, Syria and China. Special arrangements have been made for prisoners in the United States and Australia, interness in Germany, and Warsaw's evacuated population. 3523

His Holiness has also sent the following Christmas message to all war victims: "To my dear children, prisoners of war, internees, refugees and all those who are daily afflicted in the present strife and carry their burden of grief, mourning and tears along the world's highways, may the Saviour of mankind, the restorer, the only Mighty One, of bereaved mankind, bring the comfort of liberation after so long an agony. That the announciation of peace brought once more to a distracted world by the Angels of Bethlehem be a glad harbinger of the end of their troubles and the dawn of a new life of well-doing, we impart to all, as a propitiation of divine mercy, the Apostolic Blessing". Pius PP.XII

(ORBIS)

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FINANCIAL SECTION

IN. USTRIAL MEASURES - REVIVAL OF TRADE

The measures taken to finance Sardinian industry form part of the plans now being laid down for Italian industrial reconstruction. In the case of Sardinia, an initial amount of 50 million has been earmarked for the purpose.

Sardinian industries come under three main classifications: hydro-electric, mining, and agricultural. The first-named pivots on the Tirso river, whose waters have been dammed, and Europe's largest artificial lake created thereby, producing 125 million Kwhrs yearly.

Mining is Sardinia's principal activity, and centres on zinc and lead.

Government attention to mining, both in Sardinia and the rest of Italy, has not yet been clearly defined, and Italian industrial policy has still to be formulated. Were Italy's industrial set-up to continue on the lines initiated with the autarchic policy laid down in 1933, and further enhanced by war requirements from 1935 onwards, every damaged or destroyed industrial plant ought to be rebuilt. If, on the other hand, uneconomic activity is to be abandoned, and attention concentrated on such activity as can be normally profitable without resorting to government subsidies and protection, then certain industries need not be resurrected.

Italy's problem hinges mainly on metal industries, and particularly on iron and steel, which the Fascist Government had sedulously fostered between 1933 and 1941.

Commercial liberty in Italy would mean an end to the mining and processing of certain metals, and might deal a heavy blow to iron and steel industries. It would not however affect other industrial branches, such as textiles - with the important item of silk -, some chemicals and mechanics. These do not require customs protection or state subsidies, and, furthermore, they employ much more labour, give a larger turnover, and constitute our largest exports.

3522

Not only Italy, but the whole world, should look to free trade as the gateway to a sounder and steadier form of economic activity, affording secure livelihood to workers, and a fair standard of living to all concerned. An intermediate stage of decreasing protection might be advisable before full free trade is achieved. The statement issued at Hot-Springs in regard to "the exchange of products according to each country's most economic and profitable production", would seem to point ./.

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FINANCIAL SECTION

in this direction, and more recent statements, especially in America, have reiterated this view.

Economic policy - and particularly so with post-war trade policy - cannot be left to the individual decision of each country. It must be formulated on an international basis which shall envisage the reconstruction of Europe and the peace of the World.

Hence, Italian industrial measures should be in line with Italian trade policy and the intended readjustments of the country's industry. Free trade for Sardinia will favour lead and zinc - the latter is also exported - but will not do likewise with the mining and processing of various other ores, including copper.

Efforts are now being made to resume Italian export trade to America, and the Italian Chamber of Commerce for America has been reconstituted. These efforts will have to follow in the lines of commercial and industrial policy, and take into account the revival of agriculture. For the next few years, heavy demands will be placed on Italian agriculture, which will have to concentrate on meeting the nation's food requirements. Once this stage has been passed, farmers may once more turn their attention to choice and special products, which, especially in the last few years, had enabled Italy to widen her markets and extend them to Northern Europe, increasing her exports to Great Britain and Scandinavia. She had also carried on a brisk trade with North America, which absorbed Sardinian agricultural products, especially cheese.

There is thus a fundamental problem to be solved by all peace-loving nations, viz., what is to be the post-war economic policy. Were protection and trade rivalry once again to assert themselves, new conflicts may be expected. 3521

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ECONOMIC NEWS (2)

INTERESTING ITALIAN ECONOMIC ISSUES

Rome-

The volume "Preliminaries for afterwar plans" edited by the International Agriculture Institute has been favourably accepted by the people. It contains six articles by the well known economist Giuseppe Ugo Papi. In it are given the results of theoretic investigations regarding income, alimentation, unemployment, money, finance for reconstruction, and economical plans. His references to prominent British and American Economists is important. (ORBIS)

SULPHUR

Palermo- (From our correspondent)

The Sicilian Sulphur Enterprise has been considered Enterprise of Public Right with seat in Palermo. It has the important duty of gathering and distributing the Sicilian product. It is headed by a Commissioner. The sulphur mines have suffered considerable damages and were flooded during most of 1943. As the electric situation is getting better some drainage machines are being put to work but the present sulphur production is considered 70% below normal. (ORBIS)

TURISM IN ITALY AFTER THE WAR

Rome-

3529

The "Italian Financial Siciety for Turism" has been recently founded in Rome. It intends studying future possibilities of tourism and the financing of the Italian hotel industry. Many financial personalities have joined the Society. (ORBIS)

LEMONS, ORANGES FOR 100 MILLION LIRE EXPORTED

Rome-

We are informed that in 1945 the exportation of oranges and lemons from Liberated Italy will not be inferion to 100 million Lire, and this above all for the interest the Allies took in the matter.

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Interested circles comment favourably this revival of exports because oranges and lemons are one of Italy's major products. It represents one of Italy's major trades.In the United Nation Markets where these products are well known Italian exportors hope to find a still greater field for their products than when the policy of balanced exchanges imposed by fascism had sent enormous quantities of such products to Germany. (ORBIS)

CONSTITUTION OF SARDINIAN BANK - INDUSTRY AND CREDIT
Cagliari- (from our correspondent)

The solution of the Govt. crisis was impatiently awaited for in Sardinian industrial circles because the Govt. has to give its approval for the consitution of the Sardinian Bank. It is an Institute of Public Right which shoul have attached to it, like the Sicily Bank did, a section of"Industrial Credit". This section would have a capital of 50 million lire which is considered sufficient to start the islands industrial movement.In some economical sectors, like meat and tanning, it has great possibilities. Given the present situation it is probable that Sardinian industry will have to aks for foreign financial aid in reconstructing. This has already been done before with good results in Lyalian mineral Industries.
(ORBIS)

PROSPECTIVES FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY IN LIBERATED ITALY.
Rome-

3519

The fact that the greater part of the Italian sugar factories are still in Occupied Italy and that the ones in Liberated Italy have suffered severe damages, makes one worry over the sugar supplies to the civilian population. This, besides, delays the re-establishment of the canning industry. Of the 8 sugar factories in Liberated Italy 5 have been so severely damaged that it will be necessary to rebuild them all over again. They produced 35,000 tons of sugar a year (the 8 of them). The other 3 which can give out 20,000 tons per year could begin working in 1945 after

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Important repairs have been carried out. in the buildings and if it will be possible to import electric machinery. The machines that were there were carried away by the Germans. There were about 200 motors of 2300 HP. The Allied authorities have shown great interest in thes case. For the future it will be necessary to build the factories near the production ground as fascism had many factories built in illogical places for political reasons. (ORBIS)

LIBERATED ITALY NEEDS 13,000,000 PAIRS OF SHOES

Rome-

It has been announced that many tons of clothing are about to arrive in Italy from the U.S. The ORBIS has assumed information on the matter of shoes for Liberated Italy. It seems that 13,000,000 pairs will be necessary. The leather necessary for the soles and the tops of the shoes was before easily produced in central and southern Italy and it would have been easy to produce the shoes necessary in the 450 shoe factories down there. But the distructions caused by the war, by the Germans and the lack of artisans taken away by the Germans, the difficulties of transportation and the lack of tanning material limit greatly the production. This production will be possible when the Allies will import in Italy thread, wire, glue wax colours and other things necessary to make shoes with. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

WORLDWIDE NAVIGATION

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R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE

STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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MASS REVIEW
AFTERNOON

The "MOOD REPUBBLICANA" wonders if the Socialist party that has refused to collaborate with the Govt.intends collaborating out of the Govt. with the other groups to organize a concentration of similar favorents. According to the paper this concentration would be a first step, an element of attraction for those who are still at a loss and foreign to the situation on account of contingent reasons. There is no time to be lost. Our sense of responsibility towards the Nation, states the paper, must above all befriending key positions and really beginning that work of moral re-education and political re-education that political combinations like the present one either hinder or delay

RICOSTRUZIONE , now that the crisis is over, states that the most urgent problems that have to be solved immediately will meet a wholehearted solidarity on the policy for the democratization of the Country. The nation can look with faith at the County's surge after a period of adjustment; this, instead of closing the road to vast approvals has prepared a greater will to solve the enormous problems of Italian Life.

The "POPOLO" after having considered the crisis states that the Italian people had no impulsive or hysteric gesture but instead gave proof of a political maturity that can be set as example before a Europe shaken by convulsions. People and politicians know how to keep quiet and this for the Italians is surely a good result. (ORBIS)

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FOREIGN ISSUE

TERUZZI TRIAL: from Sergent to Minister for Italian Africa.
Fascist methods of 1920 represted in 1943
His horse.

This morning at the 5th section of the Roman Penal Court Teruzzi's trial was begun. Attilio Teruzzi, ex-Secretary of Italian Africa, is charged with violence against the magistrate Dott. Gabriele Volpe, attorney for the Crown, in the intent of making him write out an order so that his belongings seized by the Badoglio Govt. after July 25th would be given back to him. With Teruzzi there are also Ghirelli Bianchi; his right arm, and Luigi Licci, lawyer. The latter presented himself this morning for a public hearing but the other two are up north.

Teruzzi tried to get the order to give him back his property and used violence after having unsuccessfully tried legally through the Fascist Secretary for Justice Pringoli Tassinari. The belongings seized were: 1.450 kilo of gold, 160.500 of silver, 33 oriental rugs of great value. These things were found partly in the Teruzzi Villa at Cervinia and part in his house at Via Monte Zebio in Rome and represented only a very small part of his illicit earnings accumulated during his adventurous career that brought him from the post of sergent of the first Libian Battalion to the post of Secretary for Italian Africa and to the sad honours of Fascist infamy. They say that Teruzzi, at home after having unsuccessfully tried to get his things back with violence stated while tearing his green shirt: I won't even dream of preserving for me these four cents I have earned.

The main offender is not in the hands of the law yet the trial is equally interesting because it brings again to light the typical fascist mentality that could conceive no other way than violence. Teruzzi in fact managed to get the order ordering that his belongings be given back to him, threatening to use the very persuasive method of hand grenades. Coming out of the Court House he said to "Bianchi" Gino Bianchi, the best known of the 1920 thugs. He is also known for his numerous adventures with women and his disgusting conduct. His love life is full of scandalous stories. The main protagonists are Mary Arata, mistress of a Genovese lawyer. He met her at the department when she went to him to ask him a favour for her lover; Ivetta Blanc that he met in Rome in the same manner and by whom he had a daughter. These two women

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FOURTH ISSUE

are now living together in the villa that Teruzzi has on the lake of Garda and in which he too is living. Then there is also Giulietta D'Arienzo, O.V.R.A. agent, daughter of a midwife, of whom we have already told.Teruzzi had been appointed ambassador at Budapest by the "opubblican Govt but it seems that the Germans opposed this appointment.
This morning in public hearing seven of the witnesses amongst whom Gabriele Valpo, Dr. Francesco Zanato, and Dr. Ugo Guarnera. all confirmed the charges.
To-morrow after the address of the public prodecutor to the court and the defended pleading the sentence will probably be had.

(ORBIS)

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SOLEMN PENITENCE FUNCTION BEFORE POPE
Rome-

An enormous crowd went yesterday to St Peter's Basilica for the Sacred penitence function. The Pope was present. The ceremony gathered the people in an intimate atmosphere where diplomats, princes, military officers and the people were united in prayer. The Fighting Guard was on service and it made way when the Pope passed.
At 1500 hrs. He left His private apartments and accompanied by His noble Court and the Noble Guard He went down in the Chapel of Pity where the Cardinals and the Vatican Chapter were awaiting for Him. Preceded by the Papal Parade and by the Sacred College and followed by the Court Dignitaries, H.H., in the gestatorial Chair, went to the Chapel of the Choir where He prayed before the Holy Sacrament.
When He entered the Basilica He was was not greeted by silver trumpets as in the solemn functions but by the Magnificat sing by the Schola Canterum because of the tone of penance and expiation. At the end of the Adoration a procession began to form. The Pope took part in it carrying the Great Crucifix. When He reache the Altar of the Confession He deposed the Great Crucifix on the Altar and knelt while the Litelies of the Saints were being sung. The Blessing was given with the Relics of the Passion: the Lance, the Cross and the Sacred Face from the Torrecina balcony by one of the Vatican's Canon's. Thus the Function ended and the Pope gave His blessing from the Papal Altar before leaving.
The diplomatic Corp at the Vatican was present and also Mr. Guerin, de Gaulle's officious representative, The Duchess of Genoa, the Duchess of Aosta, the Great Master of the Military Order of Malta, the Torlonia family, Patricians of Rome's aristocracy, the Governor of the Vatican City, Dignitaries of the Pontifical Court, representatives of the Allied Army Commands and numerous militaries for whom there was a special place. (ORBIS)

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LICONA I - SHORT BIOGRAPHY
Roma- FRANCESCO LIBONATI, lawyer, was born at Rotondo, in the Province of Potenza, August 7, 1899. He devoted himself to journalism when very young and was one of the editors of the "Il Paese" a daily paper suppressed by the fascists in 1922. Leaving journalism he devoted himself to law and has been one of the most active organizers of the liberal party thus contributing efficaciously to its renewal He looked after the party's press organization since the underground period. He collaborated with the "Risorgimento Liberale and is part of the Communal Board of Rome and vice-secretary of the liberal party since Sept. 1944. (ORBIS)

GUIDO MOLINELLI - SHORT BIOGRAPHY
Roma-

GUIDO MOLINELLI, son of Quirino and Rufina Rossi, born at Chiravalle Marche, Province of Ancona, Sept. 27, 1894 from farmers. He got his degree in Physics and mathematics and took part in the 1915-18 war as infantry lieutenant. Since the war he has been an active syndicate organizer. In 1920 he was appointed Secretary of the labor board of Castellamare Adriatico. In 1921-22 he was Secretary of the labor board of Macerata and at the end of 1922 he was obliged to flee to France for political reasons.
In May 1924 he came back to Italy because appointed representative of the Marche at the 27th Legislature, An the communist list. Violating Parliamentary immunities, he was arrested Nov. 8 1925 and condemned to 14 years jail by the Special Court for the Defense of the State. He was granted an amnesty Nov. 1932 and went to live at Milan where he devoted himself intensely to editorial activities.
At the beginning of the war (1940) he was interned in the Vasto concentration camp and then at Vissi. In Nov. 1943 he crossed the lines and went to Bari where he was a delegate at the Congress of the National liberation Committee.

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At Bari he organized and headed the Labor Board till May 1944 who Secretary Togliatti called him and appointed him his private secretary.

In 1961 he joined the Youth Federation of the socialist party. He belongs to the central party since its foundation. Juny last he was appointed vice-secretary for Industry and trade in the first Bonomi Cabinet. (ORBIS)

MARCO FANESCA - SHORT BIOGRAPHY

MARCO FANESCA, born at Taranto in 1895, devoted himself to law. Supporter of intervention he founded the socialist University group at Palermo. He was wounded twice in the first World War and at the end of it he left law and went in politics. He participated in the activities of the Association of Proletari Control. Then he began teaching and at present is teaching Philosophy if law at the Messina University. During the present war he was called to colours as Major of the Army. He came back to Italy long before July 25th and intensified his antifascist activity. He made an intense propaganda in all big cities and especially at Rome. He was arrested by the nazifascists after Sept 8th because of his underground activities. After the liberation of Rome he headed "Ricostruzione", paper of the Democratic Labor Party of which he is an outstanding representative. He belongs to the left group of the party. (ORBIS)

ALLIED AND ITALIAN AUTHORITIES AT SHOW OPENING

Rome-Yesterday morning at the presence of Allied and Italian authorities and of all the Roman cultural world the exhibition of Italian contemporary art was opened in the Gallery of Modern Art at Valle Giulia.

Amongst the authorities H.E. Giovanni Fornica, Prefect of Rome, Prof. Modestino Petruzzelli, Director General of arts, H.E. Gov. Colonna Castaldini, Maj. Yeri-Perkins a.d Lt.Perry B.Cott of the Allied Commission for arts and Monuments.

As we announced previously the exhibition now collected in twelve rooms the most outstanding works of modern contemporary art in Italy preceded by the astounding exhibition of the four major artists that lived at the turn of the

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century Mancini, Spadini, Baldini and Modardo Rosso.
From to-day the show in open to the public and is intelligently illustrated to the public and Italian and Allied visitors by a beautiful catalogue prepared by the Head of the Gallery Miss Palma Bucarelli and translated in English by Lt. Perry D.Jott. (ORBIS)

DANTE VERONI - SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Rome - Dante Veroni was born about 65 yrs. ago at Velletri and was its Representative from 1913 till 1919. Penal lawyer of the Rome Forum he comes from the radical socialist group. During the underground period he took part actively in the antinazi-fascist struggle. When the House of Representatives was opened after the coming of the Allies he was appointed Questore of the House. He was arrested by Gino Bardi, secretary of the fascist repubblican federation. At present he was an important member of the labor democratic party and president of the Lazio section. (ORBIS)

LEFT PARTY STATEMENT TO ORBIS CONCERNING ITS PROGRAM, ATTITUDE REGARDING CRISIS AND BONOMI GOVT.

Rome- Dr. Filippo Secconi member of the Central Direction of the Christian left has stated as follows to one of the ORBIS reporters: 3511

The party of the Christian left was formed in 1943. It is made up of catholic elements and many workmen. In it though there are men of all social strata, professionists, students; employees etc. about 30,000 people have joined it and its organization is represented in all liberated Italy and also in Northern Italy where it has some sections.
The Christian left intends putting through according to the christian tradition, all the political problems of modern life. It wants a continual increase of democratic forms and

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a greater participation of popular organs to the Nation's political and economical life. It does not intend to put its program into effect violently but by means of a democratic and legal process".

Regarding the Ministerial crisis Dr. Sacconi stated that it was not caused by disagreement in the National Liberation Committee but by causes foreign to it. The new Cabinet in which the Right prevails, stated Sacconi, will have to face internal problems just as hard even if it will be able to develop a larger action in the field of foreign policy. Oppositions will grow continually as the Govt will try to get further away from the National Liberation Committees program which consists in intensifying Italian contribution to the war of liberation, energetic purging, carrying out a practical plan for reconstruction, that is transportation, bringing in supplies and beginning immediately administrative elections. He said that the party has set aside for the moment all prejudices concerning the County's constitution.
When asked if he thought that in administrative elections there would be a strong monarchical majority Dr. Sacconi stated that he was sure of this but that as these elections are wanted by the monarchists as their arm we must naturally fight them because we are strong republicans. Yet, people that have crossed the lines have told us that in the Alpine Valleys and in the Cuneo and Val D'Aosta Region, main monarchical centers, National Liberation Committee elections have given out a republican prevalence. 3510
As for his party's attitude towards the Bonomi Govt. Dr. Sacconi stated that it would collaborate constructively until Bonomi follows the program of the National Liberation Committee. (ORBIS)

GINO BERGAMI HEAD OF ALIMENTATION.
Rome-

As we have already announced H.E. Gino Bergami will form a General Board for alimentation. It will group all offices concerned in alimentation that before worked with the Agriculture Dept. These offices make food contributions organize prices, and rationing. They also get and distribute food. It is thus possible that they will also control the peoples granaries and oil deposits. He will participate to the meetings

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of the Secretariat Council whenever food questions will be discussed. -Gasperi is a liberal. (ORBIS)

ITALIAN POLITICIANS RETURN FROM SWITZERLAND.

Rome-As we already announced Italian politicians that from northern Italy had fled to Switzerland have now reached Rome amongst them are Hon. Gasperotto whose son was arrested by the nazis and tortured and died in jail, at Milan. Gasperotto stated to the ORBIS:Italian politicians were greeted with pleasure in the Canton Ticino . The population gave all aid to those who had had to flee on the other side of the border on account of the S.S. persecutions.. This spirit of internat onal solidariety makes us want to continue the struggle against the common enemy.Those who had come from Switzerland are: Gasperotto, Jacini Stefano, Parri Giovanni, the republican ex deputy Falgenatti,Treloni Catholic University Director, Sr.; Marquis Ullaretti Pecetti who will represent Italy at Madrid Prof Francesco Arnaldutti Gustavo Colonnetti, Pontifical Academician, Amb Egidio Ogliando, Sen. Einaudi.
Sen Einaudi stated to the ORBIS that"In Switzerland there are about 30,000 troops interned, and among them are 2500 students interned at Murren and Uttville.500 of them are studying in Lausanne Ginevre Neuchatel and Freiburg.Arnaldutti and Levi were teaching at Ginova,Lawyer Parri and Doctor Aldrati the surgeon, are still there teaching.All Italians stated that Italian refugees were very kindly treated. The above mentioned group left Geneva in car and went to Lion. At 1900 hrs they got on an airplane that landed at 2400 hrs at Rome. (ORBIS)

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RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS

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A STATEMENT OF COUNT CARLO SFORZA

After the statements on my policy which have been made in the House of Commons by Mr.Eden, subsequently confirmed by Mr. Churchill, I feel it is my duty to make clear what follows.

1) My Letter to Mr.Berle of Sept.26th, 1943 - I was not the author of such document. I merely set may signature on it, accepting the engagements therein contained which I have all observed. I could in fact well promise my support to a man, Badoglio, who was the author of a message broadcasted in Sept. 16th, in which it was stated our first duty to be the defeat of the Germans and in which no mention was made of the King. As likewise no mention of the King was made in the letter, which only made reference to Badoglio, as a man who would eventually destroy any remaining vestige of fascism.

The largest part of the two hours conference with Mr. Churchill in London on Oct.11th,1943 was employed mainly to bear a strong pressure upon me so that I may be induced to accept King Victor Emanuel III°, regardless of his heavy responsabilities with fascism, with the war against Britain, and with the consequent calamitous defeat. This since was that my political attitude on this fundamental internal problem of ours was well known in London, as it was known in Washington (where I had reaffirmed in a broadcast, Sept.26th, my definite repudiation of Victor Emanuel). I have left no doubts with Mr.Churchill as to my thought on this matter.

2) My relations with Badoglio - Upon returning to Italy everything confirms to my mind the fact that the elimination of Victor Emanuel was instrumental for promoting an antigerman war and for postponing any institutional controversy. I consequently suggested to Badoglio that the King abdicate that the Crown Prince of Naples be proclaimed King and that Badoglio himself be regent. I think I could not have done more for Badoglio, who did not show any hostility to the idea. But the King refused. And I consequently had to stand out in opposition as regards the King's position. When finally Victor Emanuel withdrew from public life - as a result of a most frank and open struggle, with no "intrigue" whatsoever - faithful to the letter which I had undersigned and though having realized the unpopularity of Badoglio and left behind in the provinces abandoned to the Germans, I joined the cabinet because convinced and loyally determined to work with him.

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3) Expulsion of Badoglio from his Office. Mr Churchill seems to attribute such occurrence to me and to my "intrigues". It was instead the Committee of National Liberation of Rome which, after the liberation of the Capital, unanimously demanded - with extreme frankness and with no intrigues - the elimination of Badoglio and his substitution with Bonomi. I took no part in this episode: Minister without portfolio with Badoglio, I remained in the same office with Bonomi.

4) Conclusion - Given the facts as they are, it is to me a relief to note that the incident, to which is due the attitude of the British Government, has no connection whatsoever with my opinions and lines of foreign policy (how could it be so after a life spent in defense of the ideals of the great democracies?), but is only connected with my beliefs and ideas on matters of domestic italian politics, beliefs and ideas which I have no reason to disavow.

(signed Carlo Sforza)

(ORBIS)

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SARAGAT REPRESENTS ITALY AT DE GAULLE'S

Rome -

It is forseen that one of the main objectives of the new Bonomi Govt. will be to reopen diplomatic relations with De Gaulle's France and to continue the democratic pre-fascist tradition, that ended in collaboration that Mussolini's provocation turned into war and into the black days of Jan. 1940.

In the meantime it seems that Giuseppe Saragat, acting-Cabinet Minister of the first Bonomi Govt. will be the Italian representative at Paris notwithstanding the fact that the socialists do not collaborate with the Govt. Saragat was exiled for a long time in France where he took part to the antifascist movement with propaganda, articles and also with the publication of two books: "Marxism and Democracy" and Marxist humanism. (CABLE)

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF OUTSTANDING ITALIAN POLITICIANS

LIBERALS

BONOMI MARCELLO, born at Mantua in 1862, lawyer, liberal democratic representative at Parliament in the pre fascist period, vice-secretary in the first Nitti Govt. in 1919-1920, General Commissioner for Supplies in the 5th Giolitti Govt. (1920-21) Minister for finances with Bonomi in 1920, Secretary for war in the second Facta Govt in 1922. when Commissioner for Supplies he struck hard against the speculists for the abolition of the political price of bread. He represented Italy at the Paris Financial Conference in August 1922. He volunteered in the 1st World War and was wounded. He is officer of the Alpines, and has been decorated with the silver medal for valour.

CASATI ALESSANDRO, Count, born in Milan March 3rd 1881. His Grandfather was Mayor of Milan at the time of the "Cinque dye of Milan" in 1848 and President of the Council under Carlo Alberto. Studious of Italian modern history he was appointed Secretary for Education. During the period of the Anti secretion in done he represented the liberals at the National Liberation committee.

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COMMUNISTS

PESENTI ANTONIO, 36, son of postal officer, fervent communist since the first days of his youth he was processed by the Special Court For The Defense Of The State and condemned to 25 years for communist propaganda. He was defended by Mario Bovelot o at present Secretary of Post and Telegraph. Studious of economic problems and very profound in Science of Finance he is also teacher of Political Economy and taught at the Sassari University. In the first Bonomi Govt. he was vice-secretary for Finance. (ANIC)

XMAS TOYS

Rome-

One of the deliberations of the Fascist Govt. barely Italy entered the war in 1940, was to forbid making toys; maybe because the Germans insisted on it. Thus, while many thousand workmen were all of a sudden unemployed the Italian market was flooded with german toys. This helped the German budget because they were paid for with raw materials, especially sulphur, kemp, etc. This monopoly lasted for three years of war. The supplies of toys started diminishing and their prices went higher and higher.

When the Allies came and men were not taken away any more and it was possible to look for the materials to use many artisans and many unemployed artists began making all kinds of toys above all in carved wood, stuff and even mechanical toys using old pieces again. Thus with the coming of the Allies there are also toys for Christmas.

TWO NEW HIGH COMMISSARIES -- ARMENTANO AL "BONIFICA".

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Rome-In the conclusive meetings for the formation of the new Govt. it has been decided to make two new posts of capital importance for reconstruction and for solving problems that interest particularly the Nation's economical surge.

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The two new posts are High Commissioner for Supplies (foodstuffs) and High Commissioner for Drainage and Improvement. In the former post there will be H.E. Dino Borgomi, presently vice-secretary for Agriculture and Forests. An the latterS.E.Raffaele De Iorio, that during the Palermo period of the Badoglio Govt. in liberated Italy was Secretary for Public Works. (ORBIS)

COMMUNISTS VETO MANES

Rome-

Antonio Manes; lawyer, vice-secretary for Treasure in the first Bonomi Govt. for the Labor Democrats, has not been reconfirmed. Instead the representatives of the four parties of the Govt. that were in the last one have been reconfirmed.

The fact that Manes has not been reconfirmed is due to the Communist veto because of the attacks made against him by the left press. He is charged of having been lawyer of the Vasolli firm and of having used his influence as a member of the Govt to have Romolo Vasolli freed. He had been arrested for collaboration with the Nazifascists. H.E. Manes denied the charge but the communists kept up their opposition and do not want him in the new Bonomi Cabinet. (ORBIS)

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ITALIAN VERSION OF "LADY CHATTERLY'S LOVER"

Rome - The publication is announced (Editore De Luigi-Rome) of the Italian version of Lawrence's famous novel "Lady Chatterly's Lover".

Shortly after its appearance in England, the book was translated into French. In England and France, its theme and its frank outspokenness, rather than its literary value, made it a best-seller. So successful did it prove, that the author finally felt it incumbent upon him to write a "Defence of Lady Chatterly".

In Italy, a restricted circle was acquainted with the French translation. The Italian version shortly to be published by Ed De Luigi will undoubtedly attract a large measure of interest.

UNGARETTI IN FRANCH

Rome - A French version of Giuseppe' Ungaretti's latest poems is now in preparation. The translation is by the author himself. They will be published in a "de luxe" edition by the publishing house which started out with the periodical "L'arche", printed at Rabat in Algeria; the firm, having now won the approval of Gide, will shortly transfer its headquarters to Paris.

The poems were all written after 1936.

DE CHIRICO IN TRAJAN FORUM

Rome - Giorgio De Chirico, the painter, well-known abroad, is being made the butt of American journalists' enterprising spirit.

After the unsuccessful attempt to take a photo of the painter naked beside his self-portrait, the journalists returned to the attack, and have this time succeeded in getting De Chirico to pose for a photo in Trajan's Forum.

Recalling the work he produced during his so-called metaphysical period, one can understand that the broken column-shafts, the Roman sky, the Forum cats (replacing horses ?), the marble steps fading into the green grass, evoked nostalgic memories of the painter's erstwhile atmosphere. 3503

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"ALARM TO EUROPE" BY THOMAS MANN

Rome - Interest has been aroused by the announcement that Thomas Mann's "Alarm to Europe" will shortly be published by the ARTRA publishing house, in their collection called "Interpretations of the times".

The book is a far-sighted, keen-visioned man's earnest warning to a bewildered Europe, and a dictator-ridden Germany, on the eve of plunging into the present conflict.

The author is perhaps the greatest living novelist. His profound knowledge of history, and his deep psychological insight have endowed him with a piercing awareness of universal life, and a perfect realization of present times.

It will be recalled that in 1942, Thomas Mann dedicated his History of Europe to Benedetto Croce. For his dedication he used a striking quotation from Dante, which conveyed Mann's meaning, viz. the identity of viewpoint and perfect spiritual communion between the Italian philosopher and the great German writer in exile.

"QUADRANTE"

Rome - Yet another weekly has now made its appearance in Rome. Its title is "Quadrante", its Editor is Luigi Valerio, and it is published by Fo Luigi.

Judging by the first number, with its articles of historic and scientific interest and somewhat topical photos, the periodical seems to cater for a wide public and differing tastes.

Reminiscences of periodicals such as "Omnibus", "Tutto", "Oggi", "Sette Giorni", the various weeklies which disappeared after a short span of life, would point to "Quadrante" as being another attempt to continue the tradition started by "Omnibus" in 1937.

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PRESS REVIEW - morning

TITLES OF CUTSTANDING ARTICLES IN DAILY PRESS

POLITICS

"Democracy and Economics" (Vincenzo Lucci)
ITALIA NUOVA - Democrat

"Don Sturzo and Italy" (Angelo Crespi)
IL POPOLO - Christian Democrat

"Government and Opposition"
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - Liberal

"Points of a programme" (Velio Spano)
L'UNITA' - (Communist)

"Churchill's speech and the problem of democracy"
L'ITALIA LIBERA - Action Party

The morning papers devote their editorials to the solution of the government crisis and the speech delivered in the Commons by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

L'ITALIA LIBERA, replying to the British Premier's speech, states that the problem of Italian democracy must be viewed from a different standpoint. We frankly and loyally tell Winston Churchill and the British nation, (the prior continues) that Italy should not have been harnessed to Badoglio's cart. We ask Winston Churchill and the great English nation whether the fact that the Actionist Party, the closest to the spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberal democracy, and the Socialist Party, the least marxist-minded of the two "mass" parties, are both outside the government, does not point to a critical situation, for which the British Premier and the British nation are inadvertently responsible.

The AVANTI published a proclamation by the Socialist Party stating its intention to become the hub of all working forces, lead them, by the side of communists and other anti-fascist parties, along the path of liberation from nazi invaders, and free them from reactionary domination.

L'UNITA, refers to Churchill's mention of Greece and Italy, and his statement that no party has an electoral basis and no government can be regarded as legal till the elections have been held. It would hardly have been possible, says

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PRESS REVIEW

the paper, to put the case for elections more forcibly. Hence a start must be made, and the sooner the better. Though Italy is exhausted, concludes the paper, she fully realises that there are great tasks to be faced. The Government must take the lead, and get to work on the programme approved by all the National Liberation Committee Parties.

Discussing the solution of the government crisis, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE remarks there may be some regret that certain parties, representing large sections which could have contributed their share to democratic reconstruction, have held aloof. However, the withdrawal of Actionists and Socialists from the Government must not be regarded as the adoption of a hostile stand against the new Cabinet, nor of open strife or, what would be worse, obstruction tactics.

ITALIA NUOVA states that Italian consciences had always regarded the claim put forward by the National Liberation Committee parties to be the Italian people's sole representatives, as likely to lead to grave consequences. This view has now been publicly confirmed by Mr. Churchill. Let those responsible wake up to the fact, continues the paper, that sins and errors are visited on the whole country. The latter, as it was alien to Fascism, so is it alien to manoeuvres of any other sort. The Italian people wishes to find its own soul again, in home and international relations; it wants to get back to a democratic way of living and thinking; it wants to be free and untrammeled by interference of any sort.

(cont'd)

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December 9 1944

THE POLITICAL WEEK

(Our special service)

After two weeks of uncertainty, On. Bonomi is at last in a position to form a new Government. The publication of the Ministerial list is imminent. The crisis may therefore be regarded as cutting.

Nevertheless, the crisis has been long-drawn-out, in fact, one of the longest in Italy. Its origin and developments cannot be dismissed as either normal or satisfactory, and must therefore be laid at the doors of the special contingencies now existing in Italy.

As such, it must give food for reflection, not only to all Italians, but more particularly to the men who are now taking the helm; and above all, to the opposition party leaders.

That Italy's future lies poised in the balance, need hardly be stressed. This is Italian democracy's test and ordeal; in these months it must prove whether it has enough vitality to grow and develop with the years, or whether it is merely a make-shift to bridge the gap between the Fascist dictatorship and another dictatorship of the right, left, or other sort.

An impartial enquiry into the situation leads to the conclusion that the spark which kindled the crisis was not a fundamental issue of national interest, but rather, over-passionate political feeling. Important as the latter may be where pure party evolution is concerned, it is, not to say the least, untimely, in the present grave hour.

It is only too clear that the constitutional conflict existing prior to the liberation of Rome, which led the Liberation Committee to make its reservations in regard to Badoglio and which was apparently set aside when the Lieutenant General requested on. Bonomi to form a government, has broken out again. Parties and party leaders have not yet been able to make up their minds how to reconcile their party ideals, their national obligations, and their Government responsibility. 3499

Whose the fault ? Events are still too recent to formulate a reply. On the 5th June, the Six-party Committee was behind Bonomi to a man, and against Badoglio. Now that unanimity has gone. In fact, Bonomi is regarded by some of his erstwhile supporters as a a turn-coat, and he is even accused of having deserted to the reactionary camp. The whole thing might confine itself to a local squabble, were Italy's prestige and entire future not at stake. The letters exchanged have shed ./.

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little new light on the situation, and the responsibilities involved. While some parties accused On. Bonomi of making "mental reservations" as to the execution of a democratic programme, Bonomi himself retorted by describing himself as the only political personality in Italy who was in a position to settle the crisis in its internal as well as in its international implications.

Theoretically therefore, the opposing viewpoints remain unchanged, and the conflict must go on. In practice, however, Bonomi has succeeded in securing an ample majority, since two of the three "mass" parties have decided on collaboration. Some violent expressions were forthcoming, as was only to be expected, in the heat of controversy. Bonomi's majority nevertheless proves that - whatever form practical politics may take once the Italian people can freely express their will in regard to the constitution - the National Liberation Committee cannot, de jure, depart from the obligations accruing from the still-existing Italian constitutional order.

Nor would it seem reasonable to suppose that the motive underlying the whole conflict is to be sought in an attempt, by the stronger elements, to achieve their aims by the time-honoured custom of finding a scape-goat.

Taking things by and large, it would appear that the difficulties facing re-awakening Italian democracy have, in certain quarters been wrongly regarded as overcome and finished with, and the time was thus considered ripe for open and normal political strife. In a nutshell, the time had come, so it was thought, to tackle post-war problems. This view, though mistaken, was held in all good faith; nor can parties be blamed for being anxious to develop their political strategy. Likewise, the Allies themselves cannot disregard the requirements arising from the war and its conduct. This explains why the Italian crisis has its under-studies in Belgium and Greece. It is the inevitable clash between the previously existing constitutional forces which favour the *statu quo* as long as the war lasts, and the post-insurrectionary forces whose values outrun their discretion, and who would like to settle all problems while the war is still being waged. We do not presume to express any judgement, but we think that this explains the somewhat harsh tone of Mr. Eden's speech, re-echoed by Prime Minister Churchill.

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POLITICAL WEEK

Great Britain is engaged in an all-out war against Germany. While her action and her century-old tradition confirm her intention to give utmost support to world democracy, she cannot be expected at this stage to experiment with new political ventures, generous as they may be.

If therefore the Committee of National Liberation is to be the proper breeding ground for the new democracy, it must not anticipate its programme. Its one and only function at present is the fight against nazi-fascism. Nor can a long-standing constitutional order (responsible or not, good or bad, is not for us to say) be overturned at one stroke, and replaced by some structure unapproved and unendorsed by the Italian people's freely expressed opinion. It is significant that Winston Churchill stressed the Italian Liberation Committee's inherent constitutional weakness when he said: "none of the six parties is bound by stated responsibilities to its electors", and again, "none of the six parties has the slightest electoral foundation".

It is therefore to be regretted that the consequences of an untimely, though understandable, controversy, should mar and obstruct Italy's painful effort to set her house in order. Any confusion or bewilderment can only bring advantage to the enemy. It is highly satisfactory that the Communists have assured Bonomi of their collaboration in his new Cabinet, just as there is cause for satisfaction in the statements issued by the Actionists and Socialists to the effect that, while taking no part in the Government, their attitude will be featured by constructive opposition, and not by factious hostility.

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THE CRISIS HAS BEEN SOLVED. NEW CABINET
Rome-We are just receiving the names of the new Cabinet.

President- IVANOE BONOMI
Vice-president- Palmiro TOGLIATTI - Giulio DI RODINO'
Home Affairs - PONOMI
Foreign Affairs - Alcide DE GASPERI
Communications - (Transports) Francesco CERABONA
Public works - Lodovico RUINI
Industry Commerce & Labour - Giovanni GRONCHI
Agriculture - Fausto GULLO
War - Alessandro CASATI
Navy - Raffaele DE CURTEN
Air Force - Carlo SCIALOIA
Justice - Umberto TUPINI
Finance - Antonio PESENTI
Treasury - Marcello SOLERI
Occupated Italy - Mauro SCOCCIMARRO
Post Ministry - Mario CEVOLOTTO
Instruction: Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz

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THIRD ISSUE

WHO'S WHO IN ITALIAN POLITICAL WORLD

COMMUNIST PARTY

GIUSEPPE DI VITTORIO - Born in Foggia province. Former Deputy in Italian Parliament. Escaped to France in 1925. Edited "La Voce Italiana" in Paris for many years. One of the founders and leaders of famous "Garibaldi" brigade during Spanish war. During German occupation of Paris in 1940 was arrested by Gestapo and taken to Italy; condemned to "confino", he remained there till July 25 1943. He is now one of the leaders of the Communist syndical (trade union) movement in the General Labour Confederation.

MARIO SCOCCIMARRO - Born at Udine. Member of Italian Communist Party Executive, was arrested in 1926 and sentenced to 11 years imprisonment. After finishing his term, he was sentenced to 6 years' "confino", where he remained till July 1943.

During German occupation of Rome, he represented the Italian Communist Party in the National Liberation Committee, and took an active part in organizing partisans and sabotage.

Under the first Bonomi Ministry, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner for Administrative Epuration. He is Assistant Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party.

ELESTE NEGARVILLE - Born in Turin. Member of Italian Communist Executive. Sentenced to 7 years imprisonment in 1926; served his whole term. Maintained close contact with foreign circles, and subsequently emigrated to Russia where he became a prominent figure in the Communist International.

Now directs propaganda section of the Italian Communist Party.

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PALMIRO TOGLIATTI - Born in Genoa 26 March 1893. On leaving Italy in 1925, together with other opposition leaders, he took the name of Ercole Ercoli. Spent several years in France, Spain and Russia.

While in France he was for many years at the head of the Communist Party's foreign centre, and was subsequently appointed assistant secretary of the Communist International.

He was often in Spain, as representative of the International. Established close contact with the U.S.S.R. often visiting that country, in his capacity as International

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Assistant Secretary, and submitted important reports at various congresses. He has been living in Moscow since the outbreak of war in 1939.

He returned to Italy in February 1944 and was Minister without portfolio in the third Badoglio Ministry and the first Bonomi Ministry.

(ORBIS)

PAPAL AUDIENCES RESUMED

Vatican City - Retreats ended this morning. After the last session, the Pope received Fr. Ellegrassi on whom he bestowed his commendation. His Holiness then received those who had attended the Retreats, and expressed the hope that spiritual benefits would accrue therefrom. He then resumed the usual private audiences. Among those admitted were Cardinal Rossi, and Padre Michelangelo de Cavallara of the Capucine Friars Minor.

Collective audiences for soldiers temporarily in Rome will be resumed on Monday 11th instant, from 12.30 to 13.30.

(ORBIS)

"HUNGER MARCH" APPARENTLY ON THE WANE

Rome - More steps were assaulted this morning in various Rome districts. Incidents occurred at Piazza della Vittorio, Campo dei Fiori and Piazza San Luigi de'Francesi, where a mob of about one thousand persons collected, armed with cudgels. Italian police intervened and dispersed the rioters. It is understood that the demonstrations are not haphazard explosions of exasperated feeling, but a well-organised scheme planned by elements out to create disorder.

(ORBIS)

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PIETRO NENNI, ORESTE LIZZADRI AND MARIO ZAGARI INJURED IN MOTORCAR ACCIDENT BETWEEN ROME AND NAPLES

Rome - Last night at 23.00, the car carrying Socialist Secretary Pietro Nenni, Oreste Lizzadri and Mario Zagari, en route for Naples whence they were to leave for London to attend the Labour Party Congress, skidded and capsized. The occupants were taken to hospital; according to latest information received by ORBIS, Zagari has been somewhat seriously injured, whereas Nenni and Lizzadri are well enough to leave for London.

The Party Executive this afternoon sent representatives

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to Naples to ascertain particulars.

(ORBIS)

(Note for correspondents)

ON. BONOMI BUSY FORMING NEW CABINET - STATEMENTS BY MAURO SCOCCIMARRO ON MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND VICE-PREMIERS

Rome - This morning at 9.45 On. Ivanoe Bonomi got to the Viminal, and resumed consultations for the formation of the Government. The next arrivals were Marcello Soleri and Manlio Brosio (Liberals), Palmiro Togliatti and Mauro Scoccimarro (Communists), Avvocato Mario Scelba and H.E. Giovanni Gronchi (Christian Democrats), H.E. Meuccio Ruini and Avv. Mario Cevolotto (Labour Democrats).

At 11.20 Brosio and Soleri left the meeting, and their places were taken by Benedetto Croce and Avv. Gottani. The meeting lasted till 14.00.

Questioned by journalists, Scoccimarro stated that agreement had been reached and the list of new Ministers would be issued officially. Asked whether there would still be Ministers without portfolio, Scoccimarro replied: "Generally speaking,no". As for the question of Vice-Premiers, Scoccimarro said latter would be appointed in the new Bonomi Cabinet.

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PRESS REVIEW

"La Voce Repubblicana" writes that the so-called ministerial crisis has ended in a compromise solution; the former patchwork has had another patch added to it. Nevertheless, the situation is clearing up. Two more parties, Republican and Democrat, have joined us, says the paper, outside the Government. The "Avanti" says that its opposition will not be systematic. Neither was ours, says "La Voce". We are therefore agreed on intensifying the war effort; on the little that will be done, under the circumstances, towards material reconstruction; on fostering a spirit of democracy and preparing minds and energies for the Constituent Assembly. However, after wasting a few months the Socialists and Actionists must now fall in with our view that monarchists and reactionaries cannot enjoy our confidence and cannot expect us to trust them with the nation's revival.

"Ricostruzione" writes that the second Bonomi Ministry may be expected to last only till all national territory has been liberated. Bonomi's Government, continues the paper, has to face one of the most difficult and perilous situations in our history. It must give evidence of its strength; it must reconcile liberty for all - and not only for certain groups - with determined promotion of social reform such as will give the new State a definitely democratic foundation.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Italian Socialist Party Secretary Saragat, has been interviewed by the "Osservatore" editor.

[illegible] the opinion [illegible] the crisis and the [illegible] Rome [illegible] to reply: and referred the interview [illegible] the Socialist statements which the Socialist Party [illegible] will [illegible] time of crisis.

On the subject of his trip to London with Orazio Lavagnini and Sereni Signed, to attend the Labour Party's meetings, Nenni declined. "I have no particulars and cannot therefore make any statements. It goes [illegible] interests you may be sure however that the interests of Italian [illegible] working abroad will be effectively represented at that as [illegible] important meeting". (Ends)

[illegible] CONCERN [illegible]

[illegible] already authorized [illegible] the [illegible] Chinese Embassy. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible] EXPLANATION
[illegible]

[illegible] Socialist Party Secretary General, has been [illegible] by an 'ORBIS' editor.

[illegible] to his opinion [illegible] the noise and the [illegible] remained no reply; and referred the interviewer [illegible] party's Political Section [illegible] will be one week or month.

On the subject of his trip to London with Orazio Lazzarini [illegible], he attend the Labour Party's meetings. Nenni [illegible] no particulars and cannot therefore make any [illegible] he says he is sure however that the interests of Italian [illegible] will be sufficiently represented at that highly [illegible].

(orbis)

[illegible] MEMBERS MATTERS CONCERN THEIR NATIONS

[illegible] have already [illegible] [illegible] have to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Carabinieri. The members of the former Italian Africa Police Corps now in Rome - officers, NCOs and men - amount to about 2000.

(ORBIS)

HOUSE-PORTERS ALSO TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST HOUSE-OWNERS

Rome - Sunday 10 inst., at 11 o'clock, the large Liceo Visconti courtyard in Piazza del Collegio Romano is to accomodate eleven thousand house-porters belonging to the Rome caretakers' organisation. The object of the meeting will be a protest against house-owners and a demand for better financial treatment. After the meeting, the caretakers will, it is understood, proceed to the House-owners' Association in Via San Niccolò da Tolentino, to hold a protest demonstration.

(ORBIS)

(Note for correspondents)

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR ON KING's HEALTH

Rome - A rumour, which turned out to be unfounded, has been circulating in the past few days in regard to King Victor Emanuel III being seriously ill. The rumour was denied, and seems to have originated from a slight attack of influenza, from which the King is understood to have quite recovered.

The news has in any case been officially denied by a prominent Court personality.

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"GIVE OUR CHILDREN SUGAR" SHOUT WOMEN MOBBING A CONFECTIONER'S

Rome - Demonstrations against the black market continue to occur throughout the city, mainly on the part of women and children. One of Rome's best-known confectioners, Ruschena, in Via della Scrofa, featured in this morning's news. An errand-boy carrying a basket with 3000 lire worth of cakes was robbed by a group of women who made off with his load. A threatening crowd then collected in front of the shop, whereupon the owner decided to distribute two quintals of flour (without coupons); the police kept order during the proceedings, while the nearby shops immediately lowered their shutters.

(ORBIS)

PAPAL RETREATS FINISHED - AUDIENCES RESUMED

Vatican City - Spiritual retreats ended this morning. His Holiness will resume audiences, the first of which will be for Fr. Pilargassi, who preached the retreats, and for those who [illegible].

(ORBIS)

RECTIFYING PREVIOUS NEWS

Our morning issue stated that H.E. Corbono was Minister of Public Works. This should be corrected to Minister of Communications.

(ORBIS)

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SOCIALIST PARTY POLITICAL SECTION DISCUSSES ORDER OF THE DAY

Rome - The Italian Socialist Party Executive met this morning to discuss the political situation in the light of On. Bonomi's impending new Cabinet. The Party Political Section will meet this afternoon to discuss the following points:

1) Increased authority to National Liberation Committee;
2) Maintenance of syndical unity;
3) Maintenance of unity of action pact with communists.

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PIETRO NENNI, MARIO ZAGARI ANT CRESTE LIZZADRI
TO LEAVE FOR LONDON ON TUESDAY

Rome - Pietro Nenni, Socialist Party Secretary General, Mario Zagari of the Socialist Executive, and Oreste Lizzadri, Socialist representative in the General Labour Confederation, are leaving next Tuesday for London, to attend the British Labour Congress.

(ORBIS)

Note for foreign correspondents
MORE CONJECTURES ON FORMATION OF NEW BONOMI CABINET:
ALCIDE DE GASPERI AS FOREIGN MINISTER AND PALMIRO TOGLIATTI
AS EDUCATION MINISTER ?

Rome - Feverish activity at the Viminal marks the formation of the new Cabinet. With the Socialists and Actionists out, there will be no Ministers without portfolio. Random inferences drawn from the various stages of the crisis and its final solution suggest the following possibilities: Alcide De Gasperi and Palmiro Togliatti as Vice-Premiers or, alternatively, the former as Foreign Minister and the latter as Education Minister. Bonomi is expected to remain the Interior. Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council might be Carlo Sforza (Air Undersecretary in the first Bonomi Cabinet) or Spataro (former Press and Information Undersecretary). H.E. Angelo Raffaello Jervolino, now Communications Undersecretary, is expected to leave the Government. Umberto Tupini, a Christian Democrat, may be confirmed as Minister of Grace and Justice.

It is also understood that Count Carlo Sforza may relinquish the post of High Commissioner for sanctions against fascism, though the Count has denied rumours in this connection. Should there be a change-over, the new High Commissioner would, it is felt, be a member of the Government, as epuration is regarded as a strictly Government responsibility and should not be entrusted to the opposition or to outsiders.

Viminal lobby-talk also touches on a possible Ministerial post to 60-year old Prof. Ugo Forti, professor of administrative law in Naples, who belonged to the Liberal Democrats who merged with the Liberals about two months ago. He was recently appointed Chairman of the Southern Electric Company, and may be a candidate for the Ministry of Public Works, formerly held by Socialist Pietro Mancini. The fore-going is of course only hearsay.

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC 9 1944 DAILY MORNING PRESS

POLITICS

To conclude
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE- liberal

Towards the conclusion
UNITA - communist

Ennger (Diogenes)
IL POPOLO - christian democratic pa

Methods(Food provision trouble of Manzoni's crowd)
CORRIERE DI ROMA

The meaning of the crisis (P.Nenni)
AVANTI! -socialist

Prejudices (P'Salvaggi)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

The price of a mistake (Scrutator)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

LITERATURE

How they write in Russia (A.D.)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

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ORBIS

VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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MORNING ORBIS REVIEW

All the discussions and polemics of the crisis period are now over and now the press of the Capital considers the solution of the crisis and awaits the list of the new Secretaries that is expected Monday.

The Italian peoples that sees its devastated lands, that suffers more and more on account of the lack of [illegible] transportation and foodstuffs cannot understand how the parties insist on getting prominent positions, states the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, the guarantee only party advantages. The parties and their fortunes do not interest the Country. Italy wants to see public administration re-ordered and reconstructed, she wants to feel that an iron hand has taken over her immediate needs.

The UNITA', referring to the solution of the crisis, states that one of the aspects of Italy's new democracy must be that of getting definitively rid of the old and terrible habit of prodpecting a solution in the intent of only overcoming an obstacle, and being at the same time ready to abandon that solution or thinking of another one as an expedient or as a compromise. A characteristics of the new democracy must be that of keeping its word, and that is not only of wanting to keep it but also of really keeping it.

The AVANTI! states that the meaning of the crisis is: a struggle of Prefetti-and-Fascist-Generals Italy against National Liberation Committee Italy. If the antifas_cist coalition had not been weakened internally by conservatory influences the crisis would have had a solution favourable to the National Liberation Committee against Office and Command burocracy and against conservatory streams. By not adhering to the Govt that they are trying to set up around Bonomi we intend showing the people that this way difficulties are being eluded and not solved.

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The ITALIA NUOVA states that if Bonomi caused the crisis of the last Govt formed by the National Liberation Committees because the parties represented in it showed that they were absolutely incapable of staying together, then those reasons still exist, because christian democrats and communists, among whom there were the most contrasts, are still together in the new Govt. If, though, Bonomi had the intention of eliminating the National Liberation Committees it must be noticed that the AVANTI, the ITALIA LIBERA, the POPOLO D'ITALIA and RICOSTRUZIONE still talk of the spirit of the National Liberation Committees and of the unity of the six parties of the National Liberation Committee. As a matter of fact there is a danger that there will be a perpetual coalition of parties that, with double play, would monopolize the Govt's power and the Country's political life in the National Liberation Committees.

Referring to the so-called "Hunger March" which took place the last few days in the Roman streets, the POPOLO states that the episodes that disturbed more than impressed the population are not only a symptom. The most miserable people and those who suffer most are not the thousands of demonstrators who made noise and riots of "scarce gravity". What is most sad and painful is not the present situation full of misery caused by things which could not be controlled but the immoral and uncivilized contrast of too many shop windows that are a real insult to starvation and the first responsible of reactions which can take on a curious aspect. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

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FIRST ISSUE

FOODSTUFFS TO ROLL WITH PRESENT PASSENGER TRUCKS

Rome-

The problem of the little trucks that are doing passenger service in Rome, with the constitution of theU.S.S.A.P.U. (Public Utility Transportation Union)and thanks to the intervention of the Allies, seems to have reached a happy conclusion.

It seems that the enormous number of those trucks (1,000)will be divided in three according to Allied orders. A first group will continue transporting passengers, the second will carry foodstuffs to the outskirts of town and the third will carry foodstuffs from the province to Rome. A special sign will distinguish the third group from the others, and it will substitute a circulation permit. Allied Headquarters have decided on an amount of gasoline to be given out and which will guarantee that the vehicles do not requisitioned in consideration of the important work it does. (ORBIS)

PROFILES OF OTHER OUTSTANDING ITALIAN POLITICIANS.

LIBERALS

FORMICO, 60, born at naples, teacher of Administrative law at the Naples University, lawyer, he belongs to the liberal democrats that merged two months ago with the Italian Liberal Party.Recently he has been appointed President of the Roman Electric Society.

STORONI MAZZO. Born in Rome in 1880, he is a well known lawyer of the Roman Forum. A student of economic and law problems, he has always had liberal-democratic ideas. During the Badoglio Govt. from July 25 to Sept.8 he was appointed Commissioner of theCommercial Confederation that he has just re-constituted.He is technical publicist of the aforesaid organization.

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LAURO DE NICOLA, born at Naples in 1884, lawyer, University teacher of Roman law, from the Catholic University he passed to the one at Perugia, then Cagliari, Messina, Modena and Naples where he is professor of institution of Roman law. In Oct. 1931 he was sent abroad on special mission to teach Roman law at the Egyptian Greek University. He is a member of the Royal Academy of moral and political Sciences at Naples and of the Institut d'Egypte. His work is international. He devoted also a lot of his time to studying epigraphy and papyrology concerning Greek and Latin law. He has published many books.

LABOR DEMOCRATS

CICCOTTI ETTORE, born in Abruzzo in 1863, civil lawyer, anti-fascist Provincial Counsellor, persecuted in 1931 to the point that he had to leave the Abruzzo. Member of the Mason's Great Master Committee of Scotch rite, he was arrested during the German occupation. He was an intimate friend of Amendola's whose writings he gathered and published in a volume which will come out shortly "problems and rights of Italian democracy".

LORIA ACHILLE, 32, born at Mezzolombardo, civil lawyer, vice segretary of the Labor Democrats. His uncle Gen.Lordi was shot at the Ardeatino Fosse . During the clandestino period he worked actively for boo the organization of the anti-fascist front of the Liberty volunteers of the National Liberation Committee. Studies of law problems he has already published some works.

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For biographic news regarding LUIGI STURZO (liberal), GIOVANNI AMENDOLA (communist), LUIGI GASPAROTTO (Labor democrat) GIUSEPPE SCAMBONI (christian democrat), please see the third issue of the bulletin issued on 6th 1944 at 1700 hrs.

(ORBIS)

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MATTEO CEVOLOTTO , born at Treviso in 1867, he graduated in law at Padova. He volunteered in the first World War and was promoted for distinguished service. He is a newspaperman and directed the "Province of Treviso". He began his political life when very young and joined the radical party and became Secretary of the Direction. July 25th he was one of the first to organize Labor Democrats? He represented them in the National Liberation Committee. He was an active organizer of the underground struggle against nazi and fascists; member of the National Liberation Committee, of the Military board of said Committee. At present he is Secretary general of the Democratic labor party.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

GIULIO DE RODINO', marquis of old and noble family, he was born at Naples in the hear 1874, he graduated in law in 1897 and has been practicing for 48 years. Counsellor and assessor of Naples and representative at the House first for the Catholics and then for the Italian Popular party which he had founded together with Don Sturzo. His parliamentary activity up to 1925 at the House of Deputies was very intense. He was also Vice-president and Questore of the House itself. Secretary of war with Nitti and with Giolitti in the prefascist period and Secretary for Justice in a 1921 Bonomi cabinet. The first christian democratic congress held at Naples September last in liberated Italy has headed by him.He was one of the organizers of the underground front against the Germans and acting-cabinet Minister representing his party in the second Badoglio Govt.

3432

MARIO SCELBA, lawyer, born at Caltagirone in 1901, he was an intimate friend and secretary of Don Sturzo who was also born in the same town.Active propagandist of the Italian popular party first and then of the christian democratic one he took part in the antifascist and antinazi struggle in the underground period. At present he is vice-secretary of his party.

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FIRST ISSUE

CIANCA'S STATEMENT -ACTION PARTY STAYS IN COMMITTEE

Rome-Acting-Cabinet Minister Alberto Cianca questioned by one of the ORBIS reporters regarding the Action Party's attitude towards the National Liberation Committee and the new Govt. that Bonomi is about to form, declared:

The Action Party intends staying in the National Liberation Committee and thus strengthening with this decision the Committee itself.

As for what concerns the ministerial combination that Hon. Bonomi will form he stated that the party's attitude has already been defined by the party's official statement.

(ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

NEW GOVT- REORGANIZATION OF POSTS- NEW POST-

Rome- Yesterday's meeting at the Viminal lasted till late. The main topics of discussion were the number of Ministries, the structure of the new Cabinet in relation with the assignment of posts, the Govt.'s program.

The first topic seems to concern especially the creation of a new post for reconstruction so that one can tend to the most important Italian problems in this sector.

The structure of the new Govt. has not yet been decided upon. The question of the Acting-Cabinet Ministers and of the two posts for vice-president as suggested by Bonomi in his first letter to Togliatti, De Gasperi and Nonni has not been decided upon either. It seems though that there will not be any acting-cabinet Ministers if there are going to be two vice-presidents. According to confirmed indiscressions the program will keep fresh to that of the first Bonomi Govt. at least as a whole, and will continue the purge program with energy. It is on this point that there are some differences of opinion between right and left parties. But those differences consider the form more than the substance and the way of continuing sanctions against fascism rapidly and without red tape or other hindrances. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

Mr.
Ida COGUS
A. C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto

R O M A

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

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POLITICS

Munto Lungo (Mussolini's last infamy)(F.Gialli)
From the assassination of King Alexander to foreign brigantage.(Fascism at the bar) (A.Orvieto)
IL TEMPO independent

The wrong road
ITALIA LIBERA - action

A common goal
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

Coherence
UNITA communist

Renewal
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

A compromise solution -(P.Nenni)
AVANTI -socialist

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First issue

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

All the morning daily press of the Capital talks to-day of the Govt. crisis which can be considered solved. Bonomi has consented to form a new Cabinet and it is believed that to-day the list of the new posts will be had.

The "Stella Liberale" reporting our impression concerning the inefficiency and ambiguity of Bonomi's political actions, explains the reasons for which the action party could not accept the reasons that made one want to try , under the direction of Bonomi, a second political experiment that already presents uncertainties and dangers for the Country and Democracy. If Bonomi had accepted the conclusions of his negotiations he would have given up his appointment. By sacrificing his opinions he could have allowed the National Liberation Committee which represents a guarantee of balance and stability in the National life, to solve the crisis.

The "Risorgimento Liberale" states that now that the crisis is solved one can look without indignation upon the past twelve days. Whatever may the outcome of the crisis be, the constituting of the new Bonomi Govt. shows up the goodwill of the Italians to stay united and to suffer to internal disagreements for the sake of unity, honour and common interests. The new Bonomi Cabinet has to face a vast program of war and peace which may seem still but instead is of the most serious and obliging . Yet the parties forming the new cabinet agree with each other and face this program without incertitudes.

The "Unità" states that the communist party has given its approval of the new Govt. headed by Bonomi, thus defending in the most effective way the labourers' interests and fulfilling its national function. Thus the unity policy of National Liberation Committees continues, states the paper, and this is the policy we set at the base of our proletarian activity.

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first issue

After having wondered what the second Moro Govt. will mean, the "Popolo" states:Its different composition might suggest considerations of various nature and of which we will speak in the next days. But what we can already state is that the new Govt. wants to be a democratic Govt. to defend liberty and law and that it wants to operate firmly in defending the interests of the proper classes and the prestige of the State.

The"Avanti" considers the solution of the crisis as a compromise. There in no doubt that this crisis has shown up a crisis of the National Liberation Committee, states the paper. After the Foreigh Office's disapproval of Count Sforza eliminated the solution which would have been unanimously approved of, the liberals made it impossible for the Committeen to designate a candidate that would have been unanimously accepted. The christian democrats made it impossible to find a candidate that had the majority of the votes. The reasons of our No are so clear that we do not think it necessary to analize them.

The "Italia Nuova" states that there is only one positive thing in the solution of the Govt. crisis: that there is no mention of the National Liberation Committee in the communique. Then, the paper asks, will the National Liberation Committee become a State against the State just the way before it was a State in the State? And what new forms will this game of parties take on? The peoples wants a Govt. that knows how to rule. (ORBIS)

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE, 230

Mr.
Lea COGUS
A. C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto

R O M A

RESTRICTED TO THE ADDRESSEE

STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
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FIRST ISSUE

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OPENS

Rome- A group of artists, newspapermen, Italian and Allied authorities amongst whom there will be also Pro. Hon. Guido De Ruggero, Secretary for Education, will be present at the opening of the National Modern art Gallery next Sunday. Monday it will be open for the public.

Only a few rooms will be opened, said Director Beatrice Ruggerelli, because it has not been possible yet to have objects of the Fascist Revolution, that were brought there in 1934, moved out.

Yet one wanted to reorganize this exhibition, even on a small scale so that our foreign friends will be able to get an idea of the more recent Italian artistic production. Besides the four greater artists: Boldini, Mancini, Spadini and Medardo Rosso who all lived in the first thirty years of the last century and thus represent the passing from the 18th Century to Modern Contemporary art, in the eleven rooms of the building there will also be the best known Italian contemporary artists: from Tosi to Campigli, from Casorano to Carrà, from De Pisis(of whom we will have a very representative room), to Scipione and Morandi. And sculptures of Marini, Manzù and others.

De Chirico, whose best works are at New York where they were sent for the 1939 Exhibition, will be represented by three works. The "Man with the red cap" of this last period shows up the geniality if this artist who is always in evolution. (ORBIS)

3477

CRISIS, RECONSTRUCTION AND U.S. MACHINERY

Rome- We are informed that the Allied Commission asked the Italian Govt. about a month ago for a note of raw materials and machinery totalling 20,000,000,000 lire and a note of the priorities in receiving said stuff. The U.S. will send it according to the terms of President Roosevelt's agreements concerning the opening of a U.S. credit for the conversion of the AM-lire in Italy. (ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

PROFILES OF ITALIAN POLITICIANS
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS
ALCIDE DE GASPERI, Secretary of this Party was born on April 3 1881 in the Trentino. Since the first years of his youth he distinguished himself as an ardent Italian. When University student he was arrested at Innsbruck with Cesare Battisti and several other students during the Irredentistic Movements for the Constitution of an Italian University in that City.

At the age of 24 he was director of the "Nuovo Trentino" that under his impulse became one of the most read papers of the region. In 1911 he was appointed representative at the Austrian Parliament as representative of the Trento region. Before the 1st World War and during the hostilities he pronounced courageous speeches in favour of the oppressed and persecuted Italians. In 1919 he was President of the first Congress of the Italian Popular Party at Bologna and after that he was always member of the Direction of the Party. In 1921 he was appointed Representative of the Italian Parliament just after his native land had been annexed to the Italian Kingdom, and then President of the Parliamentary Group of the Italian Popular Party where his activities have not yet been forgotten. When Sturzo was obliged to leave the Direction of the I.P.P. he succeeded him and remained till the Fascists suppressed the Party. In 1926 he was arrested and condemned to four years of jail. When he got out he retired from public life and devoted himself to studies and literary researches. He has published several works under different names(Demofilo, Demofilo, Scrittore, etc.) During the last years his clandestine political activity was very important and precious. (ORBIS)

UMBERTO TUPINI was born May 27 1889 in Napoli where he studied and got his law degree. When he was very young he began his activity in public life as founder and Director of a National catholic federation of high school students. Then he became editor of the "Corriere d'Italia" and director of the "Difesa del Popolo" and "L'Organizzazione" syndical progress ist and cultural magazines that he had founded himself.
At the age of 25 he was appointed Provincial Councellor of Rome and devoted himself passionately to his job and to the amelioration problems of the Capital.

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For several years he was at the head of several catholic organisations in Rome and gave impulse to the Catholic Rural Banks. Later he was appointed President of the federation of the Rural Banks.
He was amongst the Founders of the Italian Popular Party and was appointed Fruty in the Marche for three consecutive legislations (1919 1921 1924) This last appointment was given to him notwithstanding the violent persecutions of the Fascists that had even received orders to suppress the young deputy.
During his stay in the House of Representatives he pronounced speeches for his party. Amongst them the July 21 one in favour of the Bonomi Govt. is important.
He was one of the most vivacious defenders of public liberty in the Aventino Parliamentary group and was arrested because of this activity of opposition. During the last years of the totalitarian oppression he devoted himself completely to his lawyer's profession with great success in the penal field;
In the underground period he was at the head of the Christian Democratic Commission for the Study of Constitutional Law. He is one of the most influential members of the Christian Democratic Party. (ORBIS)

BERNARDO MATTARELLA was born at Castellammare Golfo in the Province of Trapani Sept. 15 1905.
He is one of the best known and most esteemed Sicilian lawyers and practiced longthily at Palermo.
In 1919 he founded the Catholic Youth Associations of his town and then devoted himself to these organizations in Sicily becoming later one of the heads.
He was an active politician of the Popular Party since its first days and was also one of its most active organizers.
When the Popular Party was dispersed he devoted himself again to the Catholic organizations and was President of

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the Palermo Diocesis Committee and member of the Catholic Youth Superior Council.

He organised all the underground activity of the Christian Democrats during the Nazi-fascist occupation. After the allied occupation he was appointed deputy mayor of Palermo. He was Vice-secretary for Education in the first Bonomi Govt.

SALVATORE ALDISIO; Rome, is one of the most outstanding men of the Christian Democratic Party.
Disciple and collaborator of Don Luigi Sturzo, in 1931 at the age of 30, he was appointed Representative of the Italian Popular Party. His activity in the House was very intense and was appreciated very much, especially for his study on the Bill concerning Large estates.
During the fascist period he was continuously persecuted.
During the German occupation in Sicily he was one of the most active organizers of the underground Christian Democratic Party and one of the most outstanding men in the Sicilian Liberation Committees. He was Secretary for the Interior in the last Badoglio Cabinet and at that post, among that most difficult period, he was intelligent and far-sighted politician.

GRAZIADEI CUCCHI was born in 1898 at Lotonio, in Abruzzo. He joined the Italian Popular party who he was very young and was very close to the founder, Don Sturzo, as he organized Catholic University students. He is a lawyer and was persecuted for his antifascist activity. During the nazi-fascist occupation in Rome he was insistently looked for by the Germans and the Fascist republicans for having contributed to the struggle of the National Liberation Committee. In the preceding Govt. He was vice-secretary for Information and Press.

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FIRST ISSUE

LABOR DEMOCRATS

MENCCIC RUINI, head of this Party, was born at Reggio Emilia Dec. 14 1877. He is a lawyer. In 1900 he was working with the Administration of Public Works and in 1912 he became director of the Southern Italy region. As a radical Representative he was appointed vice-secretary for Labour in the Orlando Cabinet in 1919 and Secretary for Colonies in the third Nitti Cabinet in 1920. He founded the Institute for Employees houses, The National Enterprise for Tourist industries, and the National Expertation Institute. In 1923 he was amongst the founders of the National Union that was trying to organize a new democracy. Later he became President of it. In 1913 he was appointed State Councillor and put on the retired list in 1927 for his antifascist activities. He was a close friend of Amendola and was persecuted. Fertile author and good newspaperman, old parliamentarian, he is considered one of best prepared politicians. He was acting Cabinet Minister in the preceding Bonomi Govt.

CERABONA FRANCESCO, 60, born at Aliano, in Basilicata, ex-reform-socialist deputy, he was appointed for the first time in 1919 at Potenza, then he followed Amendola's democratic trend. He was an active antifascist and was persecuted to the point that they forbade him to go back to his native townWell known penal lawyer and one of the most outstanding men of the Naples Forum he is sustained by large masses in southern Italy. In the former Govt. he was Secretary for Public Works.

SCIALOJA CARLO, about 60, was born at Procida from an old neopolitan family. He was a coraggeous soldier and observed 5 models for Military Valour and two promotions for distinguished service in war. He belonged to the Italian Nationalistic group and was always an antifascist. He never

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joined the fascist Party and was persecuted for this.
He is the Director of the" Foro Italiano", magazine of juridical problems and is beginning now his political life.
During the clandestine period he was actively looked for by the S.S. and the Fascist republican Police.
He was Secretary for Leconcutics in the preceding Govt.

BASSANO CARLO, born at Naples in 1885 from the noble family of Marquis Tufillo. Civil lawyer, antifascist, he is very well known in Abruzzo where his family originated from. He was one of the founders of the Democratic Labor Party and participated actively to the anti-nazi front organized by the National Liberation Committee.

LIBERALS

CATTANI LEONE, born at Rieti in 1906, civil lawyer, of liberal sentiments and tradition, he never joined the fascist party and had to face many difficulties of various kinds in his profession because of his antifascist activity. During the underground period he was one of hte most active propagandists of the Liberal Party and one fo the most efficacious organizers of the underground struggle of the National Liberation Committees.

BERGAMI GINO,40. Born at Naples, Doctor,student of physiological problems and teacher of physiology at the Naples University. He is of old liberal tradition and was always true to his faith and his ideas. He organized the Liberal Movement together with the more outstanding representatives of the South.
In the preceding Cabinet he was vice-secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, then vice-secretary for Alimentation.

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BROSIO MANLIO, Secretary General of the Italian Labor Party born about 45 years ago at Turin from an old Piedmontese family, he joined the liberal party when he was very young. He was a friend of Gobetti's with whom he collaborated until Gobetti was obliged to expatriate on account of his liberal activities.
He is a brilliant civil lawyer of the Roman Forum. During the underground period he represented the Liberal Party in the National Liberation Committee.

COMMUNISTS

FAUSTO GULLO, 60, born at Cosenza. Political candidate for the communist party in the 1924 elections, he participated actively to the antifascist opposition. He was confined politically in Sardinia and kept up his antifascist attitude He resumed his political life after the Allied troops had freed southern Italy. During the preceding Cabinet he was Secretary for Agriculture and Forests.

PALERMO MARIO, born at Naples about 40 years ago, penal lawyer; he was persecuted and imprisoned for his political faith' Active defender of communist ideals he was vice-secretary for War in the last Govt.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

GRONCHI GIOVANNI, 57, born at Pontedera was Pisa's representative at the Italian Popular party. He is a progressist and headed the parliamentary group of the Popular party with De GasperiHis 1924 speech in the House of Deputies against the fascist reform is famous. In the last Govt. he was Secretary for Labor, Industry and Commerce.

LABOR DEMOCRATS

MOLE' ENRICO, born in 1889 at Catanzaro. Twice deputy in the Matteotti period.Penal lawyer,newspaperman by profession,Director of the"Ora" at Palermo and editor of the "Lotta" when Amendola was director of it.
(Other profiles will follow.) (ORBIS)

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

ORBIS

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

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

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FOURTH ISSUE

RECTIFYING PREVIOUS INFORMATION

This morning's special edition stated that Cortese Paolo was a diplomat, and held the post of Minister at Bratislava. We now rectify that the person in question is Major Paolo Cortese.

(ORBIS)

FRANCESCO JACOMONI CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF ALEXANDER OF YOUGOSLAVIA AND FRENCH MINISTER BARTHOU. CHARGES AGAINST FULVIO SUVICH AND ZENONE BENINI.

Rome - Francesco Jacomoni, former Lieutenant General of Albania, is charged with having substantially helped the Fascist regime, and having organised criminal activity culminating in the murder of King Alexander of Yougoslavia and the French Minister Barthou. The crime was perpetrated in Marseilles by a band of "ustuscia" which had been organised under the leadership of Ante Pavelic, now Poglavnik of Croatia. Major Paolo Cortese is also involved.

Fulvio Suvich, former Foreign Undersecretary during Fascism, is charged with having materially contributed to the maintenance of the Fascist regime. The same charge has been proffered against Zenone Benini, former Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs.

Major Cortese is in hiding. The others are all in custody.

(ORBIS)

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PRESS REVIEW

"La Voce Repubblica" remarks that, notwithstanding the Government parties' claim to represent public opinion, the latter seems but mildly interested in the interminable negotiations of the government crisis. Everyone is aware, the paper continues, that we have had, and shall have, a Government which cannot govern. That is why the present interregnum makes not the slightest difference to our wretched situation; things just go on by force of habit. Italy is not in Rome; she is not shut up in the Viminal; she is elsewhere. The Italian people, hit by tragedy, shows stoic endurance, but nevertheless quivers with suppressed rebellion against the men responsible for its disaster, against those who are making a hollow mockery of Liberty, and using it as a cloak for humbug and double-dealing.

According to "Ricostruzione", the government crisis is well on the way to solution, though it is plain enough that the parties are having a difficult time trying to reach a solution in the framework of the anti-fascist coalition. The country, continues the paper, is calmly and steadily waiting for the new Cabinet to be formed, in the conviction that its expectations will not be disappointed by the men who have so far represented it with its resurrection.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

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FOURTH ISSUE

ROMAN CROWD MOBS TWO MARKETS TO THE SHOUT OF "DOWN WITH BLACK MARKETS!"

Rome - Our 16hrs. issue reported the assault on the Via Luca della Robbia market. Further details are now available. A column consisting mainly of women and children swarmed into Testaccio district, and forced shopkeepers to sell their wares immediately at official prices. In the Tordinona market other crowds overthrew the barrows and scattered wares to all and sundry. At Campo di Fiori, a hawker who was frying cakes and Roman "frittelle" was rushed off his feet, and his stock-in-trade looted. Most shops known to be carrying on black market activity - except those which managed to lower their shutters in time - were mobbed. Other groups raided Via della Scala, Vicolo del Cinque and Via della Lungaretta, where they first looted shops and barrows, and then shared the booty. About 100 youths carrying a tricolour flag raided a foodshop in Via del Bufalo; the owner, who endeavoured to put up resistance, was manhandled and wounded in the head.

These incidents are understood to be the harbingers of the greater demonstration announced for the 16th inst., which is already popularly described as the "hunger march.

(ORBIS)

"BRAINS TRUST" AT NEW CLUB FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH ALLIES

Rome - The members of "Il Ritrovo", recently-inaugurated club for cultural relations with Allies, held their first meeting this afternoon.

President of the Club is Princess of Bassiano, a lady of American origin, well known in international cultural circles and particularly in Parisian milieux.

The afternoon's entertainment featured a "Brains Trust" consisting in questions and answers dealing with history, literature and general knowledge.

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

STATEMENTS BY PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, ALCIDE DE GASPERI, MANLIO BROSIO

Rome - Business as usual this morning and afternoon at the Viminal. On. Ivanoe Bonomi had talks with various party representatives, including Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti and Demochristian leader Alcide De Gasperi.

On leaving On. Bonomi's room at 17.30, Togliatti stated he had requested all secretary generals of the National Liberation Committee parties to meet at the Communist headquarters, for an exchange of views. His actual words were: "I have reason to believe that after this meeting we shall reach a definite understanding".

The Demochristian leader Alcide De Gasperi, after his talk with Bonomi, said, in the presence of Togliatti and other prominent persons: "The situation is undoubtedly improving".

Avv. Manlio Brosio, Secretary General of the Liberal party, made the following statement: "Agreement has now been reached on a four-party Government, viz., liberals, democrats, demochristians and communists. The object of to-day's meeting at Communist party headquarters is merely to explore the possibility of an understanding with the fifth party, i.e. the Socialists, and perhaps even with the Actionists. In any case, whether an understanding be reached with these two parties or not, a Government will be formed with the other four parties."

(ORBIS)

(Note for correspondents)

PROBABLE NAMES FOR NEW MINISTRY

Rome - The following names have been rumoured in connection with candidates to the new ministerial set-up. 3467

Avv. Manlio Brosio, Liberal party Secretary General, as Minister of the Treasury; H.E. Gino Bergami (liberal), former Food Undersecretary, as Minister for Agriculture; Avv. Enzo Storoni (liberal), former Commissioner of Dealers' Confederation, as Undersecretary for Labour, Industry and Commerce; Marcello Soleri, former Treasury Ministry, as Finance Minister; Avv. Mario Cevolotto, Labour Democrat Secretary General, as Communications Minister; Demochristian leader Alcide De Gasperi, as Minister of Interior; Palmiro Togliatti and Labour Democrat leader Meuccio Ruini, Vice-Premiers.

The above is of course in the realm of conjecture.

(ORBIS)

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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December 7 1944

ECONOMIC SECTION

(N.B. This is the first number of "ORBIS" Agency's Economic Section. The latter will deal with Italian economics as reflected in trade, agriculture and industry, viewed in the light of reconstruction and the resumption of international exchanges).

The Section will appear twice weekly.

MORE SOLID FUEL FOR LIBERATED ITALY FOLLOWING ON LIBERATION OF UMBRIA AND TUSCANY

Rome - The liberation of Umbria and Tuscany will mean more solid fuel for free Italy. In Umbria, the Terni Company and other concerns have put lignite mines into working order again; their output will be handled by local concerns.
In Tuscany, resumption is handicapped by German wide-spread destruction; the local mining population, many hundreds of whom fell in the struggle for liberation, are now engaged in salvage and rebuilding. Considerable stocks of lignite which were recovered in the mines enable demand to be met as far as is consistent with the limited transport available.

A re-adjustment of lignite prices is expected shortly.

(ORBIS)

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE IN LIBERATED ITALY

Rome - Private bank-deposits show a constant increase as Allied forces advance, and liberation brings a return of confidence in its wake. Since June 4th, Rome Bank deposits have increased by about 40%.

(ORBIS)

ITALIAN COTTON INDUSTRY REVIVES

3466

Rome - Thanks to Allied raw material and other forms of help, the Naples Cotton Works (S.A. Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali), the largest of its kind in south Italy and one of the largest in Italy, is now turning out 40% of its normal output. The Company is being run by an emergency Commissioner, as the Company Directors are under "epuration" proceedings.

A large Tuscan establishment will also resume activity shortly, as the damage to the main plant is inconsiderable.

(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS) 3465

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(ORBIS)

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ITALY's CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT -
EXPORTS OF ITALIAN MERCURY RESUMED

Rome - The bulk of Italy's mercury-producing centres were freed by last August, and by the end of the year Italian mercury exports will amount to about one hundred million lire.

The Idria mine, near the Yougoslav border, is still under German control, but its output has been reduced to practically nothing thanks to demolitions carried out by partisans.

(ORBIS)

CURRENCY SERVICE BETWEEN ITALY AND UNITED NATIONS

Rome - The Bank of Italy will soon take charge of currency transactions between Italy and the United Nations. These transactions had so far been handled by Banco di Sicilia and Banco di Napoli. The service deals with the "Post Liberation blocked accounts".

(ORBIS)

TRANSPORT SHORTAGE HITS SICILIAN FRUIT MARKET
(from our correspondent)

Palermo- Sicilian citrus fruit growers are deeply concerned over the lack of rapid communication with the mainland, which is adversely affecting the price of oranges.

Last year's experience, when growers were often getting an average of 800 lire per ton, is making growers uncertain as to the policy they are to adopt this year. Many have started picking now, before the oranges are ripe, so as to use the skins for scent essences.

There is general confidence that the Allied authorities will come forward to ease the situation, and facilitate the export of choice varieties, especially the "oval" orange, which ripens in spring. It is hoped that the Italian Government and the Allied authorities will allow private "clearing" transactions whereby oranges can be exchanged for foreign goods which are much in demand on the Sicilian

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(ORBIS)

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(ORBIS)

TRANSPORT SHORTAGE HITS SICILIAN CITRUS GROWERS
(from our correspondent)

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(ORBIS)

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
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~~THE FORMER FASCIST PARTY SECRETARY TURATI ALSO PLAYING THE~~
~~DOUBLE GAME ? EXTRA-TERRITORIAL HIDING-PLACE~~

Rome - It is rumoured that Augusto Turati, former Fascist party secretary, who was expelled from the party and sent to confino on account of his letter to Farinacci, has been received by the High Commissioner for Epuration Count Sforza. The meeting - in the course of which Turati apparently proved he had played the "double game" - was secretly arranged through the medium of the Sicilian Baron Gamarini who was approached by Turati. The meeting took place about ten days ago.

Rumour goes on to say that Turati drove from an extra-territorial place of refuge, and was accompanied by an Allied officer. He met Count Sforza at the Viminal, and requested the quashing of an arrest warrant issued against him.

(ORBIS)

"HUNGER MARCH" GENERAL REHEARSAL - WOMEN IN TESTACCIO DISTRICT
HARRY BLACK-MARKETERS AND ICE FOUNTAINS

Rome - This morning about 30 Police forced black-marketers in Via Luca della Robbia (Testaccio district) to sell their wares at official prices. Pasta was thus sold at 7 lire instead of 170, maize at 4 Lire instead of 70, and so on. The news spread instantly, and about a thousand people, mostly women, rushed to the spot. When stocks had run out, the crowd turned into adjacent streets; shop-windows were smashed and shops ransacked in Piazza Testaccio and Via Marmorata.

(ORBIS)

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~~CRISIS RELIEF IN MINISTERIAL CRISIS - EXASPERATED~~
~~CITIZENS MAY GO HOME SOON RIDDEN~~

Rome - Delay in finding a solution to the government crisis is beginning to affect the nerves of peace-loving citizens. One of these is Avvocato Corrado Riccioli who sent a lengthy report to "Ministers without portfolio at Palazzo Viminale" a few days ago, giving detailed, though personal, advice, as to a way out.

Having had no reply, this morning the Avvocato rushed into the building of the Viminale, shouting that no more time must be wasted. On the stairs he managed to waylay Alberto

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Cianca, Actionist Minister without Portfolio, who however succeeded in escaping. The Avvocato then pushed his way into various offices, and requested an interview with all the Ministers, and finally asked to be taken to the Lieutenant General. As no assistance was forthcoming, he finally started shouting at the secretaries and staff: "Tell your Ministers that unless they listen to me I will produce a rightist Government which will kick them all out !"

(ORBIS)

PAPAL GIFTS TO PRISONERS AND INTERNED CIVILIANS

Vatican City - As in previous years, the Pope has instructed Nunzi and Apostolic Delegates to distribute a Papal token to prisoners and interned civilians, as a reminder of the Pope's solicitude for all his children. The Pope will also send his Apostolic Blessing.

(ORBIS)

(Note for correspondents)

CRISIS DEADLOCK CONTINUES - COMMUNIST LEADER PALMIRO TOGLIATTI AND DEMOCHRISTIAN LEADER ALCIDE DE GASPERI STILL UNDECIDED

Rome - No headway has been made towards a solution of the crisis. Four parties have so far made their position clear to On. Bonomi. These - all belonging to the National Liberation Committee - are: Socialists and Actionists, opposed to collaboration and, up to the present, determined not to come in with Bonomi; Liberals and Labour Democrats, who have given their consent.

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The clue to a solution now lies with the Communist and Demochristian parties. The solution will be "political" if a four-party Cabinet is formed, without Socialists and Actionists; it will be "technical" were On. Bonomi compelled to seek his men outside the National Liberation Committee, since Liberal and Labour Democrat support would not suffice.

Party meetings, and talks between leaders continue. The National Liberation Committee meeting scheduled for 4 P.M. today at Marescialli palace has been postponed till tomorrow morning, as some Ministers will be busy with Bonomi, or with their party executives.

(ORBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

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Pearl Harbour (F.Mariano)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Intercontinental solidariety (A.Jacchia)
CORRIERE DI ROMA

International revival
AVANTI! -socialist

Fascism (V.Spano)
UNITA - communist

Under ashes (B.Cialdea)
IL TEMPO +independent

The skein
ITALIA LIBERA - action

The situation
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

SITUATION
Teacher's uneasiness (G.Granata)
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE -liberal

WAR
"Ravenna Felix"- (Diogene)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

SOCIAL LEGISLATION
trend of Italian labour (G.Tegni)
IL POPOLO -christian democrat

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FIR[illegible] ISSUE

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The daily morning press of the Capital still continues its discussions on the different policies of the parties regarding the crisis which is not yet solved but about to be solved, or at least so it is believed.

The "Risorgimento Liberale" states that in the last 24 hours nothing new has come up to determine a new situation. Instead one can see a greater determination and collaboration of those parties that are ready to face the last difficulties and overcome them with a spirit of decision and sacrifice. The Country is waiting. It is necessary to have a Govt. as soon as possible. To dawdle and let pride, fancy and passions get the best of us means keeping up that uneasiness which is about to become universal. Italy has witnessed patiently the developments of the crisis and is worthy of a free, permanent democratic and strong Govt.

In its article bearing the headline "The skein" the Italia Libera states that the crisis is above all pivoting on the christian democratic party. If the Christian Democrats had given Bonomi no hope of their collaboration we would not be in these conditions. The heads of the christian democrats, concludes the paper, know just as well as we do that democracy without prestige is already condemned. We admit they are in good faith, yet they are setting up a crooked, blind and lame democracy with the illusion that it will walk speedily in the dark of the night.

The "Unita" states that through the crisis it is possible to see difficulties and incertitudes of men and groups. Sentiments and maybe also inklings of those democrats that 23 years ago lamented democracy's incapacity while they were secretly arming the fascist groups, are coming now to the surface. What can they represent that is positive? What have they given Italy? Naturally it is quicker to relieve the guard and easier too than forming a Cabinet. The present incertitudes and hesitations do not come from what there is of democratic in our country, says the paper. On the contrary they come from what there still is of not democratic. We know that the National Liberation Committees have had and will still have a very

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first issue

important part in the struggle for Italy's independence and to reach a real democratic organization for her. It's for this reason that we have insisted and insist, states the paper, on the necessity that the democratic basis of the National Liberation Committees be widened and strengthened by elections.

The "Tempo" considering the international situation concludes: Underground Europe, barely it comes out in the light reveals its vitality with skirmishes against the representatives of a political world defeated by time. For her liberation is not complete unless strengthened by another deep and radical liberation from yesterdays world that is continually trying to surge and live on the pattern of the European principles cancelled by Napoleon. For her the war is over but another war is on so that the first war be not fought in vain. The requirements of this second war cannot wait too long to be satisfied neither can they stand priorities which mean dangerous postponements. The struggle of the United Nation to free Europe from the nazi-fascists must follow the vital requirements for an economical, spiritual, and political reconstruction of all peoples.

The "Avanti" states that the world does not understand or barely understands the attitude of the socialist Party. When we speak of the problem of our foreign and internal policies, states the paper, some people abroad ask themselves if we are not giving way to nationalist sentiments or re. intents. When we fight for the prestige of the National Liberation Committees frightened onlookers are scared and think of the Giacobin Clubs and of the Russian Soviets. The National Liberation Committees, states the paper, are the very life of Italian democracy, are the true expression of Italy that has fought and is fighting. They don't understand this abroad. And they don't understand our struggle against Bonomi because they do not know that we are defending from him the prestige and the authority of the National Liberation Committees, and the young fresh forces of the nations from conservatory reluctances.

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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FINAL ISSUE

On the third anniversary of Pearl Harbour the "Italia Nuova" states that of all the aggressions committed up to now by Japan the most hateful was the one against U.S.. It showed up the intimate perfidiousness of Japan's policy. The paper goes on saying that those who believe in a slow but sure way of getting justice will not say that Japan's plans failed by chance. With its treacherous act Japan conquered rapidly fabulously rich countries but it united the American nation making of it a solid block determined to fight to the last to free the world of Imperial attackers. who love violence and treason.
Roosevelt was wholeheartedly sustained by the Nation when it was prodigiously attacked. Thus he was able to participate fully to the struggle against Germany the wanted to use aggression as a means of expension and conquest. While Japan was digesting like a gigantic boa her immense conquests the U.S. began that immense industrial and military revolution that was going to give her those victories in Asia and Europe.
Speaking of the liberation of Ravenna, the paper states that the horror of the blind and savage devastations was not as intense as one feared. Profaned as too many lively things have been by the nazi and fascist tyranny and coarseness, after the storm there will be silence full of the poetry of its basilicas, the operosity of its children, the custody of Dante's bones.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

MOSCA VIA NATIONALE 250

Sr.
Lea COGUS
A. C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto

R O M A

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FIRST ISSUE

LADOGNA PROCEEDINGS
Rome-

Proceedings against Prof. Franco Ladogna, "Console" of the Fascist Militia, University teacher, author of several historical publications, principal of the Dante Alighieri Institute, have been stayed. He was charged of the crimes considered in laws N. 3 and 5 of the July 27 1944 law decree for havinghelped keep the fascist regime at power, for having collaborated with the Germans, repressing antigerman student manifestations and pointing out to the fascist police those who had participated to the manifestation. One of these students was killed by the police.

The proceedings have been handed over to the Rome Procuratore del Regno by Judge Pietroni who handled the trial, becauseit was not within the limits of his jurisdiction. (ORBIS)

TOGLIATTI DE GASPERI TALK
Rome-

As we have already announced, yesterday afternoon an important conversation took place between Palmiro Togliatti, communist leader and Alcide De Gasperi, christian democrat leader. According to information gotter after the talk Togliatti asked De Gasperi to go to Bonomi's and to tell him that the communists intend following the socialists' attitude that is, if the socialists do not collaborate with the Govt. the communists will not either. This step of the communists, now, makes the situation still stiffer also because it was widely believed that the communists would have wound up by collaborating with the Gov. even if the socialists did not. At the same time t oug , it seems that the socialists would be willing to recede from their uncompromising attitude if Bonomi would only make up his mind to bring the solution of the crisis before the National Liberation Committee thus excluding elements foreign to the six parties of the coalition. This was the situation yesterday evening and Bonomi's answer to De Gasperi was awaited.
(ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

HUNGER MARCH AND BLACK MARKET IN ROME

Rome The ORBIS has given news of the hunger march which will take place in Rome on Dec. 15th to protest against the black market which is raging.

Here are the main news we have gotten on the matter.

There are three main black markets. The best known is at Tor di Nona, old part of the town which goes back to Papal Rome. The second is in the populat Trastevere zone, from Vicolo del Cinque to Via della Scala, the third at Borgo Pio just two steps from the Provincial Alimentation section that should carry out plans to destroy black markets.

It is extremely interesting to give a look at the prices in these markets. The prices undergo violent oscillations not only day by day but hour by hour.

Let's consider eggs. At the beginning of November they could be found at 28-30 lire each but now they cost 33-35 lire each. We must remember that in 1939 the average price of an egg was 0.40 lira each, in 1940 L.2.50 and in 1944 with the ration card L.18.00.

Sugar has gone up fantastically during the last two weeks. Last year at this time it cost 250-300 a kilo but to-day it costs 750 lire a kilo. In 1939 the official price was 7.55 lire a kilo and now it is L.15. One of the main reasons of this preposterous raise is that an enourmous amount of pastry has been made. There has even been a popular agitation against pastry makers.

The most astronomical prices are the ones asked for fats. Oil is being sold at 650 lire a quart while in 1940 one could buy it at the black market for 70 lire. To-day's official price is L.39. Bacon costs L.700 a kilo while in 1940 at the black market it was sold at 120-130 a kilo. Butter now costs 750-800 lire a kilo while in 1940 the black market price was L.80 and the official price to-day is L.40

On the other hand white flour before June 5th had gone up to L.220 a kilo but now instead it costs only 80-90 lire a kilo. (ORBIS)

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TRIMAV V.S. NAZIONALE/230

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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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SPECIAL EDITION

A SENSATIONAL TRIAL

MISDEEDS OF THE S.I.M. (MILITARY INFORMATION SERVICE) FROM 1934 TILL 1939.
GENERAL MARIO ROATTA, AMBASSADOR FILIPPO ANFUSO, GEN. ALBERTO PARIANI, FULVIO SUVICH FORMER VICE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LT. GEN., FRONCESCO JACOMONI CHARGED WITH SABOTAGE, CRIMES AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Rome -

The proceedings against Gen. Mario Roatta, Col.Santo Emanuele and their accomplices in the criminal misdeeds committed abroad by the special section of the S.I.M. from 1934 TO 1939 and against Fulvio Suvich, former vice-secretary for Foreign Affairs, the former Lt. Gen.of Albania Francesco Jacomoni, Zenone Benini and Paolo Cortese, have ended to-day the two big trials have been handed over to the High Commissioner of the Supreme Court with the request of uniting the two trials as they are so closely related that they can be considered one, and fixing the date of the debate.

This judicial proceedings is the most important of all those that have been handled up to now by the High Commissioner. The first charge of the proceedings is very complicated and states:

The offenders are charged with:

1) the crime referred to in the 3rd article of the July 27 1944 law decree N.159, 110 112 of the Penal Code for having, together with Galeazzo Ciano, late fascist Secretary for Foreign Affairs, committed in 1934 and during the following years, important actions in the intent of keeping fascism at power and for having participated in the organization and execution of actions hostile to foreign nations and that were exposing the nation to a war; for having committed activities that culminated in putting the information servide and the Italian military organization under

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special edition

the control of the Germans; for having committed espionage, reprisals and accusations against anti-fascists, shipwrecks, railroad disasters, fires in buildings, ships, trucks and vans;for having spread germs to provoke epidemics, for favouring assassins, homicides amongst which there is that one against one Penomini and the brothers Carlo and Nello Rosselli who were assassinated at Bagnole sur l'Orne in France on June 9th 1937.

Then there are other 15 charges. Amongst them that of committing crimes abroad for fascist reasons, the responsibility of the fire on the "Turia" ship in the port of Nice on March 14 1937 by means of explosives a,d of the fire in Fatelece's garage in Nice on the night between March 10-11th 1937; of the shipwreck of the spanish ship "Ciudad de Barcelona" off the Gerona coast May 30th 1937; the shipwreck of the "Cap Ferret" in the Marseille waters in Feb. 1937; forhaving tried to sink the "Villa de Madrid" by explosive coal in the ship's load;of having prepared a railway accident by putting an explosive implement in a railroad wagon of a train leaving Narbonne and in which were Spanish officials going to Barcelona on March 7 1937 thus making an attempt upon their life; of having tried to set on fire 40 trucks on the docks at Marseille; of having tried to destroy a railway bridge near Perpignan by putting explosives under the columns of the bridge; of having put a metal tube with explosives in the post of the Spanish Consulate at Perpignan the night of March 6 1937; of having tried to set on fire a storehouse full of lemons and other thing belonging to one Joseph Arbone in Nice on the night of 14-15 march 1937; of having premeditated with Galeazzo Ciano and with other frenchmen (Cagoulards),the death, voluntarily and for fascist reasons, of Carlo Rosselli, antifascist exile, in Bagnolor sur l'Orne June 9 1937 by organizing the cooperation to the

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crime and by directing the activity of the accomplices; of having helped French citizens elude authority investigations after having killed near Ventimiglia one Nakitin, citizen of the Soviet Republics.

Filippo Anfuso, Ambassador of the Fascist Republic to Berlin, is charged of the crime referred to in the 5th article of the July 27 1944 law decree, N. 159 for having collaborated with the Germans after Sept. 8th 1943 and at the same time acting as Ambassador in the German Capital.

From what has been stated above it is clear that this special group of the S.I.M. was very big. Roatta made the S.I.M. superbly efficient. He was the first to strengthen and direct the organization and was succeeded by Gen. Amé.

One of our reporters who saw the photographic copies of the proceedings saw also the plot of a coup d'Etat in the French Republic, that under the direction of Mussolini would have set fascism in France. On the French side high officials of the French Army, amongst whom some very close collaborators of Petain, had promised their help. Many of them were the main collaborators of the Germans during the nazi occupation.

This group of the S.I.M. carried out a very intense criminal activity during the Spanish war against Franco's enemies. A 16 page document concerning the cruise of the Spanish ship "Ruiz" is most interesting. The ship should have exploded because explosives were put in the ship's load.

The importance of said photographic documents is stressed by the fact that Col Santo Emanuele himself admitted recognizing them and signed each sheet stating though that the fault was not his because he only carried out orders of superior authorities. He charges Gen. Mario Roatta as main offender.

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The following persons are involved in the trial:

ALBERTO PARIANI, General of the Army, absconder
FILIPPO ANFUSO, Italian Republic Ambassador to Berlin
MARIO ROATTA Lt, General
PAOLO ANGIOI, Gen. Of the Army
SANTO EMANUELE, Carabinieri Colonel
ROBERTO NAVALE, Major of the Carabinieri
VINCENZO BERTOLINO, Staff Major of the Army
MANLIO PETRIGNANI, Capt. of Carabinieri
EFISIO LIGAS , Carabinieri Officer
PICCARDI EUGENIO
DOMENICO FORMICA Major of Carabinieri

From the comuniqué of the vice commissionor for the punishment of fascist crimes it emerges that the above stated trial will be held together with the one against:
FULVIO SUVICH, former vice secretary for Foreign Aff.
FRANCESCO JACOMONI, ex LT. Gen. to Albania
PAOLO CORTESE, first secretary of Legation, acting as Minister at Bratislava
ZENONE BENINI, former vice secretary for Foreign Affairs and for Albanian Affairs.

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"HUNGER MARCH" IN ROME ANNOUNCED FOR DECEMBER 16

Rome - Rome press and gossip are now devoting attention to a "hunger march" apparently scheduled to take place on December 16. A few days ago, the newspapers and various political organisations received an anonymous circular announcing a great protest demonstration for the 16th instant.

Our investigations have elicited the following information. Groups of persons from Trastevere, Monteverde, Trionfale, Borgo, Testaccio, San Saba, Garbatella, Ostiense, Tor Marancia (commonly known as "Shanghai"), and Quadraro, are to meet at the Colosseum on the morning of the 16th, whence they will proceed to Termini Station, where the bulk of the demonstrating crowd is supposed to have collected by then. They are then to go to the Viminal (Home Office), where a speaker would illustrate the scope and purpose of the demonstration.

The crowd is to consist mainly of women, children and the aged, plus a certain number of employees, unemployed, and pensioners, and a group of women representing wives of prisoners of war. The crowd is to carry banners and posters bearing words of protest against black market, unemployment and above all, the shortage of bread.

Once the demonstration before the Viminal is over, the crowd is then to proceed to the black markets, i.e. Borgo Pio, Via della Scala, Piazza S.Egidio, Piazza Vittorio, Campo dei Fiori, Tordinona, Piazza della Liberta and Porta Trionfale. Here again there will be protests against local dealers, and more speeches.

Rome shopkeepers are understood to have decided on precautionary measures; on the 16th they will keep closed, and street hawkers will also keep off the streets.

According to some rumours, one demonstration column will be detailed to march through the so-called "high" quarters, viz., Ludovisi and Parioli. 3451

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DOLPHIN SAVES FISHING-VESSEL (from our correspondent)

Leghorn - A strange occurrence is reported as having taken place off Porto S. Stefano. A large fishing-vessel was just about to make the port, when a loud explosion was heard about 100 yards off, and shortly after, pieces of some large fish rained down on and around the vessel. A dolphin had evidently hit a "xxxxxx vagrant mine, and caused it to explode. The Captain is sure that the dolphin's unwitting sacrifice saved his ship and crew, and he says that, in token of this almost miraculous delivery, the child he is shortly expecting will be called "Delfino" or Delfina", according to its sex.

(ORBIS)

DISCONTENT AMONG TOBACCO FACTORY WORKERS

Rome - The Ministry for Industry Commerce and Labour has received several reports on the dissatisfaction obtaining among tobacco factory workers, and has requested Provincial Offices in Rome, Naples, Salerno, Palermo, Catania, and the Industry and Labour Inspection Bureaux in Cagliari and Bari, to supply all necessary particulars.

The main cause of discontent seems to lie in the wide discrepancy between wages and cost of living; there are also complaints of insufficient food, enhanced by the cessation of the bread supplement which many of these workers received up to October 31st last.

The local Offices have stressed the need for an immediate adjustment of wage and food conditions, lest the already widespread discontent should deteriorate into action of a violent nature.

(ORBIS)

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SENATOR INGIANNI NOT TO APPEAR BEFORE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Rome - Preliminary proceedings against Senator Ingianni, Lt. General of the Navy and former General Director of the Merchant Marine, have been terminated by Judge Pietroni of the High Commission for punishment of Fascist crimes. It is understood that the matter will be referred to the Public Prosecutor in Rome, as the case apparently does not call for trial before the High Court of Justice.

(ORBIS)

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(Note for correspondents)

CRISIS DEVELOPMENTS

Rome - An apparently calm afternoon may, so it is understood, be hatching a final decision. While nothing definite points to an understanding having been reached between On. Bonomi and the National Liberation Committee, nevertheless the arrival of the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles at the Viminal would seem to imply important developments.

The time-table was as follows. At.16.45 Bonomi got to the Viminal, with Avv. Scialoia and Dott. Stangone. De Gasperi arrived at 17 and was immediately shown in to On. Bonomi. He is thought to have acquainted On. Bonomi with the result of this morning's talks with Communist leader Togliatti, to which the presence of the Communist De Vittorio, one of the General Labour Confederation chiefs, lent added significance.

The liberal party representatives Brosio, Cattani and Storoni got to the Viminal at 17.25, followed after a short interval by Avv. Mario Cevolotto, Secretary General of Labour Democrats.

At 17.30 Brosio e Soleri were shown in to On. Bonomi, while Avv. Cevolotto waited outside.

The British Ambassador arrived at 17.55, and is still in conference with On. Bonomi at the time of writing. Political circles round the Viminal place various constructions on the intervention of Great Britain's representative. It is thought likely however, that local as well as international developments will suggest an early solution. No inference can however be drawn at the present moment. 3449

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PRESS REVIEW

OUTSTANDING ARTICLES IN DAILY PRESS

POLITICS "The American Voice" (Randolfo Pacciardi)
LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA - Republican party

"United States at War" (Eucarbio Momiliano)
RICOSTRUZIONE - Labour Democrat party

EDUCATION "Public and private schools" (M. Barbera S.J.)
IL QUOTIDIANO - Catholic organ

SPIRITUAL "Examination of conscience - Who is to blame ?"
(Giulio Bevilacqua)
OSSERVATORE ROMANO

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PRESS REVIEW

"La Voce Repubblicana" discussing the United States Government's official statement on the Italian situation, remarks that this statement is significant, and leaves no doubt as to the attitude of the United States. Its particular value, the paper goes on, lies in the fact of its following immediately on the heels of an act of interference by the British Government in Italian home policy not directly connected with the war. The problem hinged on the Italian "Foreign Ministry", and not on the Command of the Fleet or of the Italian Liberation Corps. The American statement diverges from the British view, and has been officially communicated to the British as well as to the Italian Government. The paper also describes Bonomi as having committed the grossest blunder of his career when he foolishly boasted that he was the only Italian politician capable of improving the situation in these difficult moments. What he meant, says the paper, was, the only Italian politician who can count on the support of the Allies. "La Voce" finally accuses On. Bonomi of senile unresponsiveness vis-a-vis Italians' legitimate wish for self-government.

"Ricostruzione" has an article entitled "United States at War" commemorating the third anniversary of Pearl Harbour. It states that the Stars and Stripes, joining up with the other allied banners in this world struggle, have brought America's century-old tradition of liberty and democracy to the European victims of nazifascist tyranny. Millions of men whose will the dictators thought they had crushed, now look to America with hope and confidence. It is this hope which has kept them alive, as they secretly listened to the words which came from overseas to hearten their anguished expectation. Millions have lived in spiritual communion with those peoples whom the dictators vainly wished should be regarded as enemies.

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THIRD ISSUE

INFORMATION ON MARCHESE EMILIO PUCCI

Rome - The marriage of Mussolini's daughter, Countess Edda Ciano, and Marquis Emilio Pucci, has been announced in the press, which also submits the news that the couple were married in Switzerland, and their union has already been blessed by the birth of a son. Marchese Emilio Pucci is one of the sons of Marchese Orazio Pucci, a Florentine nobleman, and a member of the Duke of Aosta's household. Emilio served in the war as aviation officer in a torpedo-plane; he has been decorated and has often been mentioned in the war communiques.

He made Edda Ciano's acquaintance when she came to Rome and began to frequent the aristocracy. They became intimate friends, and were often together at the Hotel Cristallo in Cortina d'Ampezzo, the famous winter sports resort; he used also to be her guest in the Ville Ciano in Capri. This villa, situated between the two beaches, gave rise to an anecdote. It was built by Ingegner Pater - one of Ciano's protegés - as a try-out for one of the Ingegnere's patents. Similar residences were immediately built by many Italian nouveaux riches, who wished to ape the Duce's daughter. This resulted in considerable profits for Pater. The scheme proved less profitable for the owners however, as the Pater house was built of wood shavings and cement, so much so that Ciano's villa was known as "gone with the wind".

Rumour has it that after Galeazzo Ciano's execution, Marchese Pucci organised a romantic elopement with Edda, and they drove across the Swiss frontier in a car..

(ORBIS)

ADOLFO ROSSI's NEW WEEKLY PERIODICAL

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Rome - Following on the announcement of "La nuova Europa", a periodical edited by the Actionists Luigi Salvatorelli, Mario Vinciguerra and Umberto Zanotti Bianco, which will appear in about ten days' time, we learn that a weekly periodical dealing with home and foreign politics, and edited by Riccardo Bauer and Ugo Zanolfo, is also to appear shortly. Both journals represent the moderate section of Actionist feeling, but will maintain a definitely republican outlook.

(ORBIS)

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SEVEN PROMINENT ITALIANS RETURN FROM SWITZERLAND
TO CONFER WITH ON. BONOMI

Rome - 7 prominent Italians, who fled into Switzerland from Northern Italy, are expected here the day after tomorrow. They include Luigi Einaudi the economist, Giuseppe Roveda the Communist organiser, On. Luigi Gasparotto, and Prof. Gustavo Colonnetti Pontifical Academician.

They will drive to Lyons, whence they will be flown to Rome. Short biographies are given below.

LUIGI EINAUDI - Born March 24 1874 at Carrù (Cuneo province). Graduating in law, he became University professor and Senator. He established a reputation through his teaching and writings on financial problems, in the Turin University, and was made a member of many Italian and foreign Academias; he is a member of the International Institute of Statistics, honorary member of the American Economic Association and the Cobden Club. He has published many books, and articles in Italian and foreign periodicals and newspapers, and was Editor of the Review of Economic History.

He was made Senator on December 6 1919 and prepared several legislative Bills. He is regarded as one of the five Senators who have consistently fought Fascism, on account of his staunch liberalism and uncompromising antifascism. He and his family were the object of constant persecution. Attacks were particularly levelled at his son, the publisher, whose policy it was to divulge, as best he could under the circumstances, the works and authors which Fascism intended should not reach the public.

After September 8th 1943, the nazifascists laid hands on the Einaudi publishing houses' book depots in Turin and other Italian cities, and arrested the staff. Einaudi was compelled to seek refuge in Switzerland, together with his family.

3445

GIUSEPPE ROVEDA. Born 1889 in Turin. A Communist organiser, and Secretary of the Milan Chamber of Labour before Fascism, he is one of the most outstanding figures in the antifascist world. He has spent 17 years in prison and "confino". Shortly before July 25 1943, he succeeded in evading from police surveillance, and was instrumental in organising the industrial strikes in North Italy, which contributed to Fascism's downfall on July 25. After September 8 he engaged in the clandestine struggle against nazifascism, was arrested through an informer, and taken to Verona prison. He was subsequently freed by patriot action, and fled to Switzerland. Between July 25 and September 8 1943, he was Vice-Commissioner of Industrial Workers' Confederation, of which the deceased Bruno Buozzi was Commissioner.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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LUIGI GASPAROTTO. Born 11 May 1873 in Sacile (Udine province). His father was sentenced by the Austrians for conspiracy, and took part in three of Garibaldi's campaigns. Luigi first taught in an elementary school, and later graduated in law and settled down in Milan, where he started his activity as a lawyer. He took up politics and entered the Radical party, and was elected to Parliament in 1913, after a hard tussle with the Catholic, Liberal, Republican, and Socialist candidates. In 1921 he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber, and left the post on July 4 1921 to become Minister of War in the Bonomi Cabinet.

During his term of office, he instituted the ceremony to the Unknown Soldier, and brought about reforms in the military administration; he was responsible for the one-year conscription term, and the setting up of permanent mobilisation centres throughout the country. In 1920 he sponsored the "Rinnovamento" movement which defended the Monte Nevoso frontier with Yougoslavia, and the Fiume port.

Persecuted as an antifascist, the situation became untenable after the 8th September, and he was compelled to escape to Switzerland. His son, who took an active part in the anti-nazifascist clandestine struggle, was finally arrested by the S.S., repeatedly tortured, and beaten to death in prison. He leaves a widow and two children.

GUSTAVO COLONNETTI. A University professor of international repute, teaches Science of construction and rational mechanics, in the Turin Engineering Institute. He is a member of the Pontifical Academy, and a member of many Italian and international scientific organisations.

(ORBIS)

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THE CONTESSINA RICA ROBERTI TAKES THE VEIL

Vatican City - On the 15 instant, Mons. Budellacci, Auxiliary Bishop of Frascati, will celebrate the rite at Grottaferrata, when the Contessina Rica Roberti di Castelvero will take the veil with the Missionary Franciscan Sisters of Mary.

(ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

SOCIALIST COMMISSION AT CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY
Rome-

A commission headed by Olindo Vernocchi, member of the Socialist executive Committee , with Luigi Cacciatori, vice-secretary of the same party,went at 1030 hrs. this morning to seat of the Christian democratis party to reconfirm the uncompromising attitude of the socialist party regarding a Bonomi solution.

The Commission also wished to specify that the responsibility of a Bonomi govt. would fall particularly on the christian democrats because they are one of the three popular parties.

At 1100 hrs. at the seat of the socialist party the representatives of the socialist and communist political offices met to discuss.

Coming back from the seat of the christian democratic party Olindo Vernocchi stated that the Christian democrats took note of Vernocchi's statement and said they would act accordingly (ORBIS)

CARABINIERI INSULTED BY CROWD
Rome-

Yesterday at 1240 hrs. Rispoli Nunziante and Peperi Giovanni, Carabinieri, and Orlando De Vito, policeman, at the Lungotevere Sanzio arrested a boy about 13 who had just tried to steal foodstuffs from a little truck.

Barely the byo was arrested a hostile crowd insulted the three representatives of the police force considering their procedure arbitrary. Some of the people insulted and threatened the police calling them fascists and abjurers of their own Country. As a consequence of this the three police arrested Fausto Cecconi, Vincenzo Mazzoli, Pietro Cerani, and Guerrino Biagi who had even used violence against them. 3443

In the meantime the little culprit, profiting by this confusion, had scrammed. (ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

INGIANNI AFFAIR
Rome-

Judge Romolo Pietroni, High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes has stayed the proceedings against Senator Ingianni, Lt. Gen. of the Navy, former Director General of the Merchant fleet, charged of having ordered the requisition of the Italian ships in spanish ports and forging the date on said orders to favour the fascist republican Govt.

The proceedings have thrown light on Sen. Ingianni's behavhour in the period after Sept. 8th when he was at the head fo the General Direction of the Merchant Fleet.

As for the degree of requisition of national ships in spanish waters, it seems that instead of forging the date to hand over to the Fascist Republicans 9 steam ships, there was only a retroactive effect of the requisition according to the law decree of Dec. 7th 1942. Besides Ingianni collaborated with the Fascist republican party to transfer up North Govt. Employees and denounced to the fascist secretary Livorani three highly placed officials that had refused to move up north with the Govt.

It is not possible to state if and when Gen. Ingianni will be brought up before before the Bari Court. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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first issue

SPECIAL EDITION

SCIALOIA STATEMENT ON CRISIS

Rome-

H.E. Carlo Scialoia, Vice-secretary for Aviation in the Bonomi Govt. stated that Bonomi will form a new Cabi without socialist and action party representatives.
He said that Bonomi is expecting the official approval of the four parties before 12 noon to-day. For the Liberal and democratic parties it will be [illegible] formality as they already had approved; for the communists, stated Scialoia, there is a 90% possibility that they approve, and for the christian democrats 99%.

This afternoon, he said, Bonomi will see the heads of the four parties, who are expected to accept to collaborate with the new Govt. before noon, and he will study with them the minute plan of the new Cabinet.

According to Scialoia the crisis is about to be solved and the list of the new names will be published before to-morrow evening. (ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

ROMAN CHIEF RABBI'S STATEMENT TO ORBIS

Rome-

An International Jewish Congress took place a few days ago at Baltimore, Md. The ORBIS has wanted to ask a few questions to the Chief Rabbi of Rome Prof. Israel Zolli, teacher of Semitology at the Padua University and who was obliged to stop teaching on account of the well known racial restrictions.

Here are the questions and answers.

- Which are the main points upheld at the Baltimore Congress in regard to the Jewish Organization?

- I haven't yet been informed of the outcome of their work. I can state though, that the Jewish organization has no aggressive intentions as the nazi propaganda stated to gather lies and hate against the Jews. Our organization is trying to group all those who wish to enlarge and expand the Palestine Hebrew Organization. With the destruction of the great Hebrew Communities in Germany and Poland it is improbable that the few survivors will still want to stay in those hostile lands. With help from the Communities in all the world Palestine can easily give them all a means of living.

- What is the Jewish participation to the present war, and in particular the participation of the Italian Jews?

- Very many American Hebrews and others that have fled from Europe, have gone in the Allied Armies and are now fighting in Europe. Others are training in Palestine to form a Jewish Brigade, according to what has already been stated to the Press. There are hundreds ofItalian Jews that have made a written request to fight with their Brigade in the name of Italy and Palestine. I must say a word of praise for the Jewish military chaplains headed by Major Borman who are helping the population where and as much as they can together with Hoeman, American Military Chaplain.

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first issue

What is the situation od the Roman Jewish Community after the nazi-fascist persecutions?
-After the Tripoli, Libya, Community the Roman one is the biggest one of liberated European territory. Right after June 5th, although it is not possible to make an exact count, there were from 1900 to 2000 people missing who had been taken away by the Germans and about 70 of them have surely been shot. On the other hand there was a flow of Hebrews from other Communities to Rome. I must point out the immediate help given by Jewish soldiers and officers of the Allied Armies, Then the "Joint Distribution Committee began distributing help regularly. A Committee headed by me was named. In it are John Nathan, descendent of Rome's Mayor, and Lawyer Ottolenghi. This committee asks for aid from the richer families of the Community thus we have been able to reopen institutions like maternity homes, kindergartens, schools.

-What is the economical situation of the of the Community?
- The economical situation of the Community is very serious under every aspect because there are 8-9000 proletarians besides 1500-2000 refugees from other Communities. But the "Joint Committee" is trying to send groups of these refugees to Palestine. I wish to say that during the nine moths of the German occupation the Catholic Church and the Italian population have been of great help to us. Priests friars, sisters, offered to help us in the most unselfish and noble manner. While this page written with the blood of the persecutions the golden book of christian charity is enriched of a new page of glory. The Pontiff, in an audience, told me that the clergymen had acted according to his intentions.

(ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Rome - The meeting of the representatives of the six parties at the Viminal has solved nothing, at least up to now. The uncompromising attitude of some parties blockaded all the problems thus stopping the development of the compromise between Bonomi and the National Liberation Committee which Sunday and Monday seemed to be coming to a solution. Without doubt the crisis by continuing creates a certain uneasiness in Italian public opinion.

According to voices in Roman political circles it seems that De Gasperi could have accepted the appointment to form a new Cabinet. Yet, according to these voices, he had to decline the offer because the socialists would [illegible] with a Govt. headed by christian democrats only if they could have the post of Secretary of Home Affairs.

Particularly interesting is the analysis of the uncompromising attitude assumed by the socialists. This position is dominated and wanted not only by the more revolutionary elements but also by the more moderate ones in the party. And this for two reasons.
1)Because the more moderate ones are for the greater part old socialists and feel more deeply the urge for [illegible] - independence and liberty, as they are used to free parliamentary struggles.
2) Because in this way they can unhook the socialist party from the too close tie with the communists.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC 6 1944 DAILY PRESS

POLITICS

Bonomi in the crisis
ITALIA LIBERA - action

Italy between two worlds (A.Tamborra)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

American non interference (P.Nenni)
AVANTI! -socialist

Towards the port
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

Workmen's unity and national unity
L'UNITA - communist

Everybody's Europe (V.T.)
IL TEMPO - independent

WAR

Free of the nightmare
CORRIERE DI ROM.

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's daily morning press is still talking of the crisis, that, according to what they say, should be solved to-day.

The "Popolo" states that notwithstanding the deep ruts made by the continuous sending of letters between Bonomi and the representatives of the different parties, this sad activity has not become a boulder blocking the road that leads to the constitution of a Govt. The christian democrats, by insisting on the necessity of making the greatest effort possible so as not to abandon the Bonomi tentative, has greatly contributed to clearing up the situation. The position of the different parties in the Govt., and the precise program of the new govt. till northern Italy is freed will be studied and rapidly solved as the presuppositions for an agreement are not lacking.

The "Avanti" considering the U.S. declarations on the Italian Govt crisis, states among ohter things that if christian democracy should give in to the extortion of the conservative forces that caused the present crisis, it would take on an enournous responsibility. And it would feel the consequences of this responsibility when having northern Italy been freed, the political struggle will enter in its final stage. If the situation should take a stop baskwards, there would be a lack of balance between Roma and Milan just like there was between Roma and Naples before June. There would be an interruption of continuity betwwen the North and the rest of Italy.

According to the "Unità" the main goal that the reactionary forces tried to reach during the last months, and particularly during the ten days of the present crisis, is of excluding the most active democratic forces from the Govt. and the Country This is certainly one of the most delicate points of the crisis. Unity of labourers does not represent the exclusive interests of the proletarians, but the main

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inetrest of democracy and of the whole Nation. Without a united working class there would be no united Nation.
There would be a disunited Nation and thus obliged to struggle to get its unity which could be reached not in any way but only on the basis of a just direction, that is: ... doing to the interests of the Nation.

The "Italia Libera" states that after ten days Bonomi is still at the starting point. He is not capable of forming the Got. and he does not want to give up his appointment. Official news from Washington say that if Bonomi had told in time of the "forza veto, says the paper there would have been no crasis. This means, concludes the paper, that Bonomi is the last man that can represent national unity and the prestige of our nation's democracy.

Under the headline "Italy between two worlds" the "Italia Nuova" declares that two democracies are looking at the war and collaborating in it. One is the middle class which accepts and absorbs the more humble classes according to the social dinamics in effect to-day; the other is the proletarian class in the little meaning that is left of this word in Russia after 25 years. If at the base pf these two democracies there is a christian sentiment in common, even if there have been deviations and mistakes, it is only natural that they come in contact in one place and above all at one point: Italy.
In Italy they can come closer to each other and find a means of mutual comunications for their needs, aspirations, and social, political, and spiritual problems. This problem is serious and must be thought over with the same responsibility by everybody.

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PRESS REVIEW

In a short notice headed "Confidence", the paper "Ricostruzione" remarks that while talks proceed incessantly between On. Bonomi and the National Liberation Committee parties, there can be no doubt as to Bonomi's decision to give Italy a "leftist" democratic Government. The country must have no concern on this score, says the paper, even though negotiations may appear to be dragging. Liberty has only just now dawned, there is no organ through which the people's wishes can be consulted, we are not entirely free to make the most important decisions. We must therefore endeavour to overcome difficulties as best we may. One thing is certain, concludes the paper; the crisis will end up in a Government resolved to crush Fascism utterly and completely.

"La Voce Repubblicana", in a note entitled "Compromise crisis", says that ten days' talk and letter-writing will bring forth the same sort of compromise Government which existed before the crisis. The parties, says the paper, have not yet wearied of the game, but the country is probably weary enough.

Discussing the government crisis, "Quotidiano" writes that ten days' negotiations are beginning to tire public opinion. The latter is now wondering whether it was worth while breaking the truce and holding up the already laborious process of reconstruction, merely to air [illegible] objections which lead nowhere and are in any case premature.

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FOURTH ISSUE

LANDO FERRETTI - FASCIST BOSS

Rome - Lando Ferretti whose inflammatory speeches are now kindling the Fascist Republic's flagging energies and who recently resurrected Mussolini's favourite catch-phrases for the benefit of the Milanese, has stepped back into the limelight after a long back-seat period imposed by Mussolini himself.

He owed his success partly to his stature; like Amicucci, present Editor of "Corriere della Sera", he is very small, and superstitious Mussolini regarded him as a sort of mascot. Born at Pontedera (Pisa province) in 1895, he started out as a sports journalist. This led him to take up Fascist youth organisation, where his diminutiveness was probably responsible for his appointment as Inspector General of Balilla (1924). His strictly orthodox Fascist attitude during the Matteotti murder period was rewarded by Mussolini who made him President of the Italian Natl. Olympic Committee (1925).

In the meanwhile he founded and edited "Fascist Sport", which brought him the post of First secretary of the Milan Journalists Trade Union.

He made the acquaintance of Arnaldo Mussolini who gave him various posts and helped on an already brilliant career which, in 1928, found Lando Ferretti Lieutenant General of the Fascist Militia and Chief of the Premier's Press Bureau. In 1929 he was finally appointed member of the Grand Council.

As head of the Press Bureau he launched into publishing ventures of every kind, but came to grief when he attempted to cross swords with Arnaldo Mussolini. This was fatal; in 1931 he was dismissed from the Premier's Press Bureau, and fell into disgrace. During this period he turned his attention to the film world, founded a film periodical, and made vain attempts to get back into favour.

With the advent of the Fascist Social Republic, this worn-out survivor of the deceased regime has evidently come into his own again.

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

Note for foreign correspondents

BEARDED WOMEN, SKIRTED MEN AND VICE-VERSA

Rome - Last Sunday night an original kind of dance was held in a smartly-appointed artist's studio on the last floor of the old Palazzo Altieri in Piazza del Gesù, quite near the Demo-Christian party's headquarters. The dance was attended by Roman artists and lettorati, together with their Allied friends. Leonor Fini, the well-known paintress, recently returned from Paris, was the charming and attractive hostess; she wore a beard which reached to her knees, a red silk skirt, and a striped corsage.

Songs by Damia, Mistinguett and Edith Piaf were sung. The dance lasted through the night and into the following morning, in the best Quartier Latin tradition. We do not know whether the guests removed their beards at supper, as ~~MM~~ those present had to wear the same fancy-dress, whether male or female, viz., skirt and beard.

(ORBIS)

Note for correspondents

REVELATIONS ABOUT ROVEDA's RETURN

Rome - Palmiro Togliatti, Head of the Communist party, is understood to have informed Giovanni Roveda, who is expected from Switzerland shortly together with Einaudi, that he wishes to see him before he meets anyone else in Italy.

After the talks with Benedetto Croce and Enrico de Nicola, the request to Einaudi and Roveda to return to Italy is regarded in official circles as an attempt by Bonomi to find support for a Government composed of men not directly pledged to party policy as expressed in the National Liberation Committee's attitude. 3433

This would bear out the interpretation placed on Togliatti's move as aimed at preventing Roveda committing himself in any way with Bonomi before he (Roveda) has aligned himself with the present Communist party's attitude

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CRISIS GOSSIP

Rome - According to unconfirmed rumours, the liberals have asked Bonomi to include the following party members in the new Government: Croce, Casati (former War Minister), Soleri (former Treasury Minister), Brosio (Party Secretary General), Bergami (Food Undersecretary), Cattani (of the Party Executive). Other names are also mentioned, such as Morelli (now Undersecretary), Avv. Gabriele of Cosenza.

Baron Ricciardi of Naples has been mooted as "independent" Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Other candidates: Avv. Cipollone (influential Free-mason) to the Treasury or Finance. The Democratic Party would put up Marquis Della Torretta or Prof. Fraccacreta, Rector of Bari University.

At 5 P.M. a meeting was held at the Viminal of all Secretaries-General of parties belonging to the National Liberation Committee. Up to the time of writing (17.20), Lussu (Actionist) and Nenni (Socialist) had not arrived.

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ORBIS

PRIMA POSTA NAZIONALE 230

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THIRD ISSUE

LUSSU PLEDGES ACTIONISTS TO NON-COLLABORATION WITH BONOMI

Rome - At the end of a talk with Bonomi, Lussu made the following statement: "The Premier asked me whether, in the event of his forming a new Government with the National Liberation Committee parties, the Action Party would join.

I told him it would not. The Party has taken its stand. I consider that a Government formed in these conditions, even with National Liberation Committee parties, would not be representative of the Committee. I said I regarded it as extremely unlikely that the Socialist party will, after yesterday's developments, come in with a Bonomi Government.

I finally told the President that, should this attempt, viz., with National Liberation Committee Parties, prove a failure, it would be his duty, as democratic representative of the only democratic body now functioning in Italy, to relinquish the task entrusted to him by the Lieutenant General. Such action would be to the country's interest and to his own."

(ORBIS)

The following is a short biography of On. Emilio Lussu. He was born at Armungia (Cagliari) December 4 1890. His parents were small landowners. Graduated at the University shortly before the outbreak of the great war, he fought in the latter from the start, and belonged throughout to the "Sassari" brigade, the famous detachment which originated the Republican-inspired Sardinian action movement. Demobilised in 1919, Lussu refused to stand for Parliament, and was elected Councillor in the Cagliari Provincial Administration. He won a seat in Parliament in the 1921 elections. Opposed to Fascism from the outset, he countered the armed Fascist "squads" by squads of his own formation. In November 1922 he was attacked and wounded in the head by the police. Following on the regime's first arbitrary acts, Lussu proffered his resignation as Deputy, but the Chamber refused to accept. In 1924 he again stood for Parliament, as Sardinian representative, and delivered an opposition speech at the opening of the session. After the Matteotti murder, June 1924, he formed part of the "Aventine", and uphold the view that, as the monarchy was Fascism's accomplice, a popular movement of direct action was required. After the Zaniboni attempt, October 1926, a Fascist squad, acting on orders from the Fascist party Secretary, attacked On. Lussu at his home in Sardinia. He shot one of the assailants, whereupon the rest made

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off. Lussu was arrested, and notwithstanding his parliamentary capacity, served one year's imprisonment; acquitted of the accusation brought against him, he was placed in "confino" on the Liperi islands, whence he made a spectacular escape in company of Carlo Rossolli and Fausto Nitti (October 1929). On. Lussu settled down in Paris, where he, together with other well-known exiles, founded the antifascist revolutionary movement known as "Giustizia e Libertà". He, Carlo Rossolli and Alberto Tarchiani were later expelled by the Tardieu Government acting under the pressure of Mussolini who considered the "Giustizia e Libertà" movement ~~xx~~ responsible for antifascist incidents in Italy.

He managed to secure a "police surveillance" sojourn permit and lived for some time in a mountain district, whence he left for Switzerland where he lived under medical treatment for lung trouble contracted in prison. During this period, On. Lussu wrote articles against the African campaign, and urged the formation of/volunteer corps to fight the Fascist troops in Spain.

After the murder of the Rossolli brothers, On. Lussu returned to Paris, where he resumed antifascist activity, and wrote some books: "The chain", "The March on Rome", "Theory of insurrection", "A year on the plateau".

At the outbreak of the world war, he called for Italian volunteers to fight alongside French forces. On the eve of German entry into Paris, he left, secured false documents for himself and his wife, and remained in hiding. It was his wife's devotion which saved him from capture on more than one occasion. He subsequently travelled to Lisbon, London and New York to contact Italian political exiles.

On returning to France, he fell into the Gestapo's hands, but was saved by his false documents.

Returning to Italy after Mussolini's fall, he lived in hiding in Rome. His wife Tonce Salvadori, born in Florence, and graduated from the Sorbonne, twice crossed the lines to carry messages. The "Justice and Liberty" movement was subsequently transformed into the Action Party.

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(ORBIS)

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THE CAUSE OF BEATIFICATION OF PADRE ANTONIO PUCCI

Vatican City - Cardinal Salotti, orator of the Cause of Beatification of Padre Antonio Pucci of the Servi di Maria, this morning held the "Congregazione antipreparatoria dei riti" to discuss the "heroic virtues" of the deceased, who was parish priest of Viareggio.

VATICAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE SOLEMN FUNCTION OF PENANCE.

Vatican City - Preparations began this morning in St.Peter's for the solemn function of penance which will take place next Sunday, in the presence of His Holiness.

Barriers have been erected in the central nave, to mark off the space for the procession, in which the Pope will carry the Cross, followed by the Sacred College of Cardinals. The ceremony will start at 3 P.M. and will be open to the public. No stands will be erected in the Basilica, but sections will be set aside for the military and for other groups. The Diplomatic Corps to the Holy See, the Pacelli family, representatives of Roman nobility, and a limited number of guests, will be accomodated in the apse. The ceremony will last about one hour.

FUNERAL OF PADRE STRAVINA

Vatican City - The funeral of Fr. Stravina, Economor of the Society of Jesus, was held this morning in the Chapel of the Society's Curia Gentilizia. The Vicar General and the members of the Curia Gentilizia, representatives of the Society and of various religious Institutes, were present.

(ORBIS)

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SINDACATE NEWS

Our special service

In Italy the sindacal problem isn't less complicated than the political one. We can say that the former is a consequence of the latter. It is thus clear that political activities influence that sindacal unity which is at the basis of the General Labour Confederation.

Also in the underground period while writing out the new constitution of the Italian sindacates headed by Bruno Buozzi before he was arrested by the G.S., the most important point was that the sindacates should live and thrive in an apolitical atmosphere. The strength and the conditions of any efficient sindacate depend on its not being at the service of the parties the sindacate instead should influence the parties' activity.

The fall of fascism should have meant going back to liberty of associating. Before all and above all with its international experience it should have made the sindacates and the parties independent. Instead, as far as we can see up to now, it is repeating the mistake that fascism was reproached for for 20 years; as it had made the sindacates an appendix of the Party. [illegible] its political character it impairs sindacal unity. Nor does the compromise among the three parties seem any better: the Socialists, communists and christian democrats, excluding all other minor parties of the National Liberation Committee and above all the groups of pure sindacalists whose programme was the defense of the labourers, without political prejudices.

The General Labor Confederation is not composed of representatives of all the Italian sindacates and is violently attacked by the same organizations that charge her of monopoly.

There are two kinds of sindacates: those of the National Liberation Committee Parties and those represented by the old "pure" sindacalists of the pre-fascist Corridoni groups.

The latter are the most uncompromising concerning the sindacates' absolute independence from party influences. They state that if in the period in which fascism was forming there had been real unity among the Italian sindacal organizations (which were instead divided by the parties) with all probability

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cont. sindacate news

fascism would not have won.

On the other hand this uneasiness which burdens sindacal unity and the masses does not identify with the compromise of the three parties, so much so that up to now there has never been a formal recognition of the General Labor Confederation as the only representative of all Italian labourers. (ORBIS)

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STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

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

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SECOND ISSUE

ALLIED NAVY FILM AT NAVY DEPT. - DUKE OF AOSTA
Rome-
The Italian Navy Command organized a movie show in its Department to get the funds for Xmas packages for the S.Marco sailors.
The film shown was "The story of the Turbin". Its of American production but dedicated to the British Navy.
The Duke of Aosta was present. (ORBIS)

CAPODIMONTE POTTERY
Naples- (from our correspondent)
During the real permanence in Naples all artistic treasures in the Capodimonte Royal Palace were sacked. Also the Capodimonte museums were sacked and particularly the famous pottery collection known all over the world.This collection ended in the hands of the soldiers and of the population and the greater part got destroyed. Another part was sold by a group of antiquarios.It is still possible to find around there some pieces of the collection that must be considered lost. It will be very hard to put this collection together again as it was before. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Rome- It is rumoured in Resident circles that a demonstration may be organized to show up the antagonism between the National Liberation Committee and Hon.Bonomi. In this case it will be of great interest to see what position the General Labour Confederation will take. It is clear that if the crisis should stiffen and a breach should form between Bonomi and The Committees above mentioned, the sindacates will feel fully the reactions of the political struggle. This would make the situation worse and would be contrary to the promises that control the new italian syndicates on a democratic basis.These promises want an absolutely apolitical syndical organization according to what has been officially confirmed beforeBritish, U.S. and Soviet delegates.

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ORBIS

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SECOND ISSUE

Yet things seem to show that notwithstanding all this also the Labour Confederation cannot remain passive and foreign to the influx of the crisis.
We report as a rumour that it was said in dissident circles that it would not be possible to organize a general strike because of the different point of views that there have been up to now between christian Democrats soci lists and communists.With the tripartite alliance they regulate the apolitical life of the General Labour Confederation.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 250

Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
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Via Veneto
R O M A

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

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FIRST ISSUE

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC 5 1944 DAILY PRESS

POLITICS

European unanimous -(P.Nenni)
AVANTI! - socialist

Amongst rocks
IL POPOLO + christian democrat

Our policy
UNITA - communist

Intolerance (Scoccimarro)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Value of two documents
ITALIA LIBERA - action

Unsatisfied democracy (A.Mieroldi)
IL TEMPI + indipendente

FINANCE

Economy and finance (V.Ianni)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

WAR

Raw material -
CORRIERE DI ROMA

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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FIRST ISSUE

MORNING PRESS REVIEW

In the morning daily press of the Capital discussions grow and become more numerous. Polemics and arguments on the Govt. crisis that seemed to be solved are continuing. It seems that there is less and less probability of agreement among the different parties.

The "Avanti" speaking of the international situation says that this present uneasiness is caused by the impression that the men who are voluntarily fighting for liberty have that they are being deprived of the benefits of the victory for which they have fought and still are fighting. This war, points out the paper is a religious war, that is a civil war of the world. To fight on the Rhine or on the Apennines against nazi-fascists and then to support institutions or men who have collaborated with nazi-fascism or that have in any way struggled against the people's vanguard is a mistake which will bring on fatal results.

The "Popolo" states that the two last days have brought on no changes in the Italian political situation. Even considering Bonomi's effort to heal the breach, the general balance of the situation is unsatisfactory. Maybe to-day, states the paper it will be possible to sum up the negotiations. We hope in the meantime that the permanent disagreements will not get worse and that the crisis will not be solved in a temporary manner or by using shifts. 3423

The "Unità" under the headline "Our Policy" states that everybody must see clearly that a govt. formed without socialists and communists will neither solve the crisis nor the great problems of national life.
A govt. made up without socialists and communists will even be incapable of solving military problems. Besides it will not be able to give an impulse to Italian foreign policies but it would weaken her international position with those Countries with which we would like to tie closer bonds of friendship.

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

1400

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Commenting on Enzo Selvaggi's speech, the "Italia Nuova" says that it proposes a democratic position without compromises and which will not deviate. Enzo Selvaggi, secretary of the Italian Democratic party explained the absolute necessity of this position, how it fulfilled the needs of the Italian people, its convenience in the policy to international position of the Country. The article concludes by stating that the democrats respect liberty scrupulously but they also defend it with decision in any field.

The period that Italy and its National Liberation Committee are passing through is very serious as the parties have many responsibilities. The situation reached after many months of struggle can be erased with one stroke. We ask that before anything irretrievable be done by giving Bonomi full powers over the National liberation Committees thus giving in to foreign forces, that at least one should make a last effort to save the face of the anti-fascist parties, the seriousness and the safety of our efforts with the Allies. The crisis, states the paper, is not due to party disagreements but to the weakness and ambiguity of Bonomi's policy who, according to the "Italia Libera", should be done away with and a man be put in his post who can guarantee to the Nation and to the Allies a firm and stable policy.

On commenting E. Solvaggi's speech the "Tempo" asks what does this party say that is new. As for as ideas and principles go we frankly see nothing substantially different from the liberal program. There is only (in Solvaggi's speech) a brighter memory, a stronger picture of American democracy with more ample individual, regional, social, and govt. liberty. But the difference between Americans and Italians is evident whether judging immediate problems, the realization in Italy of a similar regime, its poverty and its unemployed or its radical social and class difference. The Italian democratic party maybe did well to stress on the legitimate discontent of the present Italian democracy, in its unquestionable

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difficulties and deficiencies, although we do not agree on the hard and unjust judgement regarding the parties and the national Liberation Committee.

In any case the Italian democratic party, if it wants to be a modern and progressive party, will have to express its discontentment in a positive program of social and political reconstruction. (ORBIS)

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ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

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FIRST ISSUE

NO MORE BLACK BEARS

(From our correspondent)

L'Aquila- The great number of black bears which formed one of the greater attractions of the National Abruzzi Park is quickly diminishing. When the bears go around looking for food they trample over the mines and are blown up. Local authorities have decided to put a fence around the mine fields so that the lives of these bears may be spared until the mines are taken out. These black bears form a decorative element of the Abruzzo folklore. (ORBIS)

HEADS AGRARIAN TRUST CHARGED

Rome-A charge against the heads of the Italian Agrarian Trust in seat during the nazi-fascist period has been handed to the Vice-Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes. The Italian Agrarian Trust is one of the oldest and best known agricultural organizations with representatives in all parts of Italy, with international interests and an annual circulation of several billion lire.

Amongst the other things the accusation tells of the activities of the directors who committed malversations together with fascists and nazis. Tamburrini, head of the fascist republican police with the collaboration of the other heads cornered up enormous quantities of wine and instead of distributing it to the workmen he sold it in Switzerland and deposited the amount in his own name. The sum amounted to many million Lire. (ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

Rome-

The war and the present situation have forced the Stock Exchange to shut. Yet the commerce of stocks and bonds and even currency keeps on at rates which are not official. There is a Stock Exchange Organization that is not very rich because of its limited activites to this zone but it does quite a lot of business.

This organization works in one of thre Roman squares, right near the Stock Exchange Palace that is now closed, and professional Stock Exchange Agents meet there together with non official ones.

As a curiosity we are going to give you last weeks quotations:

The gold sterling has gone from 4,800 lire to 5,175; gold coins from 3,600 to 3,885 while paper money is at a stand still. A paper sterling is rated at 600 lire (the official price is 400), 100 French francs 160 liro, a paper dollar 200 liro (Officially 100) a Swiss franc 70 liro.

(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

(Note for correspondents)

FURTHER CRISIS DEVELOPMENTS

Rome - At the time of writing, viz., 18hrs., a détente is noticeable in the negotiations between On. Bonomi and the National Liberation Committee representatives, though the measure of this improvement is not yet clear.

Pressure exerted by On. De Gasperi, head of the Christian Democrats, has considerably affected Socialist and Communist attitudes (especially Communist). The talks held between Togliatti and De Gasperi this afternoon at Demo-christian headquarters in Piazza del Gesù do not appear to have been decisive. When asked by an ORBIS representative "whether the Communist Party will enter a Bonomi Government without the socialists", Togliatti answered he could say nothing.

On. De Gasperi also telephoned to On. Ruini at the Maresciallі building, and gave particulars of his meeting with Togliatti; he also used the following words: "We three are having another meeting", and by "we three" he probably meant the representatives of the parties which intend collaborating, viz., Demo-christians, Labour democrats and Liberals.

He also used these words: "however, the institutional problem should not be brought up", thus endorsing the view taken by H.E. Bonomi in his letter to the Socialists.

Other words used by De Gasperi during this telephone call were: "we shall have another meeting of the six, with Ministers and non-Ministers". This may mean that the parties will have to re-consider the situation before making up their minds as to the crisis solution.

It is noted that the Communist reply to Bonomi was brought by Palmiro Togliatti, whereas Nenni sent his letter through the Party Vice-Secretary Cacciatori.

(ORBIS)

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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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PRESS REVIEW

According to latest press reports, the eighth day of the government crisis heralds an early solution.

"Ricostruzione", Labour democrat party organ, has a brief note to the effect that the letters exchanged between On. Bonomi and the leaders of some of the National Liberation Committee parties will make for clarification. An understanding will be welcomed by all those who have repeatedly called for team-work among the anti-fascist parties which fought Fascism before and after its fall. So much the more, since these parties all concur on the subject of crushing Fascism, conducting the war of liberation, and achieving prompt and equitable epuration. The lesson to be learnt from this crisis is that every party must over-ride party politics when the situation calls for a concerted effort. The hour is grave, and the country has to be rebuilt morally and materially; local or party interests must be sacrificed to the common cause.

"L'Osservatore Romano" under the headline "The fate of Ravenna" describes the latter as Rome's last imperial reflection which caught the rays of the empire's setting sun like the mosaics and stained glass of its Basilicas. On October 29 grave damage was reported to the Basilica built by Galla Placidia in honour of St. John the Evangelist, to the Church of St.Francis adjoining Dante's tomb, to the Duomo, Archbishopric and Church of St.Eufemia. Once again it is religion, history and art, civilisation's common heritage, which isk being scared by the struggle. As is bound to happen in Italy, treasures which the whole world prized are being battered into ruin.

Commenting on Mr. Eden's speech, "La Voce Repubblicana" enquires how the winners mean to rebuild Europe. Will they lend assistance to the democratic evolution of peoples who have suffered tyranny, or will they keep them in a state of perpetual subjection. We must see, says the paper, whether the sacrifice of twenty million dead will bring forth a world based on international solidarity, or a world split into spheres of influence doomed to become sources of rivalry. We must also see whether atonement will be followed by redemption, or whether the distinction between victors and vanquished is to be everlasting.

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RETREAT PERIOD IN VATICAN

Vatican City - Retreats began yesterday in the Vatican at 16.30, and are being held in the Matilde Chapel. His Holiness also attends the services, from an adjacent room where he cannot be seen. Cardinals Todeschini, Pizzardo and Caccia Dominioni, Archbishops, Bishops and various Vatican City ecclesiastics also attended. Mons. Gawlina, Polish military bishop, was present. The retreats, consisting in four sermons daily, intervalled by meditation and instruction, are being held by Father Filograssi S.J. - His Holiness has suspended audiences during the retreats.

(ORBIS)

LARDERELLO BORAX PLANT REVIVES AFTER WAR DESTRUCTION
TOWN BUILT ON VOLCANO
(from our correspondent)

Pisa - Larderello is a township founded by the Frenchman, Count De Larderel, towards the middle of last century. It is situated in Pisa province, and may be said to have been built on a volcano. About one hundred huge "geysers" now spout furiously skywards, since the steam-harnessing tubes were destroyed by escaping Germans. The noise made by these geysers is something worse than continuous thunder, and the impression one gets is that of an incessant thunder-storm.

The power produced by the borax geysers (the latter are called "soffioni") gave various electric stations an output of 100.000 kw. These stations have been considerably damaged and some almost completely wrecked; 30% of the damage was caused by air bombardment, 70% by the Germans. Materials are now being recovered where possible; an alternating tube was rescued from under the ruins of a collapsed shed, thus enabling 6000 kw. to be produced and used for the Ribolla mines.

Nearly all the bores used in searching for new geysers have also been recovered; they had previously been concealed about the countryside.

About 1700 workmen are now engaged in Larderello's reviving activity. 3417

(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

BONOMI's REPLY TO LETTERS SENT BY TOGLIATTI AND NENNI

Rome - The following is the text of On. Bonomi's letter replying to Nenni, Togliatti and De Gasperi, after the letters sent by Togliatti and Nenni this morning and published in ORBIS special issue and third issue.

Dear friends, my yesterday's appeal was answered by the Demochristians, and by two seperate letters from the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The gist of the Socialists/is letter a request that the crisis should be referred to the National Liberation Committee, i.e. I should come before the Committee and request it to designate the Premier, completely ignoring the task which was entrusted to me.

The Communist Party, I understand, suggest a six-party Committee meeting with a view to a concerted effort to fulfil the Communists' political demands.

The Socialist suggestion which aims at vesting all constitutional power in the National Liberation Committee is evidently unfeasible; among other considerations, all are pledged not to jeopardise the institutional question in any way, before a decision has been taken by the Constituent Assembly.

The Communist suggestion is on the other hand feasible, if it affords the person responsible for solving the crisis an opportunity of consulting all parties in the National Liberation Committee. This suggestion coincides with my proposal to formulate the Government programme in concert with the six-party coalition, and to give the utmost consideration to party requirements in forming the new Cabinet.

I shall therefore be glad to know as early as possible, and not later than this evening, the writers' definite views. I must in any case point out that the task of solving the crisis, which has been entrusted to me, can on no account be called in question.

Yours, etc.

sgd. Bonomi

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(ORBIS)

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issue and third issue.

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Yours, etc.

sgd. Bonomi

(ORBIS)

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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

ORBIS

ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

Mr.
Lee COGUS
A. C.
Hal, ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto

R O M A

PRO

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THIRD ISSUE

TEXT OF TOGLIATTI's LETTER TO BONOMI

Rome - As announced in this morning's special issue, we give the text of a letter addressed to Bonomi by Togliatti.

Dear Bonomi, The Communist Party Executive has examined the contents of your letter and instructed me to give you the following reply:

We did not wish this crisis to occur as it did and we are convinced that all divergencies between the Government parties could have been promptly and satisfactorily solved, as far as practical solutions and their reactions on the government coalition are concerned, by means of debates in the National Liberation Committee. You are aware that we are concerned with political trends and activity in the Government; we are not concerned with posts.

We particularly appreciate your appeal to us to contribute with the authority of our party to a rapid solution of the crisis, especially in view of its international repercussions. As you know, we fully [illegible] Italy's present situation, and we know that the only way out is by union throughout the country; we are sharply opposed to any tendency likely to mar relations between Italy and any one of the democratic Powers - Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States - which are fighting to crush Hitlerite Germany, and establish freedom in the world and in our country.

This is the basis on which the people and its Government must unite and conduct the struggle to [illegible] Italy's political independence and the people's freedom to decide on their own fate.

We further particularly appreciate your acknowledgment of the leading rôle played by the three great parties whose influence on urban and rural working classes is decisive.

No exclusive designation has been, or is being, made by us in regard to the post of Premier; we have only pointed out that the crisis must be solved within the framework of the National Liberation Committee and in such a way as to accentuate the democratic trend of the Italian Government's home, foreign and war policy, and to afford greater assistance to the Northern resistance movement, in accordance with the Nation's interests and the people's wishes.

Consequently we welcome your proposal, as we believe that you will recognise the expediency of having the political demands, which we have indicated, fulfilled inside the National Liberation Committee and in agreement with the parties which are members thereof.

./.

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SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE

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We cannot of course take any step likely to weaken the bonds of unity in action and close political collaboration which link us to the socialist party.

Such are the bases on which a democratic Government may rapidly be achieved. This Government will have sufficient unity to solve Italy's fundamental political problems along the lines laid down by the three Great Powers in regard to Italy; it will be in a position to promote the intensification of our effort, xxx allay the people's hardships, and overcome the grave economic difficulties now besetting our country.

sgd. Togliatti

(ORBIS)

ITALIAN JEWESS' UMBRELLA ATTACK ON INFORMERS

Rome - Yesterday afternoon in Piazza S.Silvestro, Signorina Clelia Sonnino delivered an umbrella assault on two other women, Maria Grazia Mainenti and Felicetta Festa alleged to have caused the arrest and exile of Sig.na Sonnino's father, mother, two brothers and two sisters during the nazifascist occupation in Rome. The Italian police promptly intervened and took the three women to the Questura. Mainenti, who appears to be mainly responsible, has been detained pending investigations.

(ORBIS)

FASCIST CLANDESTINE ORGANISATION AT WORK

Rome - Carabinieri officer Noto has had an Italian SS. agent arrested. The latter was strolling up Via Veneto together with some friends. He is an informer, and was found to be in possession of very recently-issued identity documents; the documents were made out to different names but all bore the same photograph.

(ORBIS)

REVELATIONS ON THE LIFE OF MUSSOLINI's MISTRESS CORNELIA TANZI

Rome - Court of Assize will shortly try Cornelia Tanzi. Following on the news item in "Stars and Stripes", further details have now been disclosed. She was journalist, paintress, nazifascist collaborator, informer against Italian soldiers and patriots, and Mussolini's mistress. Born in Milan some fifty years ago, she occupied a flat at 399 Via Flaminia, Rome; exploitation of her shady political acquaintances enabled her to meet Mussolini. Her adventures became the talk of the town, and she herself published articles in "Popolo di Roma" and "Giornale d'Italia". With free access to the secret funds of the Presidency of the Council, she lived extravagantly and, although only an amateur paintress, had an artist ejected from one of the Villa Strohl-Fern studios in

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order to secure it for herself. When the law was passed ordering the removal of gates and railings, for war purposes, Tanzi managed to have the railings of her garden left alone.

She made no mystery of her connection with Mussolini, and used often to say in public: "I can get anything I want; all I have to do is ring up Benito". Through influence in high places, she once succeeded in holding an exhibition in one of the Terme halls; on this occasion she had a writing table brought into the hall, and told journalists that she intended to write her articles there, where she could derive inspiration from her paintings.

(ORBIS)

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SPECIAL EDITION

NENNI'S LETTER TO BONOMI

Dec. 4th at 1030 hrs. the following letter was handed to Pres. Bonomi:

Dera Bonomi:

In the name of the Socialist Party Direction I am answering you that according to us the letter you sent us yesterday does not change substantially the Govt. crisis that has been going on for ten days.

You do not ignore that the crisis could have been solved in a few hours before the National Liberation Committee without your resignation just by presenting to the National Liberation Committee the difficulties which had arisen during the last weeks and asking it to judge.

These difficulties had been caused by the reactionary campaign to undervalue and degrade the National Liberation Committees, to hamper our war policy indissolvably tied up with the democratization of our Country, to keep the laws against fascists from being imposed, to avoid the purging of high burocratic posts and Armed Forces, to avoid the evocation of illicit Fascist earnings and profits. And the Cabinet headed by you did not know how to answer this campaign in an adequate way.

All that made it necessary that our internal and foreign policies and our war effort be strengthened. After many and useless private conversations, ten days ago the discussion was finally brought up before the representatives of the six parties of the Coalition but you resigned instead of coming to the Committee. Thus you made the Lieutenancy umpire of the situation trying to destroy the balance of power between the National Libe-

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(continues special edition)

ration Committees and the Monarchy that was real result of the June Govt.

The contrasts in the parties of the National Liberation Committee of which you speak in your letter come from this mistake of yours that cannot be corrected by offering Vice-presidencies of the Council but only by letting the Committee handle the crisis and thus giving it full authority. In the present phase of transition the Committee represents the living cellule of the new Italian democracy.

The socialist participation to a National Liberation Committee does not depend on the distribution of Posts but on the elaboration and on the execution of a programme that eliminates all hindrances and obstacles that prevent a complete war policy and the democratization of the Ntion and that will strike out fascist causes and conquer that position of full autonomy in the World th which Italy has a right to aim at.

For this matter we socialists are not indifferent to the statement that you are the political man who would meet least obstacles defending Italy's position in international relations and making it progress.

After the sad case of which the press of these days has amply talked of, we feel deeply the need of improving Italy's position regarding the Allies. But we are also convinced that we will reach this goal only by following a democratic policy and one of national dignity that will cause a political and ideal breach with yesterday's fascist state and what is left of it. This struggle is not the privilege of one man alone but of the National Liberation Committees.

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With this we get back to the heart of the crisis that has put before the people the essence of the democracy problem. We socialists do not veto persons, groups or parties but we repeat that we will approve only of a solution that has been decided upon by the National Li-

RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS

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26 DEC.4 1944 1100 3

(cont; special edition)

boration Committees and that will guarantee the execution of its program in internal and foreign policy, in the war policy and in the social and economical fiels, in full harmony with the will expressed by the patriots up North and by the immense majority of the Italians.

Cordially,
s/s Pietro Nenni

TOGLIATTI TO BONOMI
Rome-

Also Togliatti sent Bonomi a letter specifying the communists position regarding the crisis. We will give the text of that letter barely we get it. In it the communists state that they feel favorably towards what Bonomi stated in his letter to the representatives of the popular parties and that they that the crisis may be solved favorably and always with the National Liberation Committee. They also invite Bonomi to resume his contacts with the National Liberation Committee so as to reach a definitive result. (ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

POPE RECEIVES ITALIAN RADIO STAFF

Vatican City - Dec. 3rd -

H.H. received this morning in the Concistoro Room the artistical, technical and administrative staff and the workmen of the Italian Broadcasting Co. There were in all about one thousand persons which were accompanied by Commissioner Russo and Fanfoli, Central Director.

The Pope pronounced His speech sitting on His throne. After having stated His joy for seeing around Him so many workmen who wished to reconfirm their gratitude for all the Roman Church had done, He expressed His admiration for the zeal they have shown in repairing the damages caused by the bombs that hit the radio station. The Pope stated that the radio is a prodigious instrument because it has the privilidge of letting men comunicate with each other bringing everywhere their messages. The the Pontiff spoke of the enormous aid given by the radio to social and religious life diffusing sentiments of solidarity amongst men and Nations, diffusing charity of the Bible and the Pontiff's word. But the radio must not broadcast public error otherwise it will bring on ruin. It must therefore serve justice, goodness, and work and follow the noble sentiments of christian charity thus cooperating to reconstruction. The Pope, mentioning the musical programs talked of the good influence of music on the souls and spoke of theChurches zeal in cultivating music , He then mentioned the names of Palestrina and Perosi and ended by giving His Apostolical Blessing. When the people present had finished clapping the chamber music orchestra of the Italian Broadcasting Company, conducted by Mo Previtali played Bach's 3rd Brandenburg Concert in G major. Before leaving the room the Pope allowed the people to kiss His hand . (ORBIS)

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second issue

TWO AGGRESSIONS AGAINST MONARCHIST HEAD

Rome-

Yesterday two assaults were organized against the head of the Italian monarchical Party, Selvaggi, by political elements contrary to him but they did not succeed.

The first plan was to rush on the stage from the doors that lead to it while Selvaggi was speaking but this was not possible because there were policemen at said doors with instructions to fire in case of an irruption through them.

The second plan was more serious. The speaker should have been attacked while going out of the theatre. They were going to upset his car and capture him. This too failed because the organizers of this plot, seeing the honour platoon at the entrance of the theater, did not think that Selvaggi might go out of the back door that leads to the stage. And that is exactly what he did. (ORBIS)

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first issuo

OVRA SENATORS ON TRIAL
Rome-

The trial against Senators Alfredo Felici, Giacomo Emilio Curatolo and Stefano De Ruggero already arrested and Cesare Genovesi, Paolo Vinassa DE Regny and Giuseppe Guadagnini, absconders, charged with having supported fascism with important actions, will be held as soon as possible. Those men were informers, spies, paid by the fasdist govt, to tell on their colleagues and especially on those who did not have very strong fascist sentiments. The trial will be interesting acive all for the indiscressions which will come up. (ORBIS)

SOCIALIST STATEMENT
Rome-

This morning at 0815 hrs. one of our reportors asked Domenico Grisolia, lawyer, impprtant member of the Socialist Matteotti group, what had been decided at the meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Socialist headquarters. The Matteotti socialist group, headed by Grisolia, rallies all the Lazio socialists and the ones of Rome itself. This is why he takes part in the work of the General Direction of the Party

Also some representatives of Liberated Italy were present and Pietro Nenni, Secretary General, was present during part of the meeting.

Grisola stated that at the end of the meeting the greater part of the people assembled, having read the letter addressed to them by Hon. Bonomi, decided to stick to their attitude regarding the crisis and declared that that the socialists cannot collaborate with a Bonomi Govt. (ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

MARINETTI DEAD

Rome-

Filippo Tommaso Marinetti died on Dec 2nd in Milan. He is very well known for having founded the Italian futurist movement and for having amply participated to the triumph of fascism. Mussolini appointed him Member of the Italian Academy. Marinetti was born in Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 22nd 1876 of Enrico and Amelia Grolli and had a very adventurous life. In 1897 he started his career in Paris, with a poem whiwh got a prize in the "popular Saturdays" of the Sarah Bernhardat Theter and recited by Sarah herself. He took his degree of B.A. at the Sorbonne.

In 1905 he came to Milan, in Italy and in 1909 he went back to Paris and published in "Figaro" the first futurist placard. He took part in the World War and joined the fascist movement in 1919 when, in the elections he ran with the Duce and was arrested together with him. He made fascist propaganda in Italy and abroad and was a typical representative of the most insolent Mussolini spirit and humour, so much so that when invited in Great Britain to hold a lecture he spoke on " The torrible disposition of the British". March 18th 2929 he was appointed Member of the Itamian Academy and was also member of the National Corporations Council and of the Professions and Arts Corporations. He volunteered for the war against Ethiopia and asked to march at the head of a battalion of Black Shirts on the Russian front during the present war.

During these last days he tto tried to play a "double game" getting alibis which would save him when the Allies should come, but he was brusquely admonished by the fascists and obliged to move up North. He had married the daughter of Innocenzo Cappa and put her up as God-mother of futurism and poetess.

With the death of Marinetti ends also his movement. His death though is not very clear on account of the atmosphere in northern Italy where there are the S.S. and Pavolini's police.

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His movement intended expressing with works of violently revolutionary character the new spirit of the art of this new century.In Italy, international predecessors of futurism were the french élite movement with cubism naturism and dadaism. (ORBIS)

SERVICE NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

GOVT. CRISIS CONTINUES

Rome-

The adherence given to Bonomi by the Christian Democrat Party has contributed in clearing up the crisis but it cannot be considered as a decisive factor. The situation still depends on the decision taken by the socialist and communist parties. Yet from an indiscression it seems probable that there may be a collaboration between socialists communists and Bonomi. And if not with the Socialists at least with the Communists.

Up to now, and it's 0930 hrs; the communists refuse to make any statement until they have conferred with the socialists. Togliatti has gone to the Socialist Party where the Central Committe in now holding meeting continuously. Definitive socialist and communist statements are expected this morning.

(ORBIS)

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THE FINANCIAL WEEK

The Secretary for the Treasury has sent out a circular letterannouncing the suspension of all payments from the State, Province, Public and Govt. entreprises for contracts, work leases, tributes and sucsidies. This represents a necessity. The State cannot pay without creating an inflation. A further inflation could determine the complete devaluation of the lira and thus endanger all the financial structure of the State.
Undoubtedly it is an incomplete and very severe measure.

1- He has given money to the the State, that is the owners of stocks or bonds of the Province, of borougns and of organizations depending from the State etc, will be payed. The gave merchandise, labour etc., will not be payed.

2- This will undoubtedly affect future govt' and municipal loans. He who does not pay is not believed in. And that an very serious because not only the reconstruction of Govt. finance but the very economical life in Italy cannot go on any other basis than credit.

3- The measure that the Secretary for Treasure should have imposed and that should have been the basis for financial reconstruction (and it would have justified better to-days measure) is the separation of Govt. bonds and stocks in Northern Italy from those in occupied Italy. Up north, where there are the industries and the big commercial centres, inflation was bigger and bigger were the profits and the salaries; up North the money circulation and Govt. debts are used to wage war on Italy; up North circulation has no limits and the amount told by the Secretary for the Treasurein the last Cabinet meeting is ridiculously low.

It is just this circulation without limits that, contrarily to what the Secretary for the Treasury is doing with this circular letter, will allow the fascist Govt. to pay the whole amount of what it owes and thus render useless all efforts made here to limit inflation.

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The circulation up North and the debts made by the fascist govt. to wage war on Italy should have been separated from those of the National Govt. This separation also would have stopped the sale of Italian paper currency by Germans in foreign countries and especially in Switzerland. It would have determined a new reason to resist the fascist govt.'s financial requests.
Instead nothing has been done and it is useless to hope that a distinction will be made when the provinces up North will be freed. Then paper currency and govt. stocks and bonds etc. can be exchanged among citizens of Northern Central and Southern Italy it won't be possible to separate them.

Maybe the heaviest blow th the State's finance will be given by this enormous amount of circulation and Govt. debts made by the North.

The separation of bonds; stocks etc. was proposed way back last August but it was refused by the Allies. They have taken on a very serious responsibility, though.

(ORBIS)

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ORBIS
ROMA - VIA NAZIONALE 230

R O M A

Via Veneto

Pal. ex Corporazioni

A. C.

Isa Cogus

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CULTURAL NEWS

DE CHIRICO NAKED

It seems that Giorgio's De Chirico's lovely Florence home has been destroyed. But fortunately the works by this well known painter, amongst which is also his famous portrait of himself naked, were put safely away and have reached Rome lately.

A few days ago, barely some american correspondents heard of the news, they went to the artists home with cameras, electric bulbs ecc.

It seems that De Chirico had to fight desperately for more than one hour against the determination of those newspapermen that wanted to undress him on the spot and photograph him naked beside his self-portrait.

They did not succeed.

NAPOLEON "GERARCA"

Under this attractive title the "Compass Editions" Firm will publish shortly an original evidence of orders, anecdotes, habits and humours of the French Emperor. The material has beenunited and intelligently presented by Alberto Spaini.

"MESURES" AGAIN

The beautiful international magazine containing literature and poems published in Paris will begin shortly its second life. It will be headed by the same four writers that directed it from 1936 to 1940: Henry Church, American, BernardGroethujson, Jean Paullan, and our Giuseppe Ungaretti.

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CULTURAL NEWS

FAIRY CAT COUNTRY

Orsola Nemi, gentle poetess, will publish in these days a volume of fairy tales for children. The title is "In Fairy Cat Country", editor: Documento - Rome.

The illustrations have been painted by famous De Chirico. So it will be interesting for the grown-ups to see how the shrewd art of De Chirico has been able to get near the sensitive innocence of Orsola Nemi.

KAPUT

The greatest editorial event of these days is Editor Alfredo Casella's publishing Malaparte's last book "Kaput".

Kaput is the crumbling, the dissolution, the breaking up, the getting rotten, the going to the dogs: it's a fixed idea that comes back obstinately in the three hundred pages of the book. The stinking carcass of the mule, the skeleton of the destroyed tank, the absurd walls of the crumbling house.

Kaput is Europe getting corrupted, Nations that are losing themselves, the family going to pieces. Kaput is consciences breaking down, it's "the gay and cruel monster" that marches ahead of the German divisions that invade and that drags himself back of the German divisions that, defeated, retreat.

Just the 18th chapter got in Rome alone over a hundred men and a thousand women who read it.

From Isabel Colonna, Princess of Palliano to Anne Marie, Princess of Bismark, from Galeazzo Ciano to Curzio Malaparte, an amount of names are found in these pages that give brilliant, gay and bitter description.

Malaparte is intelligent, keen, in these pages and shows a sense of gossipness and exhibitionism. In the 18th chapter there is that artificial and imperial atmosphere of the the decline that one breathed in the

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Roman official and living-room circles during the last years of Fascism.

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE IN ROME

Margaret Bourke-White, one of the best known American photographers, has arrived in Rome lately.

Mrs. Bourke-White, better known for her trip to Russia, is wife of Erskine Caldwell, famous author of Little Camp, Tobacco Road and other books.

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THE POLITICAL WEEK

3 December 1944
(Our special service)

Three outstanding occurrences feature in this week's political developments: the Government crisis, the Sforza affair, and the British Foreign Minister's speech. The latter two are of course closely linked up with the former, which is the predominant theme in the Italian situation. It is generally felt that any further deferment of a solution to the Government crisis may be fraught with grave consequences for the country. After a week of discussions, meetings and interviews, no agreement has been reached. In fact the attitude of Bonomi on the one hand, and the National Liberation Committee on the other - for these appear to be the two antagonists - have both stiffened to the point of downright opposition.

There is evidently a large measure of misunderstanding at the bottom of the crisis; political and constitutional concepts are confusing the issues and embittering the various approaches to the subjects in dispute. The quarrel is not merely political; Government and opposition are the stuff of which democracy is made. The question here seems - and probably is - much graver: it is a clash between two factors on whose mutual agreement Italy's fate depends, and Italy's fate at present means reconstruction, intensification of her share in the fight against nazifascism, and the re-habilitation of democracy. In a nutshell, the Crown and the National Liberation Committee should have called a truce. Unfortunately, bitter controversy and party politics have reached the point where (rightly or wrongly is not for us to say) the monarchy is identified with a conservative and reactionary tendency, while a republic can be nothing else than progressive and revolutionary. While accusations and definitions are thus being bandied about, the Italian people is maintaining a praiseworthy attitude; calm and level-headed it reserves its judgement and refuses to plunge into wild and ill-considered manifestations.

The situation is undoubtedly delicate, in its internal and international implications. A sense of balance and proportion must therefore be maintained at all costs. If agreement can be maintained as to the deferment of the constitutional problem till after the war (such is the compromise on which National Liberation Committee collaboration is based) and if the country's welfare is given pride of place, before any other problem which may have to be agitated later on, there seems no reason why an understanding should not be reached by all concerned.

It was on these lines that Togliatti re-considered the general decision not to collaborate with Badoglio; was his action

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THE POLITICAL WEEK

3 Dec. 1944

at the time to be regarded as a blind, or a mere appeal for mob-favour ?

The crisis must be solved in a satisfactory way, i.e. by a solution of equilibrium. Were it otherwise, and were collaboration to come to an end (and the intransigence of some parties bids fair to smash the coalition) the antifascist front would collapse, and the whole of Italy - and Italy alone - would pay the consequences. The "north wind" increases, and does not lessen, the responsibility of rightists and leftists.

Hence no party, in or outside the National Liberation Committee can countenance any move or attitude calculated to upset the balance. There must be no short-sighted struggle on behalf of this or that party or man. The country's plight calls for unselfishness and self-sacrifice. The Italian party leaders know full well that politics are no game, and that good democratic politics mean giving, and not only taking.

Were this not so, Mussolini would have been right when he attempted to put forward the theory that Fascism is the best, in fact, the only, democracy.

(ORBIS)

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MORNING PRESS REVIEW

Discussions are continuing on the Roman daily morning press on the govt. crisis. To-day in learly all papers a strong reaction is felt against Mr. Eden's speech at the House of Commons, on the Italian situation.

The "Italia Libera" under the headline " Eden's speech and ours" publishes an article stating among other things that,without the intention of defending Count Sforza from unjust and slanderous charges given that this paper fighth politicah battles and not personal ones; Mr. Eden may be sure tha t Count Sforza has never plotted against the Badoglio govt; nor the Bonomi one.

Everybody in Rome knows this, says the paper; before we heard of Eden's speech we revealed what happened behind the scenes of the Bonomi Cabinet and we repeat now that it was above all the action party that fought against the Badoglio govt. and that it is above all the action party that is now fighting the Bonomi Cabinet.

Considering the general colour of Eden's speech the paper states: We understand the pain, the bitterness the hostility and the adversion that Fascism's many misdeeds have created among the British people, yet we also understand that we can be won, broken, divided but not humiliated. If we should accept humiliation, continues the paper, our mission would be through.

Also the "Italia Nuova" speaks of Eden's speech in her article under the headline "Mistake".We understand everything, points out the paper, but we cannot help asking ourselves what good can an attitude like Mr.Eden's do to the Allied cause. Our soldiers that are at the front lines, our patriots that are paving the way for them with their sacrifices, the whole Nation that has so generously asked to fight side by side with the Allies

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press review

with what a heart will they all read Eden's declarations? Nobody has forgotten the promises made daily by the B.B.C. to the Italian people when we were fighting alone and in desperate conditions against fascism which was then overpowerful. And now keeping their word is a duty out of which they cannon back out. They must not keep those promises by humiliating the Italian people with discriminations and with disdain due only to an unrelenting enemy.

The "Avanti", commenting America's foreign policy declaration states that the latter is fully approved of by the socialists. Without doubt it is a duty of the British and American Govt.s, states the paper, to take an interest in the Italian situation to avoid hinderences and prejudices to military operations. No, this interference cannot go beyond military interests. It cannot mean the right to choose the men that must govern Italy, or what amounts to the same thing: the right to veto men whose antifascist past inspires the greatest faith. The paper concludes by saying that with its declaration the great American Nation has stated again its policy of non interference which is its very national life.

The "Popolo", under the headline "Proof of democracy" points out that a possibility of a reconstruction of the Bonomi Govt: still exists, and that this is the time to sacrifice everything for the unity of the Italians in this war of liberation.

If this is not understood, states the paper, tomorrow the parties themselves will be the first to pay for it and democracy will come out defeated from this struggle. The "Popolo" asks itself if the parties have sufficiently meditated on this responsibility. One would think not as the crisis is still going on, but we are still in time to avoid a catastrophe.

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PRESS REVIEW

The "Tempo" says that the future world will want to see the Nations collaborating and not some Nations brought under subjection by others. The Italians, even if they are defeated, do not cease for this having their own opinions. If this were not so, points out the paper, for the next thirty years Italy would have to face any amount of Quisling Govt.s. Thos is not possible in the common interest and is not even possible whe Italo-british common interests are only one of the relations that tie G.B. to Europe. Also if one should speak of influence spheres, concludes the paper, such influence could not have its basis uotside of a collaboration plan which means opinions which agree and not the opinion of one imposed from on high on the the other. (ORBIS)

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With this article by H.E. Mario Berlinguer, lawyer, Vice-commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, the ORBIS Agency begins its inquiries into the topic of his first inquiry is Italy and the World.

ORBIS
ROMA - TELEFONI n. 42927 - 42290
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H.E. Mario Berlinguer was born in Sassari in 1894 of Sardinian family. Active and intelligent, after having done his classical studies he was graduated in Law very young. Parliament Representative in the pre-fascist period he became one of the most important personalities of Sardinian life. Benoly Mussolini founded the "Fasci" in 1919 he began his fight for democracy. He was persecuted and attacked. Intimate friend of Amendola whose moral and physical sufferings he shared after the destruction of the antifascist opposition he withdrew from active political life and became one of the most brilliant Sardinian lawyers. A stubborn anti-fascist he struggled together with Gobetti, A.Cianca, the Rosselli brothers, Emilio Lussu in their movement "Justice and Liberty" in Paris where the most important anti-fascist had met. After July 25th he joined immediately the Action Party and was one of the most important anti-fascist members of the first antifascist Bari Congress. In the second Cabinet formed by Badoglio with the collaboration of the six parties, he was appointed wholeheartedly by all anti-fascists Vice-Commissioner for the punishment of fascist crimes. Very productive writer and newspaperman he has published many works on law and politics.

SUMMARY

Mario Berlinguer, speaking as "the man in the street" and not in his capacity as magistrate and Vice-Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, discusses Italians' reception of Allied troops, and what Italians think of them.

Very few Russian have come, he says, and they have been enthusiastically welcomed by the labouring classes, though somewhat diffidently by industrial leaders. Party politics embitter discussions on the Soviet Republic.

As for the English, their behaviour is universally admired. While Churchill's talks with Badoglio were construed in high military quarters as implying British support for the monarchy, it is generally believed that the British want Italy to set her house in order without the threat which breeds dictatorships and war.

The americans, he says, are the most akin to us, and their conduct proves this daily. They want a free Italy freely to chose her Government, untainted by Fascist elements. Italo-American friendship is growing stronger, and though our worries are leaving their mark on our faces, we could always have a smile for Fiorello La Guardia, as when old friends meet again.

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AMERICANS IN ITALY

(a letter to my brother in Connecticut)

My brother Ennio, who is an American citizen and lives in Bristol (Connecticut) has written me a letter telling me about United States comments on the trial of the Rome Chief of Police Caruso, whom I, as High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, brought before the High Court of Justice which subsequently condemned him to death.

He then goes on to enquire: "How are Americans received and thought of in Italy?"

He does not ask for my opinion as a professional man and politician, for he knows how I love the great democratic people of free America, how whole-heartedly I am watching the magnificent struggle, which is also our struggle, to free mankind from hatred, injustice and want, and how I appreciate the generous assistance which America is giving to my wretched nation; no, what he wants to know is the opinion of the average Italian, the man in the street.

Here it is: I listen to educated men of various political tendencies and particularly of those who do not take part in politics; I listen to the workes, even to humble house-wives and to children; I read newspapers of every colour, and the funny ones too. I shall answer my brother's enquiry with an article whose sincerity may recommend it to the interest of millions of Italians living in the New World, and perhaps to Americans as well.

My brother Ennio obviously wants me to talk about the impressions conveyed by the Americans and compare them with those conveyed by the other representatives of the United Nations.

I am perfectly willing to do so, my dear Ennio.

The Russians? Very few Soviet men have come to Italy. They only contacted the authorities or the labour organisations most of which follow leftist concepts and gave them a great welcome. But there are still conservative and reactionary forces in Italy, as well as a small section which has survived the eye-opening proces which has shown what Fascism really is. We are trying to get rid of Fascist remnants. But all these people have not yet rid their minds of the "Bolshevist bogey-man", terroristic, atheist, subversive, which Fascism played up in order to usurp power and keep it, suppressing every particle of liberty at the same time. Not even the news we get about the well-being which prevails in Russia, the Russian peoples' superb proofs of patriotism and gallantry, nor Russian news democratic policy, have dispelled this diffidence which is often a mask worn by industrial and agrarian capitalism now anxious about its economic privileges; and party polemics embitter divergencies on the Soviet Republics.

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The British. Their behaviour is universally admired, though some feel there is a certain tinge of haughtiness about it. Interesting intellectual contacts with British people have been established in many cultural circles. Churchill has been in Italy. Churchill is regarded as the war statesman who was providential for the fate of civilisation, the man who will go down to history as having saved the supreme values of mankind's progress by his tenacity and unswerving belief in men's ideals. From a political standpoint, the leftist currents which undoubtedly represent the bulk of Italian opinion and move in the direction of a democratic Republic and bold social reform, see the "Tory" in Churchill, and discuss his unfeigned sympathy for the monarchy and Badoglio, whom he received as he received his successor Bonomi. However, it is only a few insignificant monarchic or conservative circles, and members of the high military caste, which are now attempting to spread the tale that England is prepared to protect their tendencies and even to tolerate a coup de force on the part of anti-democratic elements in order to impose their will on the country. The democrats, however are convinced that the better the great British democracy knows the italian people, the more it will appreciate their sincere effort toward a rebirth of freedom.

And the Americans? They are undoubtedly more akin to our people, partly perhaps because of the Latin blood which runs in many American veins. They are always smiling, expansive, and full of life; our people's admiration for British manners is often surpassed by their sympathy with American cordiality. This sympathy is of course in evidence among the women and may be not unaffected by American generosity in carefree distribution of gifts such as cigarettes, clothing, sweets, food, so necessary, alas, in the tragic destitution of our poor country. And idylls between America's soldiers and Italy's girls arouse jealousy at times and many reproaches against this unusual feminine happy-go-luckiness? But every day we see these selfsame American boys deepin talk with our children; we see them distributing gifts and playful slaps with an affectionate spontaneousness which goes straight to the heart of our incurably sentimental people. And the latter know it is America which, more than any other country, is helping to fight Italy's destitution; they trustfully await the further assistance promised and give no credit to insinuations in the press or funny papers hinting of promises made in view of presidential elections. It is recognised that America is fighting for the highest ideals, and everyone is convinced that the democratic republic of the United States will ensure that Italy is free to chose its government provided

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SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

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ORBIS
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th l ttc is not tainted by pernicious Fascist trends. The weakness of some American soldiers for our aristocracy and some rare instances of error in connections between Americans and former Fascist officials who immediately approached the former in order to get protection, are insignificant episodes easily accounted for by the exuberant youthfulness of these pleasant New World citizens. Together with material help, they bring us the comfort of their ready smile and the teaching that, even through risks and destruction, life is worth being lived, that we must be confident in our ability to pull through, and must always seek simple and good pleasures.

When we recall with a shudder the gloomy torturers and murderers of the S.S., the Americans with their kind-hearted laughter devoid of twisted, dark, Nibelungish complications, seem like the living antithesis to those slaughter-worshipping barbarians, gloomy and cruel even in their frenzied feastings. We need only think of Charles Poletti, who is universally liked, to the point that funny papers joke about him in a way which we ourselves sometimes regard as unseemly, and yet he is the first to laugh with them.

That is why a friend of mine was right when he said that if Fiorello La Guardia were to come to Italy he would find many smiling faces, just as when old friends meet again.

This, even though our faces show the marks of sadness and hunger.

LARIO BERLINGUER

3392

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

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LARIO BARLINGUER

3392

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Mr.
Dea SOGUS
A. C.
Pal. ex Corporazioni
Via Veneto
R O M A

LEACACOS
PRB

ROMA-VIA NAZIONALE 230

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ORBIS

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PRESS REVIEW

Proceeding with discussions and comments on the government crisis, "Ricostruzione" expresses the hope there will be no split in the Liberation Committee, which might lead to one or more of its member-parties walking out, or even going over to the opposition. "Ricostruzione" trusts that On. Bonomi may be successful in his efforts, as he maintains that the best possible government for Italy at the present moment is one in which all the Liberation Committee parties shall be represented. If success is to be achieved however, the paper goes on, the parties must afford loyal and complete collaboration, and must fully realise Italy's tragic situation.

In an article entitled "Thoroughness", "La Voce Repubblicana" comments on the Italian Republican Party's recent declaration on the crisis, stresses the following three points:
1) Isolate the monarchy and its supporters, submerging them in the tide of nation-wide contempt, and compelling them/lead a miserable existence, supported by foreigners, in a country which is alien to them. Create a vast and compact republican concentration, which shall bring about the still unexistent antifascist unity. Brace up and rally the masses, making them realise their strength. 2) Reach an agreement on Republican schemes, without preposterous electoral "pushes" leftwards. Prepare a Republican constitution by calling on intellectuals, experts and scholars; follow a policy which shall be imaginative but not tub-thumping. 3) Annihilate Fascism in the interior and crush it at the front.

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"Quotidiano"s leading article states that the Italian people has collapsed morally. That is why, adds the paper, it is unable to carry on politically. The moral dissolution seems quick-sands for those in responsible position and the man in the street. Hence, says "Quotidiano" the only course to pursue is to re-awaken moral consciousness, in public and private affairs. The infection is general, rich and poor in every walk of life have caught it. This must be the first epuration, concludes the paper, or, to use a Christian word, purification.

(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

"RICOSTRUZIONE" DENIAL DENIED

Rome - In connection with the denial published by "Ricostruzione" (no.155 dated 3 December 1944) concerning statements made by Avv. Mario Covelotto, Secretary General of the Democratic Labour Party to our sub-editor Sig. Ambrogio Canessa, we confirm that such statements were made yesterday December 1 at 12.30 A.M., on the premises of the Democratic Labour Party in Piazza Augusto Imperatore 32, where our sub-editor went at Avv. Covelotto's request. As point of fact, the first part of the statement concerning "the impossibility for On. Bonomi to form a Cabinet", was itself a confirmation of a previous statement by Avv. Covelotto to our sub-editor. This statement was made by telephone at 8 A.M., and divulged in the ORBIS 9.30 issue. As regards the forecasts concerning names put forward By the Democratic Labour party for a possible Ruini Cabinet, Avv. Mario Covelotto did not perhaps realise that a journalist, even though a party member, has always to bear in mind his professional duty to the public.

(ORBIS)

STILL MORE INITIALS

Rome - One of the stock phrases used by Pietro Nenni, Secretary General of the Socialist Party was that describing the "forze oscure della reazione in agguato" meaning "stealthy forces of the reaction in ambush". Poking fun at this, Rome comic papers used the initial letters of the phrase, F.O.D.R.I.A., to coin yet another of the many initial-words afflicting the world since totalitarianism and total warfare descended upon it. FODRIA had thus become a current joke, and was even mentioned by H.E. Bonomi who described it as a "fortunate formula", when interviewed by an American journalist. 3390

Fortune however is fleeting, notwithstanding H.E. Bonomi's endorsement. The trend taken by the Government crisis has caused the wits in political circles smilingly to utter the new initial-word: F.O.D.R.I.T. which stands for "forze oscure della reazione in trionfo", i.e. "stealthy forces of the reaction in triumph".

(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

Note for correspondents

NO "UNRESERVED" SUPPORT FOR A RUINI CABINET

According to persistent rumours circulating in the course of recent National Liberation Committee meetings, reservations have also been put forward in connection with a possible Ruini cabinet. The rumours appear to have originated through some confidential reports which apparently cast a not too favourable light on the Labour Democrat leader's parliamentary and political activity. This would seem to bear out "rightist" parties' doubts as to the success of a Ruini solution, and their continued support to Bonomi. A prominent Actionist is understood to have stated his knowledge of a report which may jeopardize On. Ruini's chances of political success.

Particular interest is aroused by the position of On. Alberto Tarchiani, former Minister of Public Works in the last Badoglio Cabinet. Tarchiani is now being mentioned as a third possibility, in addition to Bonomi and Ruini. Tarchiani, who is an Actionist of right-wing tendencies, would find himself at cross-purposes with Actionist trends, were he to accept the candidature. It may be gathered, therefore, that there is a split between left and right even among Actionists, and this might lead to unexpected consequences.

(ORBIS)

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THIRD ISSUE

PAPAL AUDIENCES - H.HOLINESS RECEIVES JOURNALISTS MICHAEL BROGAN AND MICHAEL CHINIGO

Vatican City - H.Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Cardinal Rossi, Consistorial Secretary; Cardinal Canale, Penitenziere Eugenio, President of the Pontifical Commission for Vatican City Government. The Pope also received Lt.Col. Sivo and Dr. Francesco Sabatucci, and two foreign journalists: Michael Brogan and Michael Chinigo.

(ORBIS)

HIGH COMMISSIONER ANNOUNCES ARREST OF FORMER BOLOGNA FEDERAL SECRETARY CHIMELLI WHO ORGANISED THE ASSAULT ON TOSCANINI

Rome - H.E. Mario Berlinguer, Vice-Commissioner for the punishment of fascist crimes, has officially announced the arrest of Chinelli, the former Federal Secretary of Bologna and Arpinati's henchman, who organised the assault on Toscanini. Starting as a waiter at the Bologna railway station restaurant, he struck up friendship with Arpinati, then a railway official and later Home Undersecretary in Mussolini's Government. Chimelli made a brilliant career under the Fascist regime, and after Arpinati's fall, following on his quarrel with Starace who was strongly supported by Mussolini, Chimelli and other friends of Arpinati organised a small-scale "putsch" which was immediately crushed by the police and by the anti-Arpinati faction of the Bolognese fascists. The incident was also mentioned in the "Times". Arpinati was sent to "confino" and Chimelli expelled from the Fascist party.

(ORBIS)

BLACK-MARKET TRIAL QUASHED (from our correspondent)

Naples - Sentence was quashed and accused released in a trial held in Naples against Rosca, Tagliavini and Pisciteli on the charge of illicit dealings in textiles.

Preliminaries for a second trial, on the same charge, are now proceeding before the Military Tribunal; the accused have however been bailed and are understood to be in Rome where they are conferring with influential friends. The powerful Neapolitan financial group headed by the "Cotonificio Meridionali" are also said to be interested in the affair. The rumour has caused protests and resentment in Naples, where public opinion points to the unwarranted interference with the normal course of justice which is once again being exercised by vested interests.

(ORBIS)

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THIRD Issue

REGIONAL EVENTS IN AMERICA

His Holiness has transferred Mons. Stanislao Dora Bishop of Grand Island to the Titular Bishopric of Mola, deputising him to succeed Mons. Paul Rhode Bishop of Green Bay.

(ORBIS)

LABOUR UNREST IN SMALL-ARMS FACTORY AT TORRE ANNUNZIATA (from our correspondent)

Naples - Keen dissatisfaction is reported among the workers in the Torre Annunziata small-arms factory, on account of preferential treatment still being accorded to former "squadristi" employed there. It is understood that the Ministry for Industry, Commerce and Labour will shortly transmit a detailed report on the situation to the War Ministry, which is in charge of the factory. At the same time the Home Office is urging that steps be promptly taken to allay discontent, in order to avoid agitation spreading in the district. Tumults are in fact expected to break out at any moment.

(ORBIS)

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS

BONOMI Requested to Issue Declaration as to Mussolini's STATEMENTS on SFORZA

It is rumoured that the Socialist Minister without portfolio Serrati has sponsored a move to present to Bonomi a request signed by all Italian returned political exiles, to the effect that he should make an official reply to Mussolini's statements concerning Sforza.

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(ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

M O R N I N G P R E S S R E V I E W

MAIN HEADLINES OF DEC.2 1944 DAILY PRESS

POLITICS

Responsibility
ITALIA LIBERA - Action

The situation
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - Liberal

Other roads
IL TEMPO - independent

Conscience -(B.Croce)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

And the war? (Scrutator)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

Italy's will
UNITA - communist

Responsibility
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

The Italian crisis as seen by Eden(P.Nenni)
AVANTI! - socialist

WAR At the front with Italian soldiers (U.S.)
AVANTI! - socialist

A hope
CORRIERE DI ROMA

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First issue

PRESS REVIEW

The Capital's morning press continues its discussions, debates and polemics on the Govt. crisis.

Speaking of the Veto put on Sforza by Great Britain the "Italia Libera states that it worked out to be a powerful drama in favour of Count Sforza and that all Italians can easily understand where it came from and what for. The veto was imposed to try out Bonomi's democratic faith who on the other hand was probably quite pleased by it. The veto, states the paper, has been very shrewdly and ably played, and now the parties are at a standstill, in a stunning situation that can be considered as the Italian democracy's incapacity of functioning. We should have the intention of denouncing the responsibilities, all the responsibilities and contributions to break up a plan whose meaning we understood a long time ago.

The "Voce Democratica" states that one speaks too much and too easily about stroke of State policies and about similar such excited phraseology that poisons the air. This coup d'etat? Who has "discovered" Ricciardo. There wasn't one on July 25th if not in the unilateral judgement of a few parties that wanted to see in the wholehearted designation of the Govt. of the six parties a seizing of the Govt: while the Monarchy was not easier. Up to then, continues the paper, we liberals refused to accept such an interpretation. The acknowledgement of the authority of the six parties of the Committee and of their judgement could not be considered a reason to hand over to them the fundamental constitutional rights that only the will of the people can freely give.

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first edition

According to the "Tempo" the most logical solution of the Govt. crisis after this long stretch of time would be that the Marxists take over the power. Then, while trying out the Govt., they would see the needs imposed by present politics and the administration of power.

Another way out, according to the paper, without touching the National Liberation Committee, could be of putting up a centre Govt. formed by christian democrats and in which the left would be represented by socialists and communists and the right by liberals. From these groups representing the two ends there would come the urge and the restraint necessary to a Govt. which should rebuild Italian life.

Under the heading "Conscience" the "Italia Nuova" reaches these conclusions: At this time when the war pours blood on the very soil of our Country and the marks of our past are cancelled daily by fire and steel from our most famous monuments and our most humble and dearest things; at this time when a locomotive without conscience tries to tear away from our spirits also that calmness and that sense of tolerance that were, are and will be our greatest sign of nobility; at this time when the misery of v nity and the most fury of passions are visiting each other from one room to the other of the Persecilli palace while outside Italy burns; at this time maybe it won't be useless to remind the Italians that while they are getting themselves lost in the mud only by coming back to a serene courage of their own conscience will they be able to save their country from miserable destruction. And with their country also themselves.

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The "Popolo", "for having stated that the Italians fighting for their freedom are worried over their daily struggle to exist concern severely the parties' considering their own interests before those of the Country, says that the Country cannot afford to prolong a crisis that has already been lasting too long".

The article, states the paper, cannot take the responsibility of creating other existing situations by following impulses that the people cannot understand because they contrast with the necessities of the present moment. We hope that the crisis will finally end and that all that up to now was considered as unavoidable will not be so any more and that National unity and harmony will reign.

Concluding its article bearing the headline "Italy's will" the "Unità" writes that while the best Italians are fighting for the Nation's independence, for liberty and democracy it would be terribly serious for the Nation's life and future that responsible politicians repeat that democratic discipline which guarantees the resurrection of the Italian people.

Considering the Italian crisis as Mr. Bevin does it, the "Avanti" denies to see the chaos he expects in the House of Commons would be irretrievable if Italy were considered a friendly country. But the logical principle of intervening in the internal affairs of a nation that has been won cannot totally if the Britannic Majestic Govt. does not admit that in Italy there are parties, political groups, that obviously are oriented with the democratic principles of the Atlantic Charter. The "Avanti" states that no one ever thought of saying that Great Britain or the U.S. should not take an interest in Italian politics, but every British citizen must admit that 1) the most liberal and modern of the Vth and VIIth Allied Armies are to some that no measures have been necessary. 2) that U.S. and G.B. have found popular and political forces at their side by their own record and that these were the forces that for 20 years had fought fascism

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3) That the Italian people ask only to be able to fight and to work for freedom. Speaking of the Sforza affair the paper excludes that Sforza had any part directly or indirectly in the discussions and polemics of the Bonomi Govt.

After having remembered the statement made at the 1943 Moscow conference the "Avanti" concludes: If it were possible for us to express our wholehearted opinion we would say that in 1919 British conservatorism and also the americans made a mistake in the in European policy. For this reason the U.S. and G.B., after 25 years have had to take up their arms again. If they make another mistake we will have a third war in ten or twenty years. (OWI)

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FIRST ISSUE

TREES OF FIRE
by our correspondent
L'Aquila-News from L'Aquila tell of a strange thing which has happened in the hot lefield zone and more pracisely in the mountain zone between Guardiagrele and Orsogna. One has seen some strange red hot shapes like big trees that appeared suddenly on the mountain top at sun set forming a red hot incorporeal woods. This phenomenon repeated itself for a few days and it is believed that it has been caused by smugglers that have probably blown up some mines so that they could pass safely with their merchandise through some mountain passes.

HITLER HAS THROAT CANCER?
Rome- There is still a great mystery concerning Hitler. After the news of his illness and of Mussolini staying at his bed side the most fantastic information has been handed out by press and radio.
As for his illness though, given that he was operated in 1937 at his throat, a well known italian surgeon who wishes his name withheld says it might be cancer. The surgeon said that the tumor operated on in 1937 might have reappeared in a malignant form and that most probably Hitler was recently operated to have one of his vocal chords taken out. In this case the patient is hoarse for a more or less long period which would explain why Hitler's voice has not been heard recently. (ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

MOVING PICTURE PRODUCTION IN ITALY

Rom.-

Italy's moving picture production is again lifting up its head but it finds many things in its way: lack of material, as for example films, and the destruction of its plants by the Germans; commercial and industrial obstacles like the uncertainty regarding the power of absorption of the Italian market that presents and endless demand for americn films.

To this one must add the great discontent in movi circles about the interferences of the Vice-secretary for the Press and Information. The recent constituting of Examining Commissions is outright preventive censorship and it is not compatible with the new democratic trend of the Nation. There is no need of Examining Commissions to a fund morality. Enough repression is imposed by the Prefect.

Yet it is impossible to see that the moving picture produc ion is winning to pick up.
The Lux-Pronti film is making a film with Macario directed by Camporiimo.
Another film nearly ready is:"The arrow in the hir", directed by Lattuada starring Leonardo Cortese.The subject is taken from a book by Zuccoli.
A"life of S.Benedict" starring Aldo Gischetti and directed by Scotese is under work at the Arno firm.
The P.N.F. is turning out a good production of news reels using for the greater part Italian directors and workmen.
Other newsreels are under way while others concerning politics, army, navy,reconstruction are continually shown and put in the international edition of "Free World"

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second issue

GIULIETTA D'ARIENZO, O.V.R.A. AGENT, AND TORUZZI AGAIN
Rome-

Now free occupied Italy informs us that the well known republican spy, Giulietta d'Arienzo, daughter of a midwife and sister of a police agent, is one of the most ferocious persecutor of the patriots operating in northern Italy. Unscrupulous woman, movie actress before the talkies came in, she had a very adventurous life and was in fact working for the O.V.R.A. (anti-espionage for the vigilance and repression of actions against the fascists). After the British occupation of Abyssinia Giulietta was sent to a concentration camp but she was able to come back to Italy because Toruzzi interested himself of her case. She disappeared after the 25th of July from the Plaza hotel where she had lived for a long time and reappeared after Sept. 8th and began working with the republican police keeping in close contact with Koch and Kappler. She went to live at the Regina hotel and kept informing Toruzzi. She took in hand the matter of having the furniture of the Toruzzi's house at Via del Colle Oppio 5 moved up to northern Italy, probably to that villa on the lake of Garda where Toruzzi is presently living with two of his mistresses. After July 25th Toruzzi's house was sacked and raided. Arienzo stated often to intimate friends that she had looked for the men that sacked the house and that she had succeeded in finding two of them and that she had them shot as communists.
Toruzzi's house, notwithstanding the fact that he had hidden in a little Christian village (near Rome) rugs and precious things, was very luxurious. Even the door handles were made of ivory. (ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

CEVOLOTTO STATEMENT

Rome

Cevoletto, lawyer, Secretary General of the democratic labour party, at 1130 this morning, after having conferred with Bonomi, stated that his conduct follows the policy of his own party in the coalition Govt. This shows that first Bonomi was appointed and that in the case that this combination had not been put into effect he would have sustained Ruini's candidacy. (ORBIS)

SFORZA AGAINST EDEN

Rome-

Count Sforza went to see Ivan Bonomi this morning from 1115 to 1210 hrs. When he came out Sforza stated that he had gone to call on Bonomi not as a politician but as a man of honour because, considering Eden's statement that Sforza had fought Bonomi, he wanted it officially known that he had never fought and never had any intention of fighting his old friends. (ORBIS)

LIBERAL AND CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT STATEMENT

Rome- The liberals met this morning at the Viminal Palace to confer with Bonomi. At the end of the meeting they made the following statement: "The representatives of the liberal party have announced to Bonomi the decisions taken by the National Executive Commission of the Italian liberal party. The party to keep true to the coalition has authorised its men to collaborate with the Bonomi Govt. even in the deplorable case in which other parties should not collaborate. H.E. De Gasperi instead stated, "We are still working to get a six party Govt.", that is on the basis of the National Liberation Committee policy. (ORBIS)

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R O M A

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ORBIS

VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N.	Data	Ora	Pag.
21	DEC 2 1944	0930	2

FIRST ISSUE

BONOMI AND DE GASPERI NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE

Yesterday evening at the Marescialli Palace at 2000hrs. ended a meeting where Bianco, Ruini, Saragat, Togliatti, Lussu, De Gasperis and Brosio were present.

Brosio and De Gasperi left the meeting at 2000 hrs. De Gasperi didn't make any statement but from some circumstances it seems probable that he will collaborate with Bonomi and eventually even against the National Liberation Committee. As a matter of fact after 2000 hrs. at the Marescialli Palace there was an air of uncertainty. Anyway this morning DeGasperi will hold the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Christian-democrat Party and then he will go to the Viminal Palace to meet Bonomi. From his statements it will be possible to understand the definite attitude of his Party. It is most probable that De Gasperi will find opposition in his own party and especially from the representatives of the progressist and republican groups. (ORBIS)

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RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS

1461

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ORBIS

Mr. Major LIONEL FIELDEN
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Via Veneto
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STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU DESTINATAIRE
ESTRICTAMENTE RESERVADO AO DESTINATARIO
STRETTAMENTE RISERVATO AL DESTINATARIO

1462

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ORBIS

VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

N.	Date	Ora	Pag.
20	1 December 1944	18.30	1

FOURTH ISSUE

TROOPS FILE THROUGH ROME EN ROUTE FOR FRONT

Rome - This morning at 11 a large detachment of Italian troops filed through the main thoroughfares which were lined by applauding crowds. At the head of the detachment was the commanding General Primieri; preceded by the band and battle-torn flag of the 22nd Infantry Regiment (Cremona Brigade), the troops, partly on foot, partly motorised, left the Arch of Constantine and proceeded through Via dell'Impero. Italian and allied authorities in a stand erected near the statue of Julius Caesar, took the salute. Among those present were On. Bonomi, Generals Browning, Simmons and Lister of the A.M.I.A., as also the Ministers Ruini, Casati, De Courten, Piscenti, Sforza, Soleri, Marshal Messe, Generals Ottolia, Azzi, Aimonino, and Carabinieri General Orlando.

The march-past lasted about one hour, and gave rise to some incidents. Before 11 o'clock, a group of students broke through the police cordon and seized the flag covering the statue of Julius Caesar. The royal crown was torn out, but after a struggle, the flag was replaced in position. After the march-past was over, there was a renewed affrays between republicans and monarchists most of whom appeared to be young students; this time mounted Carabinieri had to intervene.

(ORBIS)

FIRE IN ITALIA ASSICURAZIONI

Rome - A serious fire broke out this morning in the central district. The fire started in a photographer's shop in Piazza S.Silvestro and spread to the adjoining Carinci pharmacy.

Owing to inflammable materials of which the shops were built, the premises were almost completely gutted before the firemen could master the flames.

3376

(ORBIS)

TRILUSSA ANNOUNCES TWO NEW BOOKS

Rome - The Roman dialect poet Trilussa, of international renown, whose pungent satire was mentioned by Mussolini in his "Talks" with Ludwig, will shortly publish a volume entitled "Trilussa e la libertà" (Trilussa and liberty) including all the poems on liberty - many of them unedited - written by the poet in the past forty years. Trilussa will later publish another volume to be called "Acqua e vino" (water and wine) containing poems on various subjects, written since the Allies' arrival.

(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

Vatican City

FUNERAL OF FR. LEONARDO MARIA DELLO

The solemn funeral of Fr.Leonardo Maria Dello, Minister General of the Order of Friars Minor was held in the Basilica of S.Antonio. Mass was celebrated by Fr. Gilet, Superior General of the Redemptori Padri, after which Mons. Santolloni paid tribute to the deceased, and Cardinal Salotti gave absolution to the mortal remains.

The funeral was attended by Cardinals Sibilia, Salotti and Checi Dominoni, Marquis Pallavicini representing the Lieutenant General, Under Secretary Tarvolini, Apostolic Nuncio Mons. Borgoncini Duca, Bolivian Minister to Camera Mons. Arburia Mella di S.Elia, Major Pasqualino representing the Allied Command, numerous Prelates, Archbishops, Bishops and other representatives of various religious Orders.

(ORBIS)

SITUATION IN NORTHERN ITALY

Rome - An officer of a Partisan Brigade, who succeeded in crossing the lines, has made interesting revelations to ORBIS.

The National Liberation Committees, said the officer, numbered in towns work hand-in-hand with the Partisan Commandos fighting on the mountains; in many cases they identify themselves with one other.

The secret work of the Liberation Committees, each of which consists in finding the members of the German police network, is supported by the population almost to a man. Thus, for example, patriots entrusted with supplying the funds, issue "requisition vouchers" in lieu of cash. These vouchers are accepted by most shopkeepers and even circulate as currency.

As for actual warfare, the officer could not of course give us particulars. I can tell you, he said, that partisan operations sometimes attain the level of war actions, as was the case in the Borgo San Dalmazzo battle, particulars of which were broadcast by every radio. In that action alone the Germans lost about 1000 men.

Questioned as to fighting patriots' political trend, our informant said: "The Communist percentage means patriots is large but not preponderating. There are many Democ-Christians and Actionists. As regards the constitutional standpoint, the majority is anti-monarchical."

(ORBIS)

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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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PRESS REVIEW

Speculation and conjecture on the Government crisis still form the main topic in the press.

"Voce Repubblicana" notes that the crisis reveals a clear and shameless resumption of "constitutional monarchy" politics, and stresses the depressing repercussion this must have on Italians throughout the country, who hoped for, and believed in, joint action on the part of men and parties aiming at a thorough renewal and the formation of a truly democratic State. It is deeply distressing, the newspaper continues, that so-called democratic and republican parties in Rome are crossing even the schemes for political and social reconstruction which the bulk of Italians is crying out for.

"Ricostruzione" still hopes that the pick of Italian thought and energy may rally round On. Bonomi. Apart from any personal consideration, the paper regards solidarity as essential, and expresses its trust that every party will give way on disputed points, in the supreme interests of the country. This is no time for dalliance, concludes the paper. The Italian army is being reconstructed, and must take its place by the side of the partisans for the supreme effort of liberating Italy.

"Il Quotidiano", discussing moral forces and political parties, enquires why Italy is not giving Europe an example of united effort, moral discipline, and confidence in the future, instead of being wrecked by dissension. The paper goes on: There is undoubtedly the wide-spread aftermath of defeat; but it is equally true that the reason of defeatism largely in having lowered or rejected the country's birthright, our people's and our tradition's most precious possession, part and parcel of our civilisation. The reason lies in having forsworn the moral force, split asunder private and public conscience, and lost sight of the great spiritual values.

3374

(ORBIS)

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GREAT ADVANCE BEING MADE BY ITALY

Rome - On.Lussu, leader of the Sardinian Self-government movement and a prominent Actionist leader, was received by on.Bonomi, and made the following statements after the conversation: "If Bonomi accepts the mission, we shall fight the new Government, for acceptance would imply the break-up of the only great democratic movement, viz. National Liberation Committee. I entreated Bonomi not to accept, in the country's interests, and warned him that acceptance would mean plunging the nation into a wild venture. We shall support any other Government, provided it ensures our

(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

NOTES FOR CORRESPONDENTS (FOREIGN)

On. Bonomi has had a talk with Mr. De Gasperi, but not at the Viminal.

De Gasperi will have an official meeting with Bonomi tomorrow after the meeting of the Demo-christian party executive.

(Orbis)

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THIRD ISSUE

Vatican City

PAPAL AUDIENCES

His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Mons. De Romani, Bishop General of the Vatican City; Mons. Marcante, Bishop of Valva and Sulmona; Mons. Enoci, Secretary for the Brevi ai Principi; Padre Tatti, Vicar General of the Society of the Sacred Heart; Col. Robinson.

(ORBIS)

FOOT-BALL STAR IS MUSSOLINI'S HANDY-MAN

Rome - It is reliably learnt from Northern Italy that Mussolini's trusted henchman and counsellor is his tennis coach, Arpalo Morzeglio, former football player and a well-known member of the "Roma" football association.

He was previously on friendly terms with the Duce's sons, Vittorio and Bruno, and with his daughter Edda.

Morzeglio's name often appeared in the Capri society chit-chat.

(ORBIS)

CANDIDATURE PUT FORWARD BY LABOUR DEMOCRATS FOR A POSSIBLE BONOMI CABINET

Rome - Avv. Ludovico Donvoletto, Secretary General of the Labour Democratic Party, reiterated his conviction that on. Bonomi will not succeed in forming a Cabinet, and told an "Orbis" correspondent that the names put up by the Labour Democratic Party in the event of a Bonomi candidature will be: Corabona, confirmed as Minister of Communications; Scialoia, former Air Undersecretary, who will become Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council, and Bassano, confirmed as Undersecretary for Grace and Justice.

(ORBIS)

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BRIEFINGS BY LIBERAL REPRESENTATIVES AFTER VISITING BONOMI

Rome - Liberal representatives Selari, Brosio and Cattani conferred with on. Bonomi from 12 to 1 p.m. They subsequently declared that the Liberal Party warmly supports Bonomi in the formation of a six-party Government. Questioned as to whether the Government should be "solely" on a six-party basis, the Liberals stated they would collaborate on any basis Bonomi considered most suitable. They added however, that they have not been approached for a solution of this tenor.

Apart from these statements by the three Liberals, it is understood that the Liberal Party will support Bonomi's candidature even if the former President is compelled, as he apparently will do, to form a Cabinet with elements outside the six-party coalition, in addition of course to those members of the National Liberation Committee who intend collaborating with him.

(ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

MAIN HEADLINES DEC. 1 1944 DAILY PRESS

POLITICS-

Crossroads
ITALIA LIBERA - action

Liberals and crisis-(F.Nenni)
AVANTI! - socialist

Europe in crisis (F.Gaeli)
IL POPOLO - independent

Waldorf -(U.S.)
ITALIA NUOVA - democratic

A State between two extremes
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE - liberal

New world balance (S.Pedrini)
IL POPOLO - christian democrat

Policy of National Liberation Committee
UNITA - communist

Making it clear
IL POPOLO - Christian democrat

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ECONOMICS

Agriculture(main problem for Italy's reconstruction)
CORRIERE DI ROMA

Cattle decree terr/vineyards and olive groves
UNITA - communist

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LORING PRESS SERVICE

The Capital's daily morning press writes ample articles on the Govt. crisis still unsolved.

The "Italia Libera" remembering all the internal and international difficulties that rendered the Italian political situation very critical even before Bonomi's resignation, states that Bonomi himself made it impossible for him to form a new Cabinet with the six parties of the Coalition.He can only form it outside of the Committee and that means against the Committee/of which he was President up to a few days ago. Thus he could only form a Govt. against confidence. The "Italia Libera" states that it considers Bonomi incapable of working when political unanimity is lacking.Anyone can see its terrible consequences. Yet, according to the "Italia Libera", the political situation will not allow that Bonomi's plan to solve the crisis be put into action.

The "Tempo" states that the crisis now tends to quieting down and reaching a conclusion according the compromise for which the Govt.,without considering the Country's opinion, decided to split up. The only difference now is that instead of one designation there are two while we are sure that at the bottom of this there will be the usual war to the Germans, reconstruction, purge. We do not want to criticise but only to hope, states the paper, when citizens like ourselves, more or less sacrificed by fascism, are about to take over a power that is anything but attractive and that only means sacrifying oneself for the good of the Nation that must rise again.

Under the headline "A State between two extremes" the "Risorgimento Liberale" speaks of a plan to disintegrate Govt. authority and institutions to open the doors to the revolution which is advancing and operating day by day, little by little.

It states:"It is as the reason why we reacted every time asking for closer collaboration, greater consistency and efficiency in the Govt.. It is still for this that we state that the new Govt. with its composition, its programme and its action must decide the policy and

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FROM Rome

carry it out. And this means, precludes the paper, unholding and even demand the law so as to avoid natural anarchy and work in a lawful and sacred fields in such a manner that it will be clear that one is proceeding on the road to liberty without hesitation or turning back.

Avanti polemizes with liberals and christian democrats. It says that the liberals and also the Christian democrats have cried "Wolf" considering every socialist and communist as if he were meant to impose a class dictatorship in Italy. The liberals took it upon themselves to defend the rule in effect men in bureaucracy, in the army, in the navy, in the police force and went to cry of the allies shoulder about the danger of case ministers in public squares and in their homes towards an undervaluation of the National Liberation Committees. The liberals, continues the paper, instead should have been very grateful to see the Italian popular and revolutionary movement find its guide in the National Liberation Committees that represent an original output of our days. In the meantime, the liberals together with Bonomi have gone and are doing all we can to parliamentarize, bureaucratize, chloroform and take all the energy out of the nation.

The Avanti realizes the National Liberation Committees and says that the present crisis has been brought on by conservatives and reactionary groups which are only interested in having the Committees put aside. On one hand are all the political parties will be run by the conservative men of the reactionary forces who have their only possibility of success in the confusion and lack of political unity. In any case, however the situation develops the attitude of the six parties will guarantee that the democratic forces will come out of the situation with a full victory."

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FIRST ISSUE

The "Popolo", christian democratic paper, states that it is necessary to follow a policy that will consider the very important needs of the war, the priority of emergency problems and of economical and financial possibilities. In this case, says the paper, the christian democratic party is willing to collaborate with the Committees of the soldiers fighting up North and with the Committees of liberated Italy when and where they with their efficiency they can give the state a valid aid with advice and organization. But the goal must remain unchanged. It must always be a democratisation of the Nation and the "Assemblea Costituente" will have to do this. The christian democrats are willing to collaborate actively with a policy that in this difficult period of transition will assure a preparation to a new and healthy democracy. (ORBIS)

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ROMA-VIA NAZIONALE 230

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SPECIAL EDITION

NENNI'S STATEMENT AFTER BONOMI TALKS

Rome- At 10.0 hrs. Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party was received at the Viminal Palace by Hon. Bonomi.

At 1220 hrs. Nenni stated as follows:

Pres. Bonomi told me that he has been appointed to form the new Cabinet and that it is his intention of forming it with the six parties. He asked me if the Socialist party would concede from its attitude. I answered him that our constant wish was to collaborate with a democratic govt. that represented the National Liberation Committees and that carried out its programme. We would collaborate only with Badoglio or another man appointed by the coalition of the six parties. I added that personally, for the feeling of friendliness that I felt for him after having passed together those long months of the underground period under the German occupation, I would suggest that he withdrew otherwise he would end by going against the coalition of the six parties and would totally become the representative of the reactionary forces. (OVER)

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SPECIAL EDITION

Bonomi receives Togliatti

Rome- This morning from 0930 hrs. till 0910 hrs. Bonomi received Commodore Stone at the Viminal Palace and at 0915 hrs. Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Communist Party. The latter remained in the President's Cabinet until 1000 hrs. The theme of the conversation was naturally the crisis and its development and the "ORBIS" has it for sure that Togliatti invited outrightly Bonomi to refuse the appointment, stating that by that refusal he would render a great service to the Country and to the fight against fascism.

For the moment it has been confirmed that the communists, the socialists and the action party will not collaborate with the Govt. if it is formed by Bonomi

Bonomi though is trying to form a big Govt. composed of politic l and not"technical" men chosen among those parties and those movements that make up the theNational Liberation Committee and who have shown their faith in Bonomi. Naturally they must represent Italian public opinion.

In this combination there will also be representatives of mutilated soldiers, veterans and with all probability also Senator Orsini.

At 1100 hrs. Hon. Bonomi will end his consultations. Nenni was expected after Togliatti. (ORBIS)

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SECOND ISSUE

POLLOCK QUITS POLICE

Rome -

Col. Pollock that since June 4th has been Head of the Allied Police Force for the Rome Province, is leaving the Capital for a new important appointment elsewhere in Italy.

On the point of leaving he sent Questore Lorenzini a letter of thanks and a message to officers and soldiers of the Rome Police Force, expressing his deep gratitude for their hearty welcome.

Col. Pollock has passed these last six months in close contact with the Roman police. Among other things in his message he expressed his faith in the reconstruction and reorgenization of the Corp.

He is of the opinion that it will be possible to organize a really efficient Police thus avoiding above all and in the most absolute way, any political infiltrations and having it follow, then, these principles:

1) protection of life and property;
2) preservation of peace and public safety;
3) prevention of crimes.

(ORBIS)

LATER FORECASTS ON CRISIS

Rome -

This morning at 0900 hrs. the Lieutenant General of the Realm received Hon. Ruini, head of the democratic labour party.

The appointment had been decided since yesterday and according to the official version Ruini conferred with Prince Humbert only on the work of the National liberation Committee. Yet amongst the forecasts there is also the possibility of Ruini's constituting Cabinet

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second issue

that, according to well informed circles, will only be able to exist if the socialists receded from their position and were willing to collaborate.

In any case it would be only a compromise Cabinet and its life could not be longer than the first Bonomi Cabinet.

After excluding the Nenni solution there would be the Orlando solution which would only be possible if socialists and the action Party were willing to collaborate.

As for officially appointing De Gasperi, christian democrat leader to constitute a Cabinet it seems that up to now nothing positive has been stated as to this"official"appointment. It is then probable that within to-day there will also be a christian democrat solution of the crisis. (ORBIS)

GOOD FIXED PRICES ABOLITION?
Rome -

This morning at the Central Market the experiment of abolishing prices fixed by authorities was made. This regards meat fowl lambs cheese etc. and it was done in the hope of attracting more of these foodstuffs to the market. The first effect obtained was of a raise in price but authorities hope that more foodstuffs will come from the nearby provinces and in greater quantities than the daily one at present. On the other hand devastations of the national zootechnical patrimony made by war and the nazis do not allow us better previsions. (ORBIS)

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Second issue

BONOMI AT QUIRINAL
Rome -

Hon. Bonomi went to the Quirinal at 11 a.m. where he will confer with the Lieutenant General. (ORBIS)

NOT FOR CORRESPONDENTS

SOCIALISTS AND CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND CRISIS
Rome -

It is interesting to know the position of the socialists and democrats regarding the crisis. It is fact that Nenni is umpire of the political address of his party and that he intends putting into effect the most important socialist program. His position, then, concerning his program, is very close to the communist one even if the communists have not taken on that absolute tone of intransigence as the socialists. It is probable that Nenni's attitude will influence the unity of action of the two parties.

According an opinion of the Capital's political circles Nenni's program is fought by two groups: one of political and material character and the other human and pertaining to passions.

In fact, while for his program Nenni would not hesitate merging with the communists for his human passions he is afraid that by merging his personality would disappear.

Concerning the Christian democrats there is still a struggle in the party between left and right. The representatives of the left have stated that if the crisis should have a right solution they would use all their influence so that the party refuse its collaboration and go with the socialists and the Action Party. The reserve of Christian democrat official circles is easily understandable. (ORBIS)

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VIA NAZIONALE, 230 - ROMA - TELEFONI 41327 - 42290

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30 November 1944

PRESS REVIEW

The afternoon papers continue to dwell on the government crisis, but a solution is now apparently in sight.

In a comment headed "Warning", "Ricostruzione" calls on all parties in the Liberation Committee to make a decided effort towards a solution. It is not a question of this man or that, says the newspaper, the issue is far more vital. It is all Northern Italy which is fighting and suffering and will probably have to prolong its martyrdom for long months to come; Northern Italy finds political utterance solely through the medium of the Liberation Committee. All are agreed that the only solution to the crisis lies in a democratic Government, concludes "Ricostruzione". Were this not so, it would mean betraying the country's loyalty and perhaps dealing a mortal blow to the unity which has welded Northern Italy in its heroic resistance.

"La Voce Repubblicana" comment on the crisis, entitled "The six parties" thinks it is out of the question, in present circumstances, to raise any issue over the National Committee. The paper then goes on to say that this Committee should be reformed and be made up of parties which are politically akin, or at least share a political outlook as regards immediate problems. It is fatal, says the paper, to persist in outworn formulas or stiff-jointed groupings. Should formations of a more up-to-date character be forthcoming, concludes "La Voce", we should of course shoulder our part of the task and the burden.

(ORBIS) 3363

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

The Luogotenente Luogo is understood to have decided that, while on Bonomi has again been entrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet, he is unlikely to succeed in bringing in the leaders of the National Liberation Committee, on account of the hostility evinced by the latter parties. (ORBIS)

NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Regarding the offer of Bonomi, Nenni is understood to have said that the request from the Lieutenant General was conveyed to Bonomi xxx at 12 o'clock. It appears however that the news was not to be divulged till after the six-party meeting at the Ministero della Guerra, which ended at 1 1hrs. at the time of writing (18hrs.), the news has not been officially confirmed, but will xxx be released during the

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FOURTH ISSUE

CAPT. IN GIULIETTI EXPLAINS HIS CASE

Rome - Following on the attacks by "Unità" and "Avanti" against Capt. Giulietti, former Secretary General of Sea-workers' Federation (Fascist), and re-appointed in the newly-constituted General Federation, ORBIS has interviewed the Captain, and obtained the following replies to its questions.

- What do you say as regards the accusation that you showed your approval of the present war by writing laudatory letters to Mussolini ?

- The first time I wrote to Mussolini concerning the war the Russians were not yet on the side of the Allies. I wrote him again, advising him to link up with Russia, when Stalin was compelled to answer German aggression. I told Mussolini that, if he maintained his attitude against Russia, Italy would become a heap of ruins. The text of this second letter was not published either by "Avanti" or by "Unità". I consider this second letter as an act of moral courage.

- What do you say to the allegations regarding grants you received from Mussolini ?

- I say that the word "grant" is a misnomer. I regard these sums of money as neither more nor less than refunds, to which I was entitled. I asked Mussolini to let me have the means to support my large family; these means were to be taken from the funds which belonged to me and my comrades and which Fascism had illicitly laid hands on. I had no other job. My navigating licence was also seized, to prevent me carrying on my profession. My activity was discussed in the press in September 1943, and also at the Mariners' Assembly at Terre del Greco in July 1944, where it met with the full approval of the Sea-workers.

- What are your relations with the General Labour Confederation ?

- The Confederation's attack on my honour was, as far as I am concerned, an exceptionally grave error. I found myself up against a "conspiracy of silence", aimed at impeding my defence. Let it be remembered that the Confederation chiefs, though fully aware of the "grants", offered me the technical management of the "Garibaldi" co-operative, provided I left the Sea-workers. After my refusal to do so, the chiefs agreed to my taking over the management of the whole organisation. I therefore say the attack was unexpected and treacherous.

- What is your programme for the future ?

- I wish to work for an international understanding among all peace-loving peoples. I mean to set up a producers' union on the "Garibaldi" type, which signifies the realisation of Mazzini's and the socialist doctrines.

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(ORBIS)

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FOURTH ISSUE

POSTAL TARIFF ALTERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN VATICAN CITY AND ITALY

Vatican City - An agreement was reached this morning between Italy and the Vatican City concerning alterations in the postal tariffs now in force as between the two States.

The agreement was signed by the Apostolic Nunzio Borgoncini Duca, for the Vatican City, and by the Chargé d'Affaires Babuscio Rizzo for Italy.

(ORBIS)

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY PAOLO WEISS

Rome - The exhibition of works by Paolo Weiss, the well-known portrait- and landscape-painter, will close next Sunday, December 3. It has been visited by about two thousand persons, among whom were: Aimone di Savoia Aosta, T. Subpotin Tolstoi, Maria Cristina Marconi the daughter of the great scientist, Princes Aldobrandini, Potenziani, Chigi, Lancellotti, Odescalchi, princess Roman of Russia, Duke Albert Altemps, Giuseppe Garibaldi di Menotti, and many other high-lights of the Roman artistic and cultural world.

(ORBIS)

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RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS

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THIRD ISSUE

Vatican City -

PAPAL REPRESENTATIVE IN FRANCE

According to a broadcast, De Gaulle has asked for the recall of the Apostolic Nunzio in France, Mons. Valeri.

The Vatican State Secretariat has refused to issue any statement on the subject.

General De Gaulle is however understood to be anxious to have the Holy See appoint a representative to his government. This would however imply a procedure of international recognition which is contrary to the rules of the Holy See (1) Hence no Nunzio has yet been accredited to the De Gaulle Government. It is likely however that, as in similar cases where the safeguarding of religious interests is of paramount importance, the Holy See will entrust a semi-official mission to some ecclesiastic to maintain contacts with De Gaulle.

A definite understanding is expected to be reached shortly.

(ORBIS)

SOLEMN EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION OF THE NEW MILITARY BISHOPOF ITALY

The solemn episcopal consecration of Mons. Carlo Alberto Ferrero di Cavaller Leone, New Military Bishop of Italy, Titular Archbishop of Trebisond, was celebrated this morning in the Basilica of S.Carlo al Corso, by Cardinal Rossi. The ceremony was attended by Cardinals Massimo and Caccia Dominioni, General Capizzi representing the Lieutenant General, Excellencies Soleri, De Gasperi, De Courten, Spadaro, Cingolani, and Adml. Sansonetti. 3360 Among those present were Prince Chigi, Master of the Order of Malta, Babuscio Rizzo Italian Chargé d'Affaires to the Holy See, Mons. Borgoncini Duca Apostolic Nunzio, Marchese Serlupi Minister of San Marino to the Vatican, the representative of the Prefect of Rome, numerous Allied Generals and senior officers, Mons. Gawlin the Polish military Bishop, many archbishops and bishops and other prelates, including Mons. Arborio Mella di S.Elia, Maestro di Camera of H.Holiness, the Secretary General of the Red Cross with some nurses.

After the ceremony, the new Bishop drove to the Vatican where he was received in private audience by the Pope who presented him with the gold pectoral cross.

(ORBIS)

RESERVE AUX CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS

(1) during the War

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THIRD ISSUE

Vatican City

PAPAL AUDIENCES

His Holiness this morning granted private audiences to: Mons. Ottaviani, Assessor of the Holy Office; Sig. Voata E. Zoukitch, Secretary of Yougoslav Legation to Holy See, Fr. Reginald Garrigou Lagrange of the Order of Preachers; Senator Giovanni Ciraolo; the Mother Superior General of the Maidens of the Sacred Heart, Lady Rendell; Col. Dr. Spencer, Lt.Col. R. Poubrodzienko C.M.G., Capt. R.F.Hungerford, and Mr. Hugh Jackson.

(ORBIS)

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CRISIS

Rome - Talks between party representatives continue, and names of possible candidates follow fast on the heels of each other. The odds, however, still seem to be in favour of Bonomi.

According to Pietro Nenni, votes taken this morning gave the following returns: Actionists, Socialists and Communists opposed to any collaboration with Bonomi, while Labour Democrats, Democ-Christians and Liberals raised no definite objection to a possible Bonomi cabinet.

On a second vote being taken, Ruini was put forward. This solution was supported by Communists, Actionists, Socialists and Labour Democrats, while Demo-Christians made Ruini's candidature conditional on a refusal by Bonomi to form a Cabinet. The Liberals refrained from voting.

(ORBIS)

LIBERAL PARTY MOTION

Rome - The Italian Liberal Party this morning voted a motion protesting against the Socialist order of the day, rejecting its accusations, and asserting Liberals' intention to collaborate in a Government which shall be prepared to face the tasks confronting it on a coalition basis of the six antifascist parties but aloof from party tendencies. The motion sums up common objectives as: democracy, war against Germans, epuration, reconstruction, and calls for the following:

1) recognition of the continuity of the State and strict compliance with the law;
2) merger and co-ordination of all forces now fighting for the liberation of the country;
3) utmost support to Northern Patriots under the guidance of Liberation Committees, which must be granted all necessary powers;
4) epuration to be prompt and energetic not less than impartial and well advised and responsible.

./. ./.

(ORBIS)

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5) Government to be flanked by a regionally-appointed advisory body to facilitate liaison between central and local interests, and enable legislation to be freely discussed;

6) financial policy which shall be mindful of the grave budget situation and circulation problem, and shall initiate stern retrenchment and uncompromising taxation, with a view to safeguarding the currency;

7) execution of an organic reconstruction plan which shall reconcile State intervention and private enterprise.

The motion concludes by stating that On. Bonomi can be trusted to carry out the foregoing programme. (ORBIS)

Vatican City

NEW PRESIDENT OF ITALIAN COMMITTEE FOR EUCHARISTIC CONGRESSES

Rome. Alfonso Maria De Sanctis Bishop of Todi has been appointed President of the Italian Committee for Eucharistic Congresses. (ORBIS)

NOTE ON CORRESPONDENTS

Pietro Nenni is understood to have telephoned to the Vatican Secretariat of State yesterday evening, requesting them not to publish his letter to Bonomi. (ORBIS)

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FIRST LEAD

ADRIATIC RAILWAY LINE TO BE IMPROVED

Rome--

In a few days the Adriatic railway line will undergo repairs. The reconstruction of the Ortona-Pescara stretch for 20,000,000 Italian lire has already been allowed on account. A tender for the adjudication of the Giulianova-Pescara section for 55,000,000 lire will take place next week. (UNRRA)

EXHIBITION OF OLD ITALIAN ART

Rome--

An exhibition of paintings, sculptures manuscripts and engravings of Italian and foreign artists will be inaugurated early in the first ten days of December.

It will be a place of five rooms and will end up with an auction of the objects exhibited. It is the first time that a similar exhibition takes place in Italy.

NO CHANGE IN THE ITALIAN CABINET

Rome--

Count Sforza, latter, Secretary General of the democratic labour party denied that any change to the Orlando Cabinet will be made to form the new Cabinet.

It stated also that Ruini as the liberal candidate for the post of Prime Minister. (UNRRA)

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ITALIAN LEAD

Rome--

Hon. Ruini, leader of the democratic labour party was approached by a correspondent of the Messaggero and asked if he wanted to bet a thousand to ten that he, Ruini, would become the new President of the Council.

Hon. Ruini answered that he had no intention of betting a thousand to ten but that he would willingly bet a hundred that he would not be appointed.

The bet was accepted. (UNRRA)

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Service note for correspondents
ITALIAN CRISIS
Rome-

As it was foreseen yesterday evening came the communique giving confirmation of Hon. Bonomi's appointment to form the Cabinet. It is very important though that the acceptance would be made under reservations and that this appointment will not become official till the person appointed will not be able to hand over a complete Cabinet outline.

Thus we have two solutions: either Bonomi succeeds with his consultations to overcome the hostility officially opposed by most parties of the National Liberation Committee who could reconsider their attitude and accept to collaborate with a new Cabinet, or else he must ask someone outside of the parties unfavourable to him to accept the appointment. In this case one would have a "technical" Cabinet because it would not be political as the biggest parties would not participate.
In the next time it is rumoured that it will be very hard for Bonomi to form a Cabinet and in this case Hon. Orlando, Democratic Labour party leader, has been designated.

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PROMO VIA NATIONALE 212 R.S.

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DE NICOLA LEAVES FOR NAPLES

Rome -

It has been announced that Hon. De Nicola, who came to Rome to consult with the Lieutenant of the Realm will leave for Naples this morning. (ORBIS)

FOR THE KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

IS IT A MANOUVRED CRISIS?

Rome-

In Roman circles it is insistently rumoured that this one is a manouvred crisis. That is that the beginning and the outcome of it were foreseen beforehand. This rumour though has not been controlled. According to it Bonomi was forced to provoke the crisis to show up the responsibilities of each party outside of Govt. immunities, thus specifying which are the true administrative duties in directing the state and which are the duties pertaining to the national liberation committee. In other words Bonomi provoked the crisis to regain his liberty of action that had been greatly diminished by the influence of the parties in the preceding Cabinet. (ORBIS)

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FIRST ISSUE

DECREE ON APPOINTMENT OF GOVT. COMMISSIONERS

Rome-A decree is being studied concerning the appointment of Govt. commissioners in private and commercial firms that have worked for the fascists and the nazis.

This decision, that has not yet been fully defined, given its importance and its revolutionary value, represents "something new" in Italian legislation, as it foresees govt. intromission in private firms while instead it should stay out of them. For reasons of political opportunity and to eliminate the last fascists it was necessary to make this decree, above all because according to the system of the fascist period the big capitalists took over the private firms buying the greater part of the shares.

Without this exceptional direction the State could not interfere with the firms and these would have continued their activity in favour of those who profited by it in the Fascist period. (ORBIS)

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S. CECILIA PROGRAMS

Rome- After the elimination of the permanent orchestra of the S.Cecilia Academy concerts it was feared that this glorious institution was going to disappear. The

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orchestra, of international fame, had triumphed for a long time at the Augusteo and at the Adriano Theatres. To-day, instead the programme has come out announcing a group of concerts for the 1944-1945 winter season. They will take place at the Adriano Theater from December to February. In the mean time Maestro Bernardino Molinari, typical fascist representative of musical circles and who was director of concerts at the Academy for 20 years just because of fascist merits, has been substituted by the young and well known Maestro Franco Ferrara.

The first concert will take place Dec. 5th. Other maestros well known in international musical circles will succeed each other every sunday. Besides that 10 popular concerts will be given on Wednesdays and at the same time a chamber music season will take place in the S. Cecilia hall. (ORBIS)

FILIPPO NALDI BACK IN POLITICS

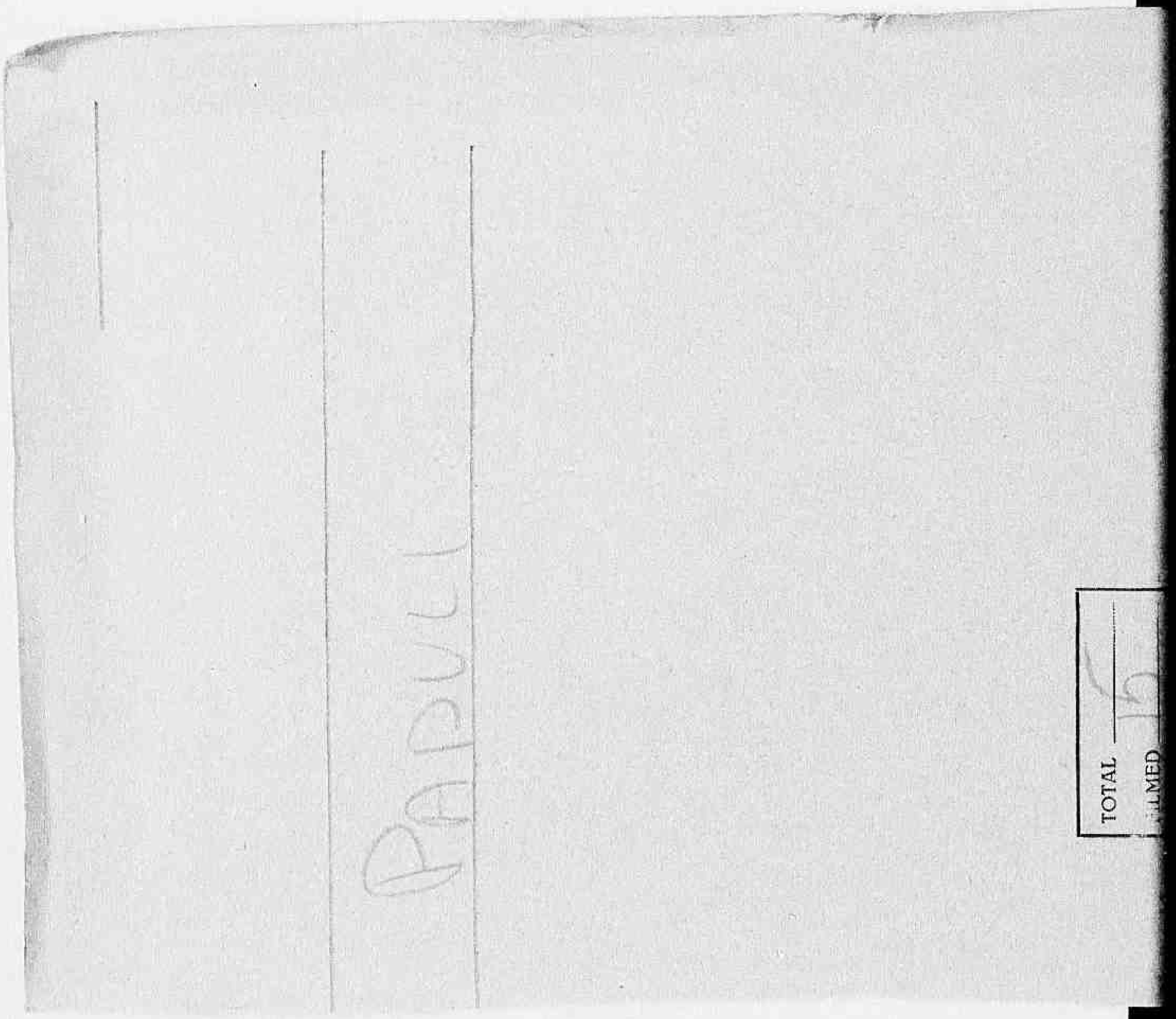
Rome-

One of the best known figures in roman newspaper circles has come back again in politics after a parenthesis of a few years as an active monarchical propagandist. He is Filippo Naldi, former Director of the Press Office of the first Badoglio cabinet in Sept.1943 and who had been dismissed by request of the Allies because he was too mixed up with fascism.

He is also very well known in international circles and especially in the French ones having organized financial papers. It seems that actually he is putting out a new newspaper. (ORBIS)

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THIS FOLDER
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