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Daily Digest
May 1946

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Daily Digest of the Rome Paper - 23

May 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/224/PRB

May 1st, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The President of the Council received on Monday the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, who informed him that the British Government, acknowledging the difficult Italian food situation, has examined with the deepest understanding the request for a loan of 60 thousand tons of wheat to Italy. The British Government had also to take into consideration the fact of having already supplied to other countries who had requested it, 200 thousand tons of cereals which had to be imported into England. Despite this the British Government gave 70 thousand tons of wheat be used by UNRRA for distribution to those countries now being helped by that organisation, part of which should directly be delivered to Italy. The Premier thanked the Ambassador for the friendly attitude of the British Government and said he trusted that in case further intervention was necessary definitely to overcome the crisis, Great Britain would give every possible consideration to Italy's case.

2. De Gasperi yesterday had a long conversation with Nenni at the Viminale Palace to examine Italy's present international situation in connection with the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference, and to review the most important questions of domestic politics.

3. It is reported from Paris that during yesterday's session of the Conference, the four Foreign Ministers decided to invite the representatives of the Italian and Yugoslav Governments to attend next Friday session of the Conference, in order to hear directly the viewpoint of the two Governments on the Trieste and Venezia - Giulia problem. The Foreign Ministers also resolved to reject the Austrian claims on Alto Adige. It was agreed that if Austria will make claims for minor changes of the frontier line they would be taken into consideration.

4. The second session of the Liberal Party Congress yesterday was limited to the morning hours in order to give an opportunity to the Research Commissions to meet in the afternoon. The Congress started the debate on the Party's present policy, which was explained Monday in the Cassandro's report, and on the Constitution program.

Parente from Naples affirmed it was necessary for the Party [illegible] stand on the institutional question and

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Parente from Naples affirmed it was necessary for the Party not to take any definite stand on the institutional question and proposed that the Congress issue an order of the day accordingly.

Carandini, Ambassador to Great Britain, declared he belonged to the left wing of the party. He referred to and supported the advice which Nenni had given the Liberals on the previous day not to engulf themselves into an arid conservatism harmful, as the present situation demonstrated, to the party and Liberals forces as it would bring about their dissolution. Carandini then spoke of the relation

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with other parties, criticising in the first place those Liberals who had left the party. He praised the National Democrat Union because if the democratic forces had not united they would have been beaten one by one, and also because the Union does not imply any political and ideological enslavement. Carandini was highly blamed by the congressmen when he invited the party to cooperate with all other parties, even the Communists. As regards the Christian-Democrat party, Carandini reaffirmed that today's and tomorrow's Liberals would always be anti-clerical in the political meaning of the word. He also affirmed that the institutional question could be left aside as it was to be solved in a month. The speaker then turned to explain the thesis of the Left tendency of the Liberal party, especially as regards agricultural and industrial reform. He approved emergency nationalisation of huge industrial factories and concluded, amidst opposing remarks by the congressmen, by asserting that only the Socialist doctrine actualized to a certain degree could guarantee the improvement of the working people's living conditions and the discarding of totalitarian experiments. Brosio analysed relations with other parties, relations, he said, that although some times were a little difficult, yet were the only ever possible as all hopes of carrying out a policy independent of the C.L.N. had been in vain. This statement caused an uproar. Turning to speak of the institutional question, he said it was necessary to take a stand on the matter and declared he had personally decided for the Republican solution. As regards foreign policy, Brosio affirmed that Italy should get a guarantee for her frontiers and independence, and once this had been achieved it was necessary to follow a peaceful and not a nationalistic policy.

5. Yesterday at 2300 hours five Fascist bandits, who were masked and armed with submachines guns, invaded the Rome Monte Mario radio station, captured one guard and two technicians who were working there, and then broadcast the tunes of the Fascist official anthem "Giovinezza" followed by a speech praising the "duce" who, according to the speaker, although had been betrayed, was always present in spirit among those who had loved him. The speaker then sent his greeting to all the comrades who were suffering in the concentration camps, and concluded by saying that the Fascist idea was unconquerable. When Police, who had been

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 30th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Under the heading "Trieste abandoned to the mercy of Tito's troops", Ralph Leoni announces that the Yugoslav delegation of workers which will arrive at Trieste from zone B will practically run the city for 24 hours.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Giuseppe Cruciani describes as "incredible" the news from the Paris Conference on the dividing up of the Italian Fleet and writes: "Italy was the first European nation to ask the Allies for an armistice to declare war on Germany after complying with all the armistice terms and to fight with all her forces and navy for the Liberation of her soil and for the Allied Victory; in return for this the Allies now want to punish and dishonour her.... The official figures of the contribution the Italian Navy brought to the Allies speak by themselves: more than 4 million miles covered during war-operations, 1,621 convoy escorts, 76 war missions, 335 special war missions, 10,851 other missions, 9 thousand transport operations, 2,436 anti-submarine missions, 14 thousand mine-sweeping missions and 12,320 local missions. All types of warships were employed for these missions in which more than 3 thousand Italian sailors were killed.... All the Italian Navy officers and men believed in the Quebec statement of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt and were sure that the Allies would keep their promise that their ships would never be deprived of their flags.... If the Allies should persist in their intention to divide up the Italian Fleet, they will lose all the confidence, esteem and sympathy that the Italian people have for them."

INDIPENDENZA

1. Protesting against the charge that Italy is "responsible" for the war, Villalta says it is a pretext invoked by the victors to give a legal basis to their spoliation of Italy and their

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INDIPENDENZA

1. Protesting against the charge that Italy is "responsible" for the war, Villalta says it is a pretext invoked by the victors to give a legal basis to their spoliation of Italy and their efforts to render her return to prosperity impossible. The Italian people have not forgotten the homages and praise lavished on Mussolini by leading statesmen in all the countries of Europe, he says, and points out that Italy is held responsible for a war provoked by a regime that her present accusers have continually praised and helped in maintaining.

2. "Warning for Tito?", wonders I., commenting on the proposed visit of the super-battleship "Missouri" to Trieste.

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ITALIA-SERA

Under the heading "The shadow of Versailles" I.S. comments on the news of the Paris Conference and says that "it seems that the same errors which were made some 25 years ago at Versailles, are being repeated at Paris... the same errors which caused the seizure of power of Mussolini, Hirohito and Hitler and started this second world war... the same errors which killed Woodrow Wilson and compelled men to invent the atomic bomb".

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. After saying that the first of May 1946 is of great significance for the Italian workers, as it is the "first of May of the Costituente", Leopoldo Rubinacci concludes "the new constitution must have a social inspiration, and must lay down the principles of a new society and those of the new Italian economy... Labor day is an opportunity for the workers to proclaim these principles together with their own rights".

2. The Republic is the starting point of the solution of all the workers' problems. (Lavoro)

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.R.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

- Igino Giordani stresses the great success of the Christian Democrat Congress.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Franco Micali recalls the activity of the Italian fleet in favor of the Allies and says that their proposals of dividing it up do not correspond to their promises of "fair play".

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

A. degli Espinosa writes that the Monarchy is the original solution of the institutional question and on this solution has been based the whole Italian way of life. "There is no use in changing that solution now", he says, "for it would only mean a radical change in our way of life which is not at all necessary".

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the apprehension created among the population by newspaper exaggerations about the reduction of the bread ration, the S. Vittore rebellion, etc., and the campaign of

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the apprehension created among the population by newspaper exaggerations about the reduction of the bread ration, the S. Vittore rebellion, etc., and the campaign of false rumour about the postponement of the elections, G. Natale says that the election of the Costituente is a matter of urgency. Any delay, he adds, can only result in the duration of the present tension, which is a danger to public order.

2. Commenting on the newspaper polemics over the Italian peace, Marrucino says that journalists would have done better to emphasize the dangers of an unjust treaty for the future of the world peace, rather than argue pointlessly on the merits of the Italian people, and blame the present Government for a situation inherited from the Fascists. He also condemns the hostile attitude of certain people towards Russia.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. says that "the Mediterranean is a free sea and ought to be open to every country even to Russia". It then quotes a Paris newspaper "Le Monde" which says that the Italian emigration to Africa ought to be backed by the Allies.

2. Commenting on Nitti's speech at the Democratic Union Congress, V.R. says that his positivism is up in the clouds and it's time he too came to earth.

MORNING PAPERS (May 1st)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. "Our hour is nigh", says Nenni, "May 1st heralds the Italian Democratic Republic and the Government of the people for the people".

2. A. prints a manifesto of the Socialist party Executive to the Italian people, on the occasion of May 1st. This manifesto calls for all Italians to vote for the Republic on June 2nd, thus making possible a just peace for Italy. It outlines the party's economic program, including agrarian reform, socialisation of industry and the banks, solution of the Insurances and health problems, and the reform of Education. It points out the party's position on the problems of Syndical Unity, women, settlement of current difficulties (bread, veterans, etc). It reaffirms Italy's right to claim her pre-fascist colonies, and says that Italy's contribution to the "common war" must be taken into consideration at the Paris Conference before indemnities are claimed.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. B. prints Giannini's speech last evening on the Rome Radio. After recalling the attacks and persecutions on the Uomo Qualunque movement and on himself, he pointed out the importance assumed by the movement, due precisely to these persecutions. "Our movement is stirring and interesting the whole of Italy, and is being discussed in the whole world", he said. This success is due to the Uomo Qualunque's conception of the State which is, and must be, only the Country's administrator, and not its boss, as conceived by all other political parties. He emphasized the importance of the Constitution and the futility of the Institutional problem, and told what kind of a Constitution the

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2. Commenting on the Paris Conference, where Russia and Great Britain "have turned up their cards", B. says that the Italians can no longer keep illusions as to whether the great victors remember the Atlantic Charter or not.

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. 8,000 tons of coal and 400 tons of wool arrived at Naples on board the "Edwin Meredith" and the "Rolf Jahr".

2. 2,000 oxen will be soon imported from Sardinia.

3. Allied requisition of wood will amount to only 1,650 cubic meters per month starting May 1st.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

After commenting on the importance and meaning of today's holiday, Paolo Vittorelli asks all Russian, British, American and French workers to unite and ask for a less bitter peace treaty for Italy, "for this Peace is to be a People's peace and not an Imperialist one".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Scrutator strongly criticises the affirmations of the Christian Democrat Congress, which has completely lost its position of a moderate Party to become an extremist and violent one.

2. Commenting on the decisions taken by the Foreign Ministers at the Paris Conference, Mario Mazzuoli says that Italian sailors will never allow their ship to change flags and that they will do as German sailors did at Scapa Flow at the end of last war.

3. Bebuf says that all the recent criminal events like the riot in the Milan prison, the theft of Mussolini's body, the Fascist broadcasting of yesterday evening, are so favorable to Communist, Yugoslav and Russians that if they had not happened it would have been good policy to make them happen.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Jean Pearson, correspondent of the I.N.S., in a message from Paris reports that in discussing the Venezia Giulia question, Bevin proposed the formation of an international Government with the participation of the four Allies, Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Molotov asked to invite representatives of the Italian and Yugoslav Government to express their opinion on the question during Friday's session. Italy and Yugoslavia would be asked to point out which of the four frontiers proposed by the Allied Investigating Commission would be the best from an ethnic point of view, discussion could then start taking that frontier as a basic premise. Molotov's proposal was accepted. The Ministers have also decided that the Italian delegates would be questioned Friday morning and the Yugoslavs in the afternoon. The fact that Italy would be received first has originated some

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2. Trieste commemorated yesterday the first anniversary of its Liberation. A great crowd, gathered in Piazza dell'Unità, was addressed by Col. Ponda of the C.L.N. The parade of the Allied troop is being prepared and it is foreseen that it will last three hours. Movements of Yugoslav troops beyond the Morgan line have intensified, Allied reconaissance planes reported.

MINUTO

Commenting on the probable "sacrifice of Trieste", M. says "it is the most monstrous injustice, the death blow" which will deprive Italy of her 1918 victory won at the cost of 600,000 dead. Let them think it well over, in Paris, before committing not only an injustice but also a grave error in respect of Europe's peace.

MOMENTO

Commenting on yesterday's Fascist attack on Radio Rome, M. says: "The Italian people were indulgent with the fascists on July 25th 1943 as they could have all been killed; the Fascists repaid this generosity by setting up the Fascist social Republic and helping the Germans in the murder of Italian patriots.... Yesterday, the Fascist hymn broadcast on the radio was an alarm to the Italians. We do not feel any kind of nostalgia, for the "duce", the Roman eagles, the speeches at the balcony, the parades, the Special Tribunal the imperialist wars and the mistresses paid with the people's money... The Fascists must know that our patience is over. Now it is enough."

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. prints in full the speeches of Carandini and Brosio at the Liberal Party Congress.

EPOCA (Independent)

Ugo Ormo Corbino says that the State created by the French Revolution is dying and that a new organization is necessary before the peoples are abandoned to chaos. The new organization must be based on the parity of all the citizens, without which no State can be considered Liberal or even democratic, he concludes.

UNITA' (Communist)

Commenting on the many Fascist demonstrations and provocations which have marked these last days, U. says they are linked with the Monarchist reactionaries' efforts to delay the victory of the

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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TEMPO (Independent)

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UNITA' (Communist)

Commenting on the many Fascist demonstrations and provocations which have marked these last days, U. says they are linked with the Monarchist reactionaries' efforts to delay the victory of the left on June 2nd. The first duty of a Democratic Government, it says, is to defend freedom against Fascists, and also to preserve the Country's international position, in a moment when Italy's future is at stake.

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APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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May 3, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Liberal Congress. During Wednesday's session, De Caro paid homage to the workers who were celebrating May Day. He then asserted that laws such as those issued by the Badoglio Government, of which he was a member, honoured the Italian people. He reminded the Congress that when the foreign press announced between December 1942 and June 1944 that the Italian fleet was to be handed over to Russia, the above Government unanimously resolved to tender its mass resignation and so notified the Allies.- This, said De Caro, was the real reason why our ships, continued to fly the Italian flag, and "they shall continue to fly it at any cost even if we have to sink the ships". His statement was received with prolonged applause by the whole assembly. Corbino spoke in defence of the liberal policy he had followed as Minister of the Treasury. Since December 12, 1945 provisions made for state employees amounted to 62 billion lire; another 74 billion had been allocated for reconstruction and in fighting unemployment, and 53 billion had been allotted in relief of industry. Further 11 billion lire had been given to the Allies without increasing the money circulation. Corbino then said that what cobelligerency had really cost Italy had not been fully appreciated, if it merely led to further claims by the Allies. Apart from questions of the frontiers and the navy, we could not accept the claim of war reparations they wished to make against us. The Allies had made many a mistakes over Italy, Corbino said, especially in economic matters because (with the exception of the U.S. who had helped us in a very brotherly way) they had never ceased to consider Italy as a defeated country. He concluded by asserting that no reconstruction was possible in Europe if Italy were not made an equal among equals. Einaudi, Governor of the Bank of Italy, declared amidst opposing interjections of the delegates, that he would vote for the Monarchy. He added that the Liberals wanted a State in which power was not given to a single organisation, even if it were the Parliament, otherwise there would always be a loophole towards dictatorship. We therefore needed, besides Parliament, another institution guaranteeing that in grave historical crises the government could be changed according to the will of the people, such as the monarchy when it was regarded as a trustee for

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and the Monarchist tendency seemed to gain the majority. Cattani, Minister of Public Works, affirmed that neo-liberalism, although differing from pure Socialism, should aim at economic equality for all citizens, and added that the Liberals were willing to collaborate even with the Communists. As for the institutional question he asserted that it was not so much a question of choice but of ensuring that either with a Monarchy or a Republic freedom was respected. In the afternoon the assembly discussed the party's constitution. During the evening session the debate on the party's policy was resumed, and early this morning the Congress was still discussing the actual voting procedure for voting on the two motions on the institutional question proposed by Croce and Brosio respectively. The Croce motion would leave the members of the party free to vote either way, while Brosio's motion would support the Monarchy.

2. De Gasperi arrived yesterday in Paris to put Italy's case before the Foreign Ministers' Council. He was accompained by Carandini, Ambassador in London, and by advisers and experts. He stated to a correspondent of the Agence France Presse that he had decided to head the Italian delegation because he believed nothing was more valuable than personal contact with the Foreign Ministers. As for the Conference, he said he had little information to give, but he believed that four different frontiers with Yugoslavia had been proposed. "Therefore", he added, "there should be a chance to put our case... I firmly believe we will keep Trieste", he continued, "whose port I think will be internationalised". Concerning the question of the fleet, De Gasperi begged the correspondent to report that he had only said the Italian sailors were well disciplined.

3. It is reported that the news coming from Paris concerning the fate of the Italian Fleet has caused great reaction on board the ships and in the naval bases. No incident took place, but the feeling of the crews was expressed in demonstrations of deep sorrow for the fact that the disciplined move of September 8, 1943 and the deeds accomplished during two years of cobelligerency had not been acknowledged.

4. Concerning the report submitted to the Foreign Ministers Conference by the Allied Investigating Commission for Venezia Giulia, ANSA learns that the document affirms the Tarvisio district and the regions of Resciutta-Farcento, Paedis-Cividale, Gorizia-Cormons and Gorizia-Duino have a very clear Italian character. The center of Trieste is absolutely Italian, while the Slav element has the majority in the outskirts. The Trieste industrial region developed according to Italy's requirements, while up to 1938 the

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 2nd)

CAPITAL

Commenting on the Liberal Congress, Giuseppe Sala says that the sun of the Right is definitely setting, while the light of Liberty is glittering on the banners of the people.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.M.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Criticising Carandini, Italian Ambassador in England, for having abandoned his post for the Liberal Party Congress, just at the moment of the Paris conference when his presence would have been most valuable in London, G.d.S. proposes that the Italian fleet be turned over to the U.N.O., leaving it to be manned by Italian sailors.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Replying to those who blame the Middle Class and the Industrialist Bourgeoisie for the triumph of Fascism after World War I, G.d'I. says that the Socialcommunists are more responsible than the liberals and the Bourgeoisie, for, at that time, with their political experience, their potent financial means, and the faith of their members, they were in fact the real leading class and should have successfully opposed Fascism.

2. Commenting on the Liberal Congress, G.d'I. stresses the pro-Monarchist stand of the ex-partisan, gold medalist, Edgardo Sogno. "Do you happen to know a President of the Republic, in Europe, who would have carried out his duties more impartially than the Luogotenente has carried out his in Italy ?", he asked.

INDIPENDENZA

In relation to the theft of Mussolini's corpse, Villalta quotes some words of the ex-Duce in this connection: "I should be greatly ingenous to ask that I be left alone after my death. There cannot be peace over the grave of those who have been the promoters of the changes which [illegible]

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ITALIA-SERA

Replying to criticism of his previous articles, Giovanni Galli-Paccliorini writes that to promote a strict collaboration between capital and labor, the first essentials are: a) individual agreement between labor and capital, b) syndical organizations of both parties to be non-political, c) capital to take the initiative for the reconstruction of the country, d) resistance to political "pressure", e) a Government guarantee that industrial machinery will not be requisitioned for reparations, f) solution of the unemployment problem at all costs, g) action against the black market in all its ramifications.

1406

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0024

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...ERO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Commenting on the recent fascist provocations, Oreste Lizzadri points out the calculated inefficiency of some high ranking police officers aimed at frustrating their Minister's duties, and declares that "there is a limit to the patience of the people".

2. L. gives details of the underground neo-fascist movement. There are about 30,000 fascists in the Rome area, it estimates. The movement is divided into small groups of 4 to 10 men, operating each in fixed zone. Many members are ex-veterans and ex-republican prisoners. There are also many Centers of assistance for Fascists returning from POW camps. The movement includes various groups, such as the F.C. (not yet identified) group, the G.A.S. (Gruppo Azione Squadrista), and also a so-called Fascist Democrat party.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.R.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

F. Alessandrini remarks that the dispersal of the fleet is a hard blow for the Italians because it was always the symbol of Italy's unity.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

R. prints in full Ruini's speech, broadcast from Rome yesterday, in which he outlined the policy of the National Democratic Union.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Commenting on the activity of the neo-fascists, S.XX says that they must be well organized and well paid by some one who wants to cause disorder and chaos in Italy, having everything to gain from such disorder. "Freedom must be defended with all our forces", it says, "and we must conduct extensive propaganda to convince those not too wise adherents that they are simply working for someone or something which they will not like".

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. T.d.P. quotes the "Informazione" agency that Russia will probably return her share of the Italian fleet to Italy.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The principle of the rule of the one ("mon-archy") the concentration of power in one man's hands, and the dynasty as the source of the power, make the Monarchy incompatible with Democracy, says Ugo Della Seta, and he refutes the objection "what about England" by affirming that England is a liberal - the most liberal - Monarchy, but not a Democracy, because she has preserved the Monarchy's privileges and anachronistic traditions.

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2. V.E. prints the letter of a marine of the S.Marco Battalion affirming that "sailors are for the people, because they are sons of the people", and that they want a Republic because only a Republic can give Italy peace and Democracy.

3. Commenting on Benedetto Croce's speech at the Liberal Congress, V.E. says that he is waiting for the referendum before he reveals his position on the institutional problem.

MORNING PAPERS (May 3rd)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. A. prints Nenni's speech delivered Wednesday evening on the Rome Radio. He observed the almost general opinion in favour of a Republic which marked the beginning of the electoral campaign. He attacked "this Monarchy" specifically for accepting and cooperating with Fascism, for declaring war and abandoning the Country on September 8. The 2nd June elections will mark a momentous stage in the Country's history, but all Italians have not yet accepted the unavoidable, he said, referring to the recent Fascist provocations. He appealed to all workers and Democratic-minded people to keep calm. But if there are some who dream of proceeding from these coups de main to a coup d'Etat, they will find us ready to counter-attack, and stronger than is usually thought, he said. Fascism has been the last manifestation of the Bourgeoisie's inability to understand and implement the aspirations of the Italian people, and since Crispi, Italian policy has never been really national. The foreign policy and the militarism of the Monarchy and the Fascists have condemned the people to a hard life, but all that has been left undone during the past 50 years, will be done in the years to come, and the Socialist party will see to it that it is so, he concluded.

2. Interviewed by Achille Corona, Ivan Lombardi, Secretary General of the Socialist party, declared that his party would play a prominent part in the Democratic revival of the Country, and that he was glad that Communists and Socialist fought side by side in the battle for the workers' future. Referring to his mission to the United States, as Italy's delegate at the "Textile Committee", he pointed out that Italian exports of cotton were awaited with great satisfaction, and that the American firms were doing their best to help Italy in her present emergency. Moreover, public opinion in the United

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BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1105

Commenting on De Gasperi's flight to Paris, B. claims to have been the first paper to have suggested such a flight, which it did a few weeks ago, but was ignored for its trouble as all the Government members were busy with the internal situation and the coming elections. We do not want to reproach De Gasperi, it says, as he represents the whole country in this dark hour, and we are sure that "he will find in his Religious faith and his sincere patriotism enough moral strength to refuse the iniquity", if the "Four" maintain their decision to force upon Italy the most punitive peace ever conceived.

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Treasury will grant 500 million lire for the reorganisation of the Breda factory.

2. The Allied Authorities and the Italian Government are planning the construction of a highway from Trieste to Venice.

3. 200,000 tons of grain are expected to arrive in Italy during May.

4. 16 billion lire will be spent by the government on Italian harbor repairs.

ITALIA LIBERA

Fernando Schiavetti, Action Party Secretary, will broadcast on the policy of the Party at 20,30 tomorrow.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

"Colonialista" says that the best solution to the problem of the Italian colonies would be to give them to the fiduciary administration of Italy under control of the U.N.O. He adds that this alone would be a great sacrifice for Italy and that her cobelligerance should count for something.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Leon Pearson, correspondent of the I.N.S., reports from Paris that the news that De Gasperi will head the Italian mission at the Paris Conference has been favorably received. The report that the island of Pelagosa had been assigned to Yugoslavia was criticised as Pelagosa, being so much nearer to the Italian coast, is used as base principally by Italian fishermen. "Such a decision", it is said, "has created an ideal spot for international incidents". The Foreign Ministers decided to abandon the official meetings and to have more intimate conversations. Molotov met Bidault to discuss some questions of policy, and were later joined by Byrnes and Bevin. The discussion, then, turned principally whether they were to discuss only the peace treaties or also other problems on which Russia and England have different opinions. Molotov insisted that the questions of the occupation forces in Austria, and some others, were not on the agenda and could not therefore be discussed. Byrnes and Bevin remarked that the peace treaties will not last if they do not take other European problems into consideration. Bidault did his best to conciliate the two points of view. After the conversations Byrnes was very reserved. Brigs and

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2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, reports that the military parade was a great success. It began at 10,30 a.m. and lasted three hours. Troops of all kinds marched through the main streets of Trieste among two thick lines of Triestini cheering and clapping. Planes flew low over the scene and English and American battleships cruised outside the harbor. It is hoped that this demonstration of force will have had a great effect on the Yugoslavs who were going to attack the town. The Yugoslav demonstrations of May 1 were dispersed by the population.

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LIBERO

Answering Minuto's open letter of April 28th, Romita says that the statement that Nenni did not return the Ovra-file concerning him, is untrue, because "there were no irregularities in the service" and because "the perusal of the documents was permitted by President Parri". Minuto answers that this statement is not satisfactory and begs that a definite investigation be carried out by the Police on Nenni's "personnel" activities, while vice-president of the Council.

MOMENTO

Commenting on De Gasperi's mission to Paris, M. hopes that factors such as the Italian cobelligerency and De Gasperi's personnal prestige ("which is that of a man who was imprisoned while the Great Democracies and Russia were paying compliments to Mussolini") will help to sweeten the bitter attitude of the "Big Four" towards Italy.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. prints in full the speeches of Corbino, Einaudi and Cattani at the Liberal Party Congress.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Arturo Labriola criticises the C.L.N. Parties for having organized the Costituente in such a way that the Assembly though preparing the new State will not have the power to control the activity of the six-party Government. "The Costituente will form the skeleton of the State", he says, "but who is going to form the flesh?"

2. Francesco Coro publishes a letter which he has received from an Arab friend of his in Gadames (Lybia). The letter says that all the benefits that Italy had brought to the Arabs have been destroyed either by robbers or by soldiers and that all the inhabitants of the area are waiting for the return of the Italians who did them so much good.

UNITA' (Communist)

Commenting on De Gasperi's mission to Paris, U. says that he will not be able to do much, and precisely because he has done too much to undermine Italy's position abroad. The three [illegible] that he has affirmed

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1404

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/226/PRB

May 4, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met yesterday under Nenni's chairmanship, and approved bills concerning the reduction of the officer establishment of the Armed Forces, the allotment of 11 billion lire to the St. Cecilia Musical Academy, the permission to use saccharin instead of sugar in making pastry and instructions for the distribution of relief goods to the state employees. The Council also passed a bill for the re-establishment of citizens juries at the Courts of Assizes. The jury will consist of ten members chbosen among those citizens who have the right to vote. The Council finally resolved to publish the full list of the OVRA agents, which contains 727 names.

2. The Council of Ministers asked the Vice-President Nenni to send the following telegram to De Gasperi yesterday: "The Council of Ministers conveys to you the full support of the Government, sure that your efforts to ensure Italy the just peace which the Italian people earned through the hardships endured during the war of liberation will be successful."

3. The Yugoslav and Italian delegations to the Paris Conference where heard yesterday by the Four Foreign Ministers. Karaolj said that the Yugoslav Government had accepted the invitation with good grace although Venezia Giulia was undoubtedly a Yugoslav region, and he bitterly criticised the report of the Allied Investigating Commission. Emphasizing that his country was a United Nation, he concluded by asking the Big Four to make it possible for Yugoslavia to resist any possible Italian aggression. Yugoslavia, he affirmed, therefore needs the 1914 frontier, which is strong enough strategically to safeguard the integrity of the country. Byrnes then asked De Gasperi to state his case. We have already formally deprecated, said De Gasperi, the 1941 aggression, but we must point out that the 1915 "aggression" was made side by side with Great Britain, France and the U.S. and that this "aggression" resulted in the creation of the Serb-Croat-Slav state. We are proud of what we did, but prefer not to think of the past and look instead to the future, which we wish to be friendly and conciliatory. De Gasperi then said that the Italian Government thanked the Allied Investigating Commission for its accurate and objective work, and acknowledged the [illegible] by the Commission, that is the Italian

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to use saccharin instead of sugar in making pastry and instructions for the distribution of relief goods to the state employees. The Council also passed a bill for the re-establishment of citizens juries at the Courts of Assizes. The jury will consist of ten members chbosen among those citizens who have the right to vote. The Council finally resolved to publish the full list of the OVRA agents, which contains 727 names.

2. The Council of Ministers asked the Vice-President Nenni to send the following telegram to De Gasperi yesterday: "The Council of Ministers conveys to you the full support of the Government, sure that your efforts to ensure Italy the just peace which the Italian people earned through the hardships endured during the war of liberation will be successful."

3. The Yugoslav and Italian delegations to the Paris Conference where heard yesterday by the Four Foreign Ministers. Karaolj said that the Yugoslav Government had accepted the invitation with good grace although Venezia Giulia was undoubtedly a Yugoslav region, and he bitterly criticised the report of the Allied Investigating Commission. Emphasizing that his country was a United Nation, he concluded by asking the Big Four to make it possible for Yugoslavia to resist any possible Italian aggression. Yugoslavia, he affirmed, therefore needs the 1914 frontier, which is strong enough strategically to safeguard the integrity of the country. Byrnes then asked De Gasperi to state his case. We have already formally deprecated, said De Gasperi, the 1941 aggression, but we must point out that the 1915 "aggression" was made side by side with Great Britain, France and the U.S. and that this "aggression" resulted in the creation of the Serb-Croat-Slav state. We are proud of what we did, but prefer not to think of the past and look instead to the future, which we wish to be friendly and conciliatory. De Gasperi then said that the Italian Government thanked the Allied Investigating Commission for its accurate and objective work, and acknowledged the conclusions reached by the Commission, that is the Italian character of Tarvisio, Gorizia, Monfalcone and Trieste and of the towns of Western and Southern Istria. As to the proposed frontier lines, De Gasperi pointed out that those proposed by Russia and France were in decided contrast with the Commission's findings as detailed in its report which had been unanimously approved by the experts. The Italian Government had already indicated in London that the Wilson line was the most equitable. The American line was close to the Wilson line; but even the

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American line could and should be corrected in some points in the interest of the inhabitants. De Gasperi said that the Italian Government would have submitted a short memorandum on this question, and added that what the Italian Government was really interested in was the achievement of a definitive settlement of the whole question of the Adriatic zone. Byrnes thanked the Head of the Italian Delegation for the clarity of his explanation.

4. The Italian press gives prominence to the news of the unexpected meeting of Ministers called by Truman at the White House, and connected it with the long telephone conversation concerning the proceedings of the Foreign Ministers Conference, especially as regarded the Italian peace treaty, which Truman had with Byrnes just before the meeting was called.

5. The Liberal Congress concluded its labors yesterday with the voting on the motions concerning the institutional question, which had grown to the number of three, the Monarchists winning with 412 votes to 121. After stating that the Liberals, both Monarchist and Republican, would loyally respect the result of the popular consultation, the successful motion stated that the Liberals believed that "the continuity of the institution in the present political crisis offered the greatest guarantee for public freedom, the democratic working of the State, impartial justice and social progress, leaving the people absolute freedom of propaganda and voting". Although they had rejected the first part of the Brosio motion (Republican), the delegates approved the other paragraphs concerning the party's political, economic and social program. Another resolution in which the Liberal Party asked to be represented in the C.G.I.L. was approved. The Congress then appointed the Party Executive, which was as follows: Croce, President of the Party - De Caro and Ambassador Carandini, Vice-Presidents. The delegates then elected the members of the Party's National Council.

6. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction met yesterday afternoon to study the wheat and coal requirements of the country. One million tons of wheat will be needed for the second-half of the year, while 600 thousand tons of coal will be required monthly. The Committee unanimously resolved to notify the proper Allied organisations of the urgency of raising the present bread and "generi da minestra" ration which is the lowest of all the countries which are being helped by UNRRA. The ration should be brought to 350/400 grams daily, including bread and generi da mi-

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7. The Press Office of the Foreign Ministry announces that the news given by some newspapers that the Italian Government had closed the Brenner frontier was absolutely baseless. There have been no incidents recently in the Alto Adige.

8. It is foreseen in Washington that in the next week the Export-Import Bank will announce the granting of a new American loan to Italy of over 225 million dollars.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 3rd)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. G.d.S. says that systems of strict controls, and planning, which were originated by the necessities of the war, now that the war is over, threaten to suffocate the activity of the whole world forbidding the very reconstruction for which all those plans had been made.

2. G.d.S. reports Washington opinion to the effect that Italian dismay over the navy is exaggerated as thirty per cent of the present navy is more than the Italian budget will be able to sustain and it will in any case be larger than the Yugoslav and Greek navies put together. What would Italy need a large navy for ?

3. G.d.S. criticises the Government for having deliberately excluded the four provinces of Lybia, which are part of the metropolitan territory, from the elections. "Does any clause of the Armistice state that the four provinces are no longer Italian territory?" asks the paper and states that Brig. Gen. Travers Robert Blackley head of the British Military Administration of Tripolitania in his order n. 100 of Dec. 1945 establishes that "Tripolitania is the territory of the Italian provinces of Tripoli and Misurata".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE

1. All the blame for the war cannot be laid on Italy's shoulders, says Villalta, and he points out the efficient cooperation of the Austrian people in the German war, and Yugoslavia's friendly attitude to the Axis during the first two years of the war, until the coming to power of Ante Pavelitch. And those are the nations who are claiming territories from Italy !, he concludes.

2. It is learned from reliable sources that King Victor Emanuel will abdicate in favour of the Luogotenente, Prince

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GIORNALE D'ITALIA - C.N.

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2. It is learned from reliable sources that King Victor Emanuel will abdicate in favour of the Luogotenente, Prince Umberto, says I.

3. Referring to a statement made in Washington, that the resentment of the Italian people for the division of the fleet proves that Italian public opinion is off the track, I. says that Italy was put and kept on this track, precisely by American pledges and the confidence of the Italian people in the 8th September promises.

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4. Commenting on De Gasperi's mission to Paris, I. says that the President of the Council will tell the other nations plainly that only a contented and respected Italy, an Italy secure in her natural frontiers, can guarantee the peace in the Mediterranean.

ITALIA-SERA

Romualdo Rossi says that the anti-Fascists have constituted a class of privileged which very much resembles to the Fascist organization. "Who is not with us is against us", the Dictator used to say, and this seem to be their motto too. A real democracy should be based on justice and equality.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Referring to De Gasperi's attempt to save Italy's rights at the Paris Conference, Quinto Rosatti says that a stronger internal policy aimed at proving that Italy today is different from the Italy of fascism, and a strict neutrality in the disagreements between the big powers, would have done much to improve Italy's position abroad.

2. Under the heading "Big businessmen criticise the work of the C.G.I.L.", L. points out the attacks of Cattani, Minister for Public Works, on the pro-labor policy of the C.G.I.L. at the Liberal Party Congress. Cattani had regretted the Liberal Party's exclusion from the C.G.I.L.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.R.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Tommaso Salvemini makes a thorough analysis of the results of the administrative elections and says that no forecast of the results of the June 2nd elections can be obtained from them.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Achille Saitta says that the much vaunted Russian friendship for Italy has resolved itself in the moment of crisis into demands for our colonies, our fleet, our towns, and for heavy reparations.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Paolo Spiga, in a message from Sassari, reports that millions of locusts are destroying the Sardinian crops. The Government must take [illegible]

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Paolo Spiga, in a message from Sassari, reports that millions of locusts are destroying the Sardinian crops. The Government must take immediate action if it wants to save the grain crop which looked very promising.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Luigi Salvatorelli discusses the two tendencies of the Socialist Party as expressed at the Florence Congress: to go towards the workers, or to attract the middle classes. Their problem, therefore, he adds, is not fusion with the Communists but to avoid a split in the party along these two lines.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The Luogotenente and his court are increasing the expenditure on Monarchist propaganda, and at the same time are getting their passports ready, says V.R.

2. Commenting on a heading in Unità that Molotov is defending Italy's sovereignty against the Anglo-Saxons at the [illegible] Conference, V.R. regrets that it is only a heading, and that Unità did not bother to give further details.

3. Francesco Nenni attacks the Monarchy and says the group of parties defending the Monarchy has no right to call itself "Blocco della Libertà".

MORNING PAPERS (May 4th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "The last card of the Savoy", A. quotes its Milan correspondent that the underground fascist organisation in Milan has moved gradually into Venezia Giulia. The aim of these well-armed forces is to create incidents in this region, thus touching-off a conflict between Tito and the Allies, which would permit a declaration of emergency by the Monarchy, the postponement of the elections, and facilitate a coup d'etat.

2. In relation to the action brought against "Minuto" by Pietro Nenni, in connection with the newspaper's charge that he seized the OVRA files and did not return them, A. regrets that libel is becoming too common nowadays, and concludes that it is clear that "Minuto" is the mouthpiece of the Monarchist group of the Christian Democrat party.

POPOLO (Rome Communist)

1. Warning against the priority given to the Italian peace, at the Paris Conference, P. says that Italy will be the guinea-pig for the "experiments" of the "four", and that she will be sacrificed by the Big Powers in their effort to maintain peace between themselves. But peace is indivisible, it says, and an injustice towards Italy will render any other peace instable.

2. P. points out that extempore traders who flood American firms with orders, completely unaware of the markets' situation, [illegible] to prove the ability and experience of their firms,

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that Unita did not bother to give further details.

3. Bruno de Feni attacks the Monarchy and says the group of parties defending the Monarchy has no right to call itself "Blocco della Liberta".

MORNING PAPERS (May 4th)

Avanti (Socialist)

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Corr. Sera (Uomo qualunque)

1. Warning against the priority given to the Italian matter, at the Paris Conference, S. says that Italy will be the guinea-pig for the "experiments" of the "four", and that she will be sacrificed by the Big Powers in their effort to maintain peace between themselves. But peace is indivisible, it says, and an injustice towards Italy will render any other peace unstable.

2. S. points out that extempore traders who flood American firms with orders, completely unaware of the markets' situation, and unable to prove the ability and experience of their firms, are giving Italian traders a bad reputation.

Globo (Economic)

1. 8,300 tons of grain will arrive at Cagliari (Sardinia) tomorrow on board the "Rwin".

2. The Naples Chamber of Commerce has granted 300 million lire for harbor reconstruction.

3. 75 million yards of cotton cloth is expected to be exported by Italy before July 31st 1946.

Mail. Lista (Action) - N.A.

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U.D.I. NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Replying to Francesco Parri of the "Vose Repubblicane", Gregorio Peri says that neither the Monarchy nor the Republic can guarantee a democratic state in themselves, but both must be controlled by the people through the democratic institutions of Chamber and the Senate.

2. Labour accuses Minister Romita of planning to change the Prefects of the Provinces just fifteen days before the elections. Such a change would make it impossible for the Prefects to check possible frauds in the preparations and execution of the elections, he says.

3. A resolution was approved by the Provincial Direction of the Liberal Party of Taranto. It remarks that in the last two years the Ministers chosen have always been among the republican personalities and that the Allies must have given their approval to this. The resolution continues with a protest against the Allied Commission which has always, in fact, demonstrated its favour towards the republican tendency of the Italian Government, and demands the formation, before the elections, of a really impartial government, composed of monarchists and republican ministers in equal numbers", concludes the message from Taranto.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO

Giulio Andreotti regrets the giving of the Ministry of Justice to the Communists, which enabled them to organise the elections in the way most favorable to their own interests. In fact, the precedence of the administrative elections, falsely reported by the Communists, showed the strength of the left, thus rising the doubts of the Christian Democrats as to a Monarchist triumph in the political elections. This fact, he says, explains the republican stand of the party at the Christian Democrat Congress.

MONDO - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Luigi Einaudi says that the Supreme Constitutional Court, which will ensure that the laws made by the future Parliament will not be unconstitutional, must be composed by magistrates completely independent of any political control if the Court is

elections. Such a check would make it impossible for the parties to check possible frauds in the preparations and execution of the elections, he says.

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NITTI-NAGLIERO (Government) - N.R.

UNITO

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NENNI - N.R.

SCELBA (Christian Democrat) - N.R.

RICOSTRUZIONE LIBERALE (Liberal)

Luigi Einaudi says that the Supreme Constitutional Court, which will ensure that the laws made by the future Parliament will not be unconstitutional, must be composed by magistrates completely independent of any political control, if the Court is to have any prestige and authority.

ITALIA (Independent)

Oreste Rosco says that the present tax system is absolutely inadequate as it is based on real estate which has long since lost its importance. Real estate, in fact, does not yield an income enough to cover the expenses of maintainance. The greatest wealth of the country is now in the hands of the capitalists.

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UNITA' (Communist)

Mario Alicata criticizes Luigi Gonella's statement that the Christian Democrat party is "the most efficient renovating force in Italian social life", and says that the existence of a Communist fifth column in the party makes its participation in the social reform of the country difficult.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/227/PRB 5 May 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi stated yesterday to a U.P. correspondent that he hoped that the Allies would not impose a punitive peace on Italy, and that he was ready to come to an agreement with Yugoslavia in a spirit of friendship and comprehension which however, should not be one-sided but should express the goodwill of the two countries. The Premier reaffirmed that Italy hoped the new frontier would be fixed according to the old Wilson line, and that the Italian Government would reject a solution based on the Anglo-French-American proposal. He added he thought the Yugoslav claims on the whole region of Venezia Giulia were presumptuous and unjustified. De Gasperi then said that all the frontiers, which had been proposed had a fundamental fault: they over-emphasized the ethnic question without sufficiently taking into account the economic aspects. For instance, the frontier lines planned by the French, British and American representatives all ran too close to Trieste and, although leaving the town to Italy, they carved it out from the hinterland without taking into account the adjacent routes of communication. He added that in the opinion of the Italian Government, the American proposal was that which came nearest to the economic requirements of the region. This line would give Italy the Arsa coal district which, owing to her lack of coal, is very important for Italy, while it would be of no use to Yugoslavia. Referring to the ethnic question, the Premier pointed out that it would be very unjust if 500 to 600 thousand Italians should remain under the Yugoslav rule. As for the partition of the navy, after having hinted at the profound dismay which this resolution had caused in Italy, the Premier said that the Italian navy had loyally fought for two years side by side with the Allies, after having played in toto the under to proceed to Malta. Concerning war reparations, he acknowledged Italy's moral duty to meet the requests of former enemy countries, but reaffirmed that, for the time being at least, Italy was absolutely unable to pay them. De Gasperi then said he willingly accepted Byrnes's proposal to withdraw the Allied troops from Italy and to modify the Armistice clauses, and added that he had been notified a few months ago that the American Government had also suggested to the other Allied Governments the abolition of the Allied Commission in Italy and cutting down the costs of occupation. He added that such a decision would naturally be welcomed with much gratitude by the Italian people, not so much as they found the Allied control was paralysing their activities, but because they would naturally prefer new political agreements to [illegible] Furthermore, a revision

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peace would mean the end of the renascent Italian democracy."

2. A correspondent of the I.N.S. reports from Paris that the commission of experts for the Italo-French frontier has acknowledged with three votes to one that the territory claimed by France was Italian. The Russian Delegate also held his opinion. The Correspondent also gives the abridged text of the Italian memorandum on the navy question, which says: a) In case the navy should be partially dismantled, such task to be entrusted to Italy with the obligation to use the recovered metal for civil reconstruction; b) if, instead, the dismantling project is ruled out, the Italian warships which are to be alienated should be ceded to UNO, as a unit of the international police forces; c) if even this proposal is set aside and the Italian Navy is partitioned among the Big Powers, it is requested that the share assigned to Russia and those countries which are in her zone of influence be transferred as war reparations instead of "war booty".

3. During yesterday's session of the Paris Conference, Molotov supported the Yugoslav claims, stating that Yugoslavia, being an Allied nation which fought hard, should be compensated. Byrnes, then proposed that a plebiscite be held in the zone between the two frontier lines, suggested by Russia and America. The plebiscite should take place under the control of the Big Four and after all foreign troops had been withdrawn. Molotov objected, saying that such a plebiscite should include the whole Venezia Giulia Region.

4. During a press conference in Paris, Kardelj stated yesterday that the Belgrade Government would take all necessary steps if the Foreign Ministers assigned Venezia Giulia to Italy.

5. Ambassador Myron Taylor, who is President Truman's private envoy to the Holy Father, is expected to arrive in Rome today by air.

6. La Guardia, President of the UNRRA, notified the "Garibaldi Italian Association that he intends to ask the Italian Government officially to close the de-luxe restaurants and all other black-market sites in the towns of Rome, Naples and Milan, "otherwise UNRRA will not send any relief to Italy". To the representatives of the "Garibaldi" Association who had offered to call an Asylum for war crippled persons after his name, La Guardia answered: "If the Italian people really want to honor me, let them give my name to a prison into which all black-marketeers will be cast".

7. Desmond reports that the Yugoslav Government has decided to change the name of the town of Sara to Titograd.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (4 May)

CAPITALE N.N.

ESPRESSO N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Under the heading "The Peace Treaty presented to De Gasperi must not be accepted", Jean Bottier writes: "No Italian Government will ever accept a Peace Treaty which gives Trieste and the other Italian cities of Istria and Venezia Gi lia to the Yugoslavs, or which even denies the Italianity of the Brenner ... And no Govt. representing a people of 45 million inhabitants will ever accept a Peace Treaty which takes away all its colonies which during half a century were colonized by the sweat, sacrifice and capital of the Italian people ... No Italian Government will ever sign a document which hands the Italian Fleet, cobelligerent with the Allied Fleets to foreign countries whatever and wherever they may be ... Italy will never agree to pay even a cent as war-reparations because she has already paid billionsto the Allied Forces during and after the war ... The drafting of a provisorial Peace Treaty would perhaps avoid serious internal and international complications".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.N.

INDIPENDENTE N.N.

ITALIA-SERA N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

The 2nd Congress of the Rome University students began thi morning. The students asked for funds for the planned National Congress of University students, but Minister Corbino replied that he had no intension "of financing the students' dances".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.F.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Commenting on the Paris Conference, Giovanni Marlotti says that great importance is attached to the fact that we will have to lose some of our territory, our colonies and our ships but no one seems to have thought about the probable loss of our industrial machinery. "This would mean," he says, "abandoning any hope of ever regaining even partly our commercial position in the world."

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Marlio Luzinacci remarks that scarce importance has been

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[illegible] denies the Italianity of the Brenner ... And no Govt. representing a people of 45 million inhabitants will ever accept a Peace Treaty which takes away all its colonies which during half a century were colonised by the sweat, sacrifice and capital of the Italian people ... No Italian Government will ever sign a document which halds the Italian Fleet, cobelligerent with the Allied Fleets to foreign countries whatever and wherever they may be ... Italy will never agree to pay even a cent as war-reparations because she has already paid billions to the Allied Forces during and after the war ... The drafting of a provisorial Peace Treaty would perhaps avoid serious internal and international complications".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.N.

IL PIEMONTE N.N.

ITALIA-SERA N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

The 2nd Congress of the Rome University students began this morning. The students asked for funds for the planned National Congress of University students, but Minister Corbino replied that he had no intention "of financing the students' dances".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Commenting on the Paris Conference, Giovanni Marlotti says that great importance is attached to the fact that we will have to lose some of our territory, our colonies and our ships but no one seems to have thought about the probable loss of our industrial machinery. "This would mean," he says, "abandoning any hope of ever regaining, even partly our commercial position in the world."

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Manlio Lupinacci remarks that scarce importance has been given to the outcome of the Liberal Party Congress because it was favorable to the Monarchy. He also stresses that what the Italians are going to vote for is not a symbol, be it republican or monarchist, but for peace and order in their land, and this is what the Parties must strive to obtain.

VOCE DEL POPOLO

G. Natale comments favourably on the decisions taken by the Liberals during the Liberal Party Congress.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. After writing at length on the future of Italian youth, Ugo della Seta asks all the Italian University Students to vote for the Republic.

2. Under the heading "The British plutocratic press for a punitive peace with Italy", V.R. comments on "The Times" editorial of May 4 approving the proposed peace terms with Italy and opposing the retention of the Alto Adige. "We know too well", continues the paper, "the voice of British 'plutocratic vampirism', its complicity with fascism and eternal war-mongering... Those who want Italian disarmament most are the Italians themselves... One thing which is unfair and intolerable is to ask Italy to disarm while her neighbours and rivals re-arm... Some years ago "The Times" was an admirer of Mussolini while the Italians were suffering under the tyranny of Fascism. "The Times" would do better to worry a little more over the question of the Egyptian, Palestinian and Indian peoples still refusing to accept British domination, instead of shedding crocodile tears on the fate of a few Austrians living in the Alto Adige whose integrity has already been guaranteed by the Italian Govt."

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist) N.N.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Commenting on the possible solutions of the Venezia Giulia question, B. says that the maximum possible concession that Italy could make would be the Wilson Line which itself is just neither for ethnic nor security reasons.

GLORIO (Economic)

1. The Italian Chemical Industry needs sugar.

2. 5 days of compulsory work for all men from 18 to 60 has been decided on by the Sardinian Authorities in order to fight the locust invasion.

3. A free exchange market for foreign currency will open in Milan on April 9th.

4. G. says that Italian industrial investments are 1,100 million lire in Tripolitania, 306 million lire in Cyrenaica, 2200 million in Eritrea and 383 million in Somaliland.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

I.L. criticizing the procedure for obtaining Electoral certificates, says that there are about 300,000 electors in Rome

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

I.L. criticizing the procedure for obtaining Electoral certificates, says that there are about 300,000 electors in Rome who will be unable to vote on June 2nd owing to "bureaucratic reasons".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Scrutator, recalling that the crisis of the Parri Govt. was solved by De Gasperi with the specific promise of enlarging the basis of the Government to include all the political tendencies, says that the situation is much worse now as the majority of the Ministers are republican especially after republican declaration of the Christian Democrats.

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2. Commenting on a circular of Sig. Brosio, Minister of War, depriving all the officers who belonged to the Fascist Republican Army of the right to vote, even if acquitted by the epuration, I.N. criticises this action of the Minister as arbitrary and says that for such a decision he should at least have asked the opinion of the Prime Minister.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Commenting on the Yugoslav requests at the Paris conference Arrigo Jacchia says that Yugoslavia is trying, either willingly or instigated by a third party, to create a state of disequilibrium in Europe which will eventually lead to another war. "Why does not Yugoslavia try to be more friendly towards Italy?" he asks, "they claim that they want a defense against possible future aggression by Italy and do not realize that an injustice will be deeply felt by the Italians with consequences that can be only too easily foreseen."

MINIMO

1. Commenting on the decisions taken by the Christian Democrat Congress, which decided to vote for the Republic, and by the Liberal Party Congress which decided to vote for the Monarchy, M. says that the Christian Democrat Party will have thereby lost ground because all the Christian Democrats who are for the Monarchy will vote for the Liberal Party.

2. Quoting the Italian Decree of January 9th 1939 which considers the North African Provinces of Derna, Benghasi, Misurata and Tripoli as integral parts of the Italian Metropolitan territory, M. asks President De Gasperi why the names of these provinces are not in the list of the Italian provinces which will vote on June 2".

3. M., once more asks the Authorities to take measures against Nenni for the theft of his A.V.K.I. dossier.

MOMENTO

Mario Berlinguer asks for the severest sentences of penal servitude to be awarded to neo-Fascists.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "Cooperation and Not Dictatorship", Luigi Sturzo says that "the clear position taken by the Christian Democrat Party should eliminate any fears of a Right dictatorship" and that "the Christian Democrat Party activities are concentrated on a social and economic plan which will rebuild the ruins that the Fascist autarchy and the war have left throughout Italy."

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2. De Gasperi will make a speech on May 8th 1946 in the Basilica of Maxentius.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. warns that if treaties can be broken, injustices are not easily forgotten and that an unjust peace would arose the

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indignation of the whole world.

TEMPO (Independent) N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Celeste Negarville, commenting on the opening of the electoral campaign, gives a short history of the activity of the Communist Party in Italy, which, he says, was the first to realize the danger of the Fascist dictatorship.

2. Giuliano Pajetta says young people should have the right to vote on reaching 18 years.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/106/228/PRB

May 7, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi conferred with the French Foreign Minister Bidault, on Sunday, and took the opportunity to reaffirm the wish of the Italian people to clarify their relations with France. However it seemed unlikely that the French Government would withdraw their claims on Briga and Tenda. Yesterday De Gasperi met Byrnes, Bevin, Molotov and the French President Gouin. He reviewed all questions under discussion, and urged that Italian experts be enabled to maintain close contact with the Committee studying and advising the Four Foreign Ministers on sound proposals regarding the Fleet and war reparations, on which point he was reassured. The Premier begged Molotov to explain to the Yugoslav Delegates that the Italian people wished for a complete reconciliation with Yugoslavia, but he also affirmed that it would be difficult to give birth to a democratic Italy if her rights on the Italian territory of Venezia Giulia were not recognised. De Gasperi also discussed the possibility of the revision of the Armistice and was assured that this possibility would be studied should the peace attempt fai In this connection, Molotov reportedly referred to a "modus vivendi" releasing Italy from the present restrictions. The Premier decided to remain in Paris until Tuesday evening in order to have further discussions with the main representatives of the four delegations. He will be back in Rome on Wednesday, on which day he is due to make an electoral speech.

2. De Gasperi in a telegram to the Council of Ministers in reply to the one he had received, expressed his gratitude for their act of solidarity and said he trusted he would be able to make another step towards the goal.

3. In connection with the news given by some newspapers affirming that the memorandum on the Italian fleet had not been delivered to the Paris Conference, it is pointed out that the Italian Embassy in London forwarded the memorandum to the Governments concerned before the Conference opened. It is further pointed out that, contrary to news recently reported by the home and foreign press, no definite decision has been taken at the Paris Conference concerning the Fleet. (Messaggero)

4. The U.S. Great Britain and France yesterday informed Russia's V.M. Molotov categorically that they would, under no circumstances, agree to hand over Trieste to Yugoslavia. The three foreign ministers took a flat "no compromise" stand on Trieste after Molotov had proposed to hand the city over to Yugoslavia in return

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5. A.P. reports from Innsbruck that the local authorities have announced that the Tyrol provincial Council will probably meet within the week to consider the opportunity of tendering its resignation as a protest against the decision taken by the Foreign Ministers at the Paris Conference. The French authorities have forbidden a demonstration which was slated for Thursday evening, and in Bolzano the leader of the local Volkspartei, Erik Amon, declared that the situation was "very strained" and that "it could not be said what might not happen." However no sign of such excitement was to be noted in the town and the streets were calm. Demonstrations of

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protest were held in several Austrian towns, such as Salzsburg and Innstruk, to reaffirm the Austrian claims on Alto-Adige.

6. AP reports from Paris that, having reached a complete deadlock over the Italo-Yugoslav border question, the Big Four foreign ministers have instructed their deputies to begin studying the-Balkan treaties. A review of the four ministers' positions on three main disputed points of the Italian treaty reportedly showed that the key to all the difficulties was the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and Trieste, with both Americans and Soviets refusing to yield from their positions.

7. "We will manage till the next harvest without cutting down the present bread ration", Bentasti, High Commissioner for Food, stated in Venice on Sunday, during a speech he made in support of the Christian-Democrat party.

8. Peron has notified UNRRA that Argentina will send 500 thousand tons of cereals to Europe before the end of the month. (A.F.)

9. Fiorello La Guardia, President of the UNRRA, announced yesterday "further grave reductions" of the relief shipments to Europe and Asia, and that from now on UNRRA would stick to the reality of fact because promises, hopes and statistics did not feed anybody.

10. A meeting was held yesterday at the Viminale palace, under the chairmanship of Undersecretary for the Interior Spataro, in order to make plans for safeguarding public order during the June 2 election. The meeting was attended by the Chief and Deputy chief of Police, the Commander General of the Carabinieri, the Commander General of the Guardia di Finanza, the Air Forces Vice-Chief of Staff and the representatives of the service Ministries. It decided that 150 thousand policemen; carabinieri and guardie di Finanza will be used on June 2 to ensure public order, besides the Army, Navy and Air Force units which will serve in those localities where they are stationed. These forces will remain on duty at the 35,000 electoral precincts after election day until the scrutiny of ballots is completed.

11. It is learned at the Electoral Office of the Rome Court of Appeal that in the Lazio constituency, 561 candidates belonging to 27 different parties will stand for election to the 33 seats available. 42 of the candidates are women.

12. The electoral campaign started without disorder in Rome on Sunday with large crowds participating in the Communist, Socialist and Monarchist meetings. The Communists met at the Adriano theatre and listened to a speech by Togliatti, who explained at legth the Communist program and affirmed that the Communist Party was ready to cooperate with everybody for the revival of the country. He then affirmed that the institution of

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character of Trieste. As regarded the frontiers, he said that the just frontier in the East was that which in 1919 was known under the name of the Wilson line, while in the West it was that marked by the Alpine watershed. As for Briga and Tenda he said that the French people were making a point of it as the troops which attacked France in 1940 set out from those towns. Concerning the question of colonies, he said that it was in Italy's interest to defend the fruits of Italian labor. The Monarchists met at Domitian's Stadium, where Addamiano made a speech saying the King had again saved Italy. He reminded the Christian-Democrats of Pope Pius XI's encyclical warning against atheist Communism, and said that the freedom and the fate of the country was now at stake and that in order to safeguard them all the people should gather around a renewed Monarchy. The crowd then proceeded to Piazza Venezia where it laid wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and afterwards cheered Crown Prince Humbert for more than an hour in the square below the Quirinale Palace.

13. Parri made an electoral speech at the Ulisse theatre, outlining the ideological program of the Republican Democrat Concentration, chiefly based on the right of freedom and on the right of justice which sets the limit to freedom.

14. Over 300 Labor-Democrats have tendered their resignation from the party owing to their republican faith.

15. A.P. reports from Washington that Italy will probably be admitted to the International Monetary Fund.

16. The Venezia Giulia-AMG officials have impounded about 20 tons (120 reels) of UNRRA newsprint shipped by Yugoslavia to Communist newspapers in Zone A (U.K.)

Correction

In the DIGEST for 5 May, page 1, General, lines 7 and 8 of text, De Gasperi should have been quoted as saying "that the Italian Government would NOT reject a solution based on the Anglo-French-American proposal" (on the Italo-Yugoslav frontier).

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 6th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist)

Commenting on the Russian proposal to compensate Italy for her sacrifice in Venezia Giulia with a diminuition of her sacrifices as regards colonies and war reparations, and on France's agreement to the proposal, Gino Tomajuoli says that Byrnes himself is inclined towards accepting the Russian thesis as a compromise between the British and the Franco-Russian points of view.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. G.d.S. observes that Radio Rome said nothing about Sunday's Monarchist meeting at the Palatino and the Quirinale, and says that they were ordered to ignore it.

2. Commenting on the Paris Conference discussions on the fate of Trieste and of the Italian Colonies, G.d.S., after pointing out the Anglo-Franco-American thesis of the "Truman Line" and the persistance of the Russian claim on Trieste and on a 10-year trusteeship for the Italian Colonies, says that Russia considers the Italians as "natives" and would like to get Trieste from them in return for withdrawing their claims on the Italian Fleet and Italian Industry.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading "Our Colonies and Russia", Tenax comments on the agreement of the Russian press on the proposed "10 year-trusteeship' which would put the Italian colonies under the administration the Big Four and Italy by saying that the Soviet Government has begun to understand that the Italian Colonies must not be taken away from Italy.

INDIPENDENTE

Commenting on the position of the Luogotenente and on the rumour that the King is preparing to leave, Villata says that the Luogotenente will not insult the Italian people by fleeing,

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ITALIA-SERA - N.M.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Reviewing yesterday's political activity, Quinto Tosatti expresses his satisfaction at the keen interest with which the well-behaved crowds listened and discussed Togliatti's and

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Parri's speeches. He belittles the Monarchist demonstration at the Quirinal which met with a complete indifference from the public, and says that the Monarchy is already dead in the hearts of the Italians long before its death knell will be sounded on the 2nd of June.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - N.N.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Commenting on the Liberal Party Congress, Panfilo Gentile says that the Liberals have clearly shown their will to rebuild the social and economic structure of Italy and have shown that they are neither a conservative nor a revolutionary party.

2. S.XX gives a long report on Sunday's Monarchist meeting at the Palatino and the Quirinale.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. publishes Giovanni Conti's speech on the Republican electoral Campaign.

2. Tih. holds the Quirinale responsible for the rebellion of the San Vittore prison, the throwing of bombs against the Socialist and Communist Party offices and the coup de main against the Radio Rome Station. (No evidence of any kind is given)

3. Commenting on the Russian claims on Italian Industries as war reparations, F.G. says that to deprive the Italians of their factories would be an attempt on the life of millions of Italians, and he recalls "that Russia still owes the money invested by Italians in Russia before the Soviet Revolution and the cancelling of the debts of the old regime.

MORNING PAPERS (May 7th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on Sunday's political activity, A. says that both Nenni's and Togliatti's speeches contained "new things". The ideas they expressed were those of a "new democratic order", an order the workers were going to create

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2. In relation to a report that the Italian memorandum on the fleet had not been presented to the "Four", A. says that the document was submitted to the Nations concerned before the opening of the Paris conference. It also points out that no decision has yet been taken on the Italian fleet, and that further to the memorandum, the Italian Government has been given every opportunity to state its opinion on this and other problems. Such are the flat denials to a Monarchist lie, it says. 1894

3. A. says that the statement of the Secretary General of the Comune of Rome, during a Press Conference, on the election arrangements, was not very clear.

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BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Reporting on the postponement of the Italian peace treaty at the Paris Conference, AM. says that only a more conciliatory attitude from Molotov would permit an early resumption of discussions on the matter.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 850,000 war damaged rooms have been repaired by Italian citizens and by the Italian Government, at a total cost of 19,900 million lire.

2. Italy has already sold 400,000 kilograms of silk in the United States. The price paid was 22 dollars per kilogram.

3. 1,000 tons of copper will arrive at Genoa in the "Noesaniwi" today from South Africa.

4. 8,000 tons of American grain arrived yesterday at Bari on board the "John Jag".

5. An general rise of Italian stocks was noticed yesterday at the Rome Stock Exchange. Foreign currency, on the other hand, went down and the gold Pound Sterling, quoted at 7,300 lire on Sunday, fell to 6,500 lire on Monday.

6. 800,000 acres of land will be reafforested in Italy by the end of 1946.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Mario Bracci violently attacks the Monarchy and blames the Savoy Dynasty for the destruction of the Italian cities and the ruin of the Italian people.

2. Under the heading "Ourselves and the Socialist Party" Roberto Battaglia writes:-"We shall carry on our work for the Italian people even if the great Italian Parties continue to look down on us because they do not realise the reasons for our vitality which were confirmed during our fight against dictatorship."

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

I.N. reports that a great Monarchist demonstration took place on Sunday on the Palatine in Rome. Carlo Martini was the first to speak as a disabled sailor. He said that the Italian navy would be defended to the last by the sailors who would

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1. 850,000 war damaged rooms have been repaired by Italian citizens and by the Italian Government, at a total cost of 19,900 million lire.

2. Italy has already sold 400,000 kilograms of silk in the United States. The price paid was 22 dollars per kilogram.

3. 1,000 tons of copper will arrive at Genoa in the "Nonsaniwi" today from South Africa.

4. 8,000 tons of American grain arrived yesterday at Bari on board the "John Jag".

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appeared on the balcony. The crowd was estimated by I.N. at 50,000 people.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Leon Pearson, correspondent of the INS, reports from Paris that the Foreign Ministers have decided to abandon, for the moment, the discussion of the Italian peace treaty. In fact the Deputies have been requested to present the material for the discussion of the Balkan peace treaties, beginning with Roumania. This decision is not to be taken as final as a non-official "communiqué" states that "the four Ministers may resume the discussion of the Italian peace treaty at any moment", so that a reasonable optimism is justified. The Russians began to yield their position a little when Molotov affirmed that he was ready to let Italy have Tripolitania under suitable controls, and when the Council agreed on the "principle" that Italy is "morally obliged to pay reparations". The hard point remains that of Venezia Giulia on which the Foreign Ministers are very adamant in their attitude, but it is hoped that the discussion of the Balkan peace treaties will afford the opportunity for wider compromises which would ease the heavy Russian pressure.

MINUTO

1. Commenting on the rejection of the "Social Communist" Constitution by the French people, M. says that the French Catholic party has gained the leading position, and that a cooperation between Marxists and Catholics is a "sin against nature". The French example should serve for Italy, it says, and the Christian Democrats should understand which is the enemy to be opposed.

2. Commenting on the postponement of a conference at the Ministry of Agriculture to fix the price of bread, owing to the absence of Minister Gullo, on an electoral tour in Southern Italy, M. regrets that electioneering is more important than bread to the Government.

MONDO - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

Sig. Spataro, Undersecretary of the Interior, in an interview

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TEMPO (Independent)

Sig. Spataro, Undersecretary of the Interior, in an interview with T., declared that particular care had been taken to supply the 36,000 electoral sections in Italy with enough policemen. These men and the soldiers will have precedence in voting.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. prints the full text of Togliatti's speech on Sunday, under the heading "Togliatti sets out the problems that the Communists intend to solve by the Costituente".

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- 2. Reporting on the Paris Conference U. stresses Molotov's declaration to De Gasperi that Moscow will do everything possible in order to help in the re-establishment of a better understanding between the Italian and Yugoslav Governments.

3. "Error or design ?" asks U., referring to the misprinting of the Communist party symbol on the electoral forms.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/106/2 29/PRB

May 8, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Paris Conference has reached a stalemate and the Foreign Ministers are now trying to reach an agreement on the settlement of the entire zone of the Mediterranean instead of discussing the treaties of each country separately. It if foreseen that this resolution will lead to a Big Three or Big Two conference. De Gasperi studied the new situation and consulted with his advisers on various aspects of the "modus vivendi" which is likely to rule Italy's international and political status during the coming months. He also gave the finishing touches to the Memorandum on the Italo-Yugoslav frontier which will be submitted to the Foreign Ministers today. De Gasperi attended a reception yesterday evening offered by Molotov to the foreign delegations, and had an opportunity of meeting the four Foreign Ministers again. He also had a short conference with the French Vice-President, Thorez.

2. The text of the preface to the Italian peace treaty, which consists of 12 clauses, will be communicated to the Italian Government within the next few days. One of the clauses reportedly calls for Italy's international pledge to respect the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter, and states that in case Italy should violate one of them, the whole treaty would be annulled. De Gasperi would have pointed out that just as the new democratic Italy had been able to conquer the privilege of the four freedoms, she would surely manage to defend them as they now were keenly advocated by the whole Italian people.

3. De Gasperi is expected to arrive at the Ciampino airfield at 2 p.m. Wednesday. It is believed in Viminale circles that he will call an urgent meeting of the Council of Ministers in order to notify the Government of the outcome of his mission to Paris.

4. The CVLA lists will be published this week.

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4. The CVNA lists will be published this week.

5. The following telegram has been sent to De Gasperi: "Sacrificed to the Yugoslav wild imperialism, the citizens of the isle of Cherso desperately protest and denounce the treason of the solemn promises made by the Allies. They declare they never denied Italian feelings. They implore and demand that a popular plebiscite be held for national salvation."

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6. - One of the leaders of the Italian Democrat (Monarchist) Party declared yesterday to a correspondent of the Agence France Presse that the question of the King of Italy's abdication had been decided. - This move had been suggested earlier, but the Monarchy had resolved to fight with those cards which it already had without introducing new elements into the electoral struggle.

7. The Court of Cassation has communicated to the Minister for the Interior and the Prefects the lists of candidates for the National Single Constituency. - Out of 13 lists, only 11 have been approved as those filed by the War Damaged Persons Union and the Italian Farmers Party have been rejected because the prescribed instructions have not been complied with. The names of Carbone, Lombardi, Martini Rosacco and Josette Lupinacci have been cancelled from the list of the Democrat National Union for lack of documentation.

8. SIDI reports that owing to the U.S. coal strike, UNRRA expects to have to suspend shipments of coal to Italy in the coming months. The same agency affirms that the Italian Government is contacting London, Paris and Washington in order to have some of the Ruhr coal allotted to her. De Gasperi himself would have handled this question during his stay in the French capital.

9. Czechoslovakia has offered to accept 200 thousand Italian workers and technicians as immigrants. (SIDI)

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AMERICAN PAPERS (May 7th)

CATTANEO

Albi says that further bitter surprises are expected for Italy when the "big four" resume discussion on the Italian Peace Treaty.

ESPRESSO (Independent leftist)

C.M.A. reports that the Fascist malady is diffusing itself in England. There are in fact five organisations with a certain Fascist aspect. The British Vigilantes Action League, lead by John Green, a former follower of Mosley, seems to be the most active. They used to enter empty houses during the night which they then assigned to the homeless, an action which seemed very beautiful at first, but too many points of their doctrine are similar to those of Mosley's. Then come the Veterans' Association, the "Face the Facts" Association the Imperial Fascist League, which seems to be the most dangerous and is lead by Arnold Leese a former rival of Mosley, and finally the "18B".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

In a polemical editorial, Tullio Benedetti in "Giornale della Sera" says that the Government denial that the memorandum on the Italian Fleet had not been forwarded by the Embassy in London to the governments concerned before the opening of the Paris conference is valueless and void of circumstancial particulars. He attacks the Ambassador Carandini for electioneering in Rome instead of attending to Italian interests in London and rebuts the implied accusations of Fascism made against his paper by "Risorgimento Liberale".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. G.d'I. reports on the Paris Conference under the heading: "Molotov would give us Tritrea against Trieste but De Gasperi has prefered to postpone the meeting instead of accepting an immediate but harsh Peace Treaty".

2. Commenting on Nenni's last speech, Santi Salvarino wonders how, after having admitted that the Monarchy kept Italy united for more than 60 years, Nenni can say that "the Monarchy would bring Italy to civil war and impose a dictatorship."

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INDIPENDENTE

Villalta regrets that the defence by Italy of her national integrity is termed "imperialism" while nothing is said against the countries which try to increase their possessions at Italy's expense. This is not the way to establish a permanent international understanding, he says, and thus the ideals of the war are being betrayed. All the promises and undertakings of the Big Powers during the war have resulted in nothing but an enslaved Poland and a despoiled Italy.

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ITALIA-SERA

1. I.S. protests that 60 % of the Italian soldiers have not received their Electoral certificates and charges Nenni with having brought this about deliberately.

2. After recalling that "armistice" means an agreement by which a war is stopped for a period while the winner asks for security against hostilities being resumed before the drafting of the peace treaty, Amedeo Giannini asks how Italy could be expected to resume hostilities and why the Allies find it so difficult to find a solution which puts an end to this Armistice regime.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Following strikes in some localities of Northern Italy, by State employees and others, the C.G.I.L. has sent letters to both the Minister of the Treasury and the Minister of the Interior, reaffirming the rights of the State employees, pointing out the particularly difficult food situation in the Udine area, and urging speedy action by the Ministers concerned in order to avoid further disorders.

2. Lavoro prints the letter sent to the President and Vice President of the Council, and to the Ministers concerned, from the General Secretariat of the C.G.I.L. requesting immediate and special steps towards a settlement of the unemployment problem. The Government can and must find the necessary financial means without delay, it says. The letter was signed by Achille Grandi, Oreste Lizzadri and Giuseppe Di Vittorio.

3. L. quotes INS that the King is preparing to abdicate and says it is the last manoeuvre of the Monarchy.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - N.N.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the CVRA, Giuseppe Natale says that it was one of the three institutions through which Fascism maintained itself in power and subjugated the Italian people - the two others being the Militia and the Special Court of Justice. On the 2nd of June, he says, the Italian people will choose between those three institutions and Democracy which means freedom of the Press, general

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Quoting an article from "Italia Nuova" asking the Italian sailors to scuttle their ships instead of handing them to foreign countries, V.R. wonders who would bear the responsibility for this act of disobedience and warns the sailors of the consequences such an act might have for Italy.

2. V.R. says that the Fascist war cost Italy 150 billion of pre-war lire and destroyed 20 % of the country.

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MORNING PAPERS (May 6th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the statement of the Socialist 1st May manifesto, that "fighting for the Country's liberation, the Italian people defended the principle of just international frontiers", Paolo Treves says that if the news from Paris is bad, if international diplomacy (in which our Socialist comrades also take part) is unable to restore Peace, it is due chiefly to the failure to understand the principle of the unity of foreign and internal policies.

2. Commenting on the possible abdication of King V. Emanuel, A. quotes the "Ansa" news agency that this abdication would induce the new King (The Luogotenente) to change the composition of the Government, and that the elections would be cancelled on the pretext of "a mobilisation of the Nation by the Allies, in view of a conflict with the Yugoslavs".

POPOLO (Democ Cristiano)

1. Commenting on the results of the French referendum, B. says that it is a victory of moral values which are the essence of Western civilisation. France has set an example to all countries which, like Italy, are now in search of a Constitution.

2. Under the heading "The Red Dictatorship averted" B. reports on world reaction to the French 5th May referendum and says that the general opinion in England is that France has maintained her good sense.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Minister Cronchi addressed 297 delegates representing 97% of the Italian industrialists asking them to collaborate more closely with the State.

2. 6,000 tons of Yugoslav cement are about to arrive in Italy. It will be sold at 11,000 lire per ton.

3. 1,800 tons of cocoa are to be shipped to Italy, G. learns from Washington.

4. 100 million lire have been granted by the Government for reconstruction in Perugia, Città di Castello and Foligno.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA (Action)

In connection with the supposition that King Victor Emanuel will soon abdicate and go abroad, L.I. says that "this would be the last escape of the Italian Monarchy which will be gone for ever".

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[illegible] NUOVA (Democrat)

Franco Marano says that England, fearing the Italian power in the Mediterranean, which greatly hampered her during this war, and otherwise trusting that the present weakness of Italy is good enough safeguard, has done everything possible to eliminate Italy from the Mediterranean, thus creating an empty space which Russian expansion, threatens to fill and which would be much more dangerous to England. Russia is exploiting this situation. France, between the two, is too weak to carry out constructive policy and oscillates from one to the

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other of the two powers trying to obtain something for herself, thus running the risk of becoming disliked by both of them and not strengthening her position. U.S.A. remains the only state which, being adverse to both imperialism and animated by its policy of justice and democracy, is trying to help Italy, but, being isolated has been obliged on several occasions to abandon its straighforward policy and come to compromises. Still it is the state that can do most for us and the Italian Government should do everything possibl to keep American sympathy.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO - N.N.

MOMENTO

Under the heading "Italy is waiting", Tomaso Smith, commenting on today's holiday, says that "The Italians cannot, as they would wish to, celebrate this first anniversary of the Victory in Europe with any joy... they only commemorate by it the end of a conflict started with the intention of dominating the world and won by the forces of justice, because the principles so many Italians have fought and died for and all the promises the Allies made them have not yet been fulfilled... Italy nevertheless has still confidence and is therefore waiting."

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. De Gasperi will not speak today but on Saturday at 10.30 a.m. at the Basilica of Maxentius.

2. "Nothing has been done yet about Venezia Giulia except th drawing of four lines", writes Guido Donelli, commenting on the Paris Conference.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. says that the Venezia Giulia is the first point of impac in the struggle between the two blocs (Slavs, and Anglo-Saxons) which are now dividing the world.

STATO (Independent)

Giovanni Messe says that the Italian Army must be defended fr any charge which is brought against it as the Italian soldiers fou in obedience to their orders and have shown their valour and their bravery in every field.

UNITA' (Communist)

U. prints the Communist party's program. The Communist party it says, is for a Republic ensuring freedom for all citizens, except of those who conspire against democratic institutions. It c

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MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.R.

MILANO - N.R.

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U. prints the Communist party's program. The Communist party it says, is for a Republic ensuring freedom for all citizens, except of those who conspire against democratic institutions. It c for the nationalisation of big industry, banks and insurance companies. It rejects all forms of Nationalism, Imperialism or Militarism in the foreign policy of the country, and promotes a friendly policy towards the Soviet Union. It also requests the cessation of the Allied occupation and a just peace leaving Trieste to Italy. It stresses the measures to solve the problems of unemployment, wages and health. The Communist party, i concludes, appeals to all democratic-minded people and all workers unite for the triumph and implementation of this programme.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/230/PRB May 10, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Press Office of the Ministry of the Royal House announced yesterday: "Today at 1200 hours in Naples, King Victor Emmanuel has signed the decree of abdication. According to tradition, he has left for voluntary exile. As soon as the new King returns to Rome, the Council of Ministers will be officially informed."

2. Messaggero reports that Crown Prince Umberto, who is now the new King with the name of Umberto II, will issue a declaration to the country stating that he legally assumes the Royal title, although continuing to exercise the same functions he has previously exercised as Lieutenant General. In the proclamation the new King will reaffirm the pledge to respect the outcome of the referendum, and all the laws signed by him as Lieutenant General. The paper says that this resolution is confirmed by the rumor that, contrary to precedent, the King on abdicating will not ask the Government to resign. The new King's proclamation will be delivered this morning to De Gasperi, and the Council of Ministers will then meet to discuss the situation. Messaggero also says that De Gasperi's absence has doubtless delayed the decision of the King, as the Crown felt obliged to notify the Government of its intention in the present constitutional situation. This was done the day before yesterday when De Gasperi met the Minister of the Royal House, Lucifero, and during the long conference De Gasperi had yesterday at the Quirinale Palace with Prince Umberto before the latter left for Naples. Soon after at the Viminale De Gasperi received the Vice-President of the Council, Nenni, and the Minister of the Interior, Romita, to whom he reported on the conference he had had with the Lieutenant General. At the end of the meeting Nenni stated that the abdication was "a private event of the House of Savoy" which would only have its logical and normal development after June 2. He also expressed his opinion that Victor Emmanuel's successor would not be able to take the oath because the ceremony should take place with a full meeting of the two Houses, which were not now functioning. De Gasperi later received Nenni again, who was this time accompained by the Minister for Justice, Togliatti. At the end of the meeting Togliatti stated to the press: a) that King Victor Emmanuel had already abdicated in Naples in April 1944, retiring to private life; b) that the Lieutenancy had originated from a two-sided agreement between the Crown and the anti-Fascist parties, which, therefore could not be modified by one of the

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informed."

2. Messaggero reports that Crown Prince Umberto, who is now the new King with the name of Umberto II, will issue a declaration to the country stating that he legally assumes the Royal title, although continuing to exercise the same functions he has previously exercised as Lieutenant General. In the proclamation the new King will reaffirm the pledge to respect the outcome of the referendum, and all the laws signed by him as Lieutenant General. The paper says that this resolution is confirmed by the rumor that, contrary to precedent, the King on abdicating will not ask the Government to resign. The new King's proclamation will be delivered this morning to De Gasperi, and the Council of Ministers will then meet to discuss the situation. Messaggero also says that De Gasperi's absence has doubtless delayed the decision of the King, as the Crown felt obliged to notify the Government of its intention in the present constitutional situation. This was done the day before yesterday when De Gasperi met the Minister of the Royal House, Lucifero, and during the long conference De Gasperi had yesterday at the Quirinale Palace with Prince Umberto before the latter left for Naples. Soon after at the Viminale De Gasperi received the Vice-President of the Council, Nenni, and the Minister of the Interior, Romita, to whom he reported on the conference he had had with the Lieutenant General. At the end of the meeting Nenni stated that the abdication was "a private event of the House of Savoy" which would only have its logical and normal development after June 2. He also expressed his opinion that Victor Emmanuel's successor would not be able to take the oath because the ceremony should take place with a full meeting of the two Houses, which were not now functioning. De Gasperi later received Nenni again, who was this time accompained by the Minister for Justice, Togliatti. At the end of the meeting Togliatti stated to the press: a) that King Victor Emmanuel had already abdicated in Naples in April 1944, retiring to private life; b) that the Lieutenancy had originated from a two-sided agreement between the Crown and the anti-Fascist parties, which, therefore could not be modified by one of the signatories without the consent of the other; c) that the present abdication infringed the terms of a pledge already accepted; d) that proceedings for the succession could not be taken as the law or the Costituente assigned to that Assembly, upon cessation of the institutional truce by the referendum, the power to decide on the physical person who should take over the post of Head of the State.

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Yesterday evening, on the other hand, De Gasperi stated that "the main thing is that any change would be over-ruled by the pledge of the Crown to entrust its destiny to the decisions of the referendum and the Costituente. And I have not the least reason to doubt this." The abdication decree will be endorsed by De Gasperi in his capacity of Crown Notary.

3. The Socialist Party Executive issued the following communiqué yesterday evening: "The Socialist Party considers the abdication and exile of Victor Emmanuel a diversion to disturb the orderly preparation of the referendum and the elections for the Costituente, and a flight of the King before the impending judgement of the people. The abdication does not modify the situation which was created by the balance of power between the C.L.N. and the Crown, and does not alter the terms of the question put to the electors, who on June 2 will give their verdict on the actions of the Monarchy during the dictatorship and the Fascist war. The Nation will find in the abdication of the old King in favour of a prince who, in peace and war, was the executor of Fascist orders one more reason for affirming on June 2 the rights of popular sovereignity. The Socialist Party exhorts the people to maintain the civic sense they gave proof of in particularly grave circumstances, not to react to provocations, and to become more decidedly aware that they have, through the regained right to vote which the Government guarantees, the means of allowing them to solve democratically the problem of the political, economic and moral reconstruction of the Nation within the sphere of free republican institutions."

4. Minister Romita, who had been asked if the new constitutional situation would lead to the postponement of the referendum, categorically denied that this could happen. "The Italian people", the Minister said, "can be sure that they will have the elections and the referendum on June 2."

5. In order to maintain public order, Minister for Interior Romita has forbidden all processions or demonstrations on the King's abdication. The carabinieri have been confined to their barracks.

6. According to dispatches from Paris, the Committee of Experts for war reparations has resolved that Italy, being the first country which broke with the Axis, should be asked only for reduced reparations. The Russian request to be allowed to make use of the present Italian economic production was energetically rejected by the Anglo-Saxons. Byrnes proposed that the Peace Conference be called for May 15, whatever might be the

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 9th)

CAPITALE - N.R.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.R.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Emilio Bonaccetti replying to "Risorgimento Liberale", says that it is time to stop the habit of calling all those who do not belong to one's own party Fascists.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Guido Rocco says that if the Allies force an unjust peace on Italy, they will find the whole country behind De Gasperi or any other Prime Minister who will defend Italy's right.

2. G.d'I. says that it is evident from their speeches that Nenni and Togliatti do not agree about Italy's need for colonies.

INDIPENDENTE

1. I. gives details on the ceremonial of the abdication which would reportedly take place tomorrow. The King, it says, will address the Italian people, recalling the glory won on the battle-fields of the last war. He will also express his regrets that the Allies have not kept their promises. The Luogotenente will then speak, affirming his decision to respect the referendum, whatever its result, but outlining the Monarchy's program, if the people decide to make it their choice. The Abdication act will be registered in the presence of the President of the Council in his capacity of Notary of the Crown.

2. I. reports De Gasperi's words on his Paris mission: "A belt of hostility still encircles our Country".

ITALIA-SERA

G. Galli Paciorini says that the meeting of the Industrialists has stressed the necessity of a simplification of the relations between capital and labor to facilitate reconstruction. He also criticises the projected "collaboration" between the State and Industrial Firms.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

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L'ESPRESSO (Independent leftist) - N.R.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Attilio Romanatti replying to "Risorgimento Liberale", says that it is time to stop the habit of calling all those who do not belong to one's own party Fascists.

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. A. prints Secretary General of the C.G.I.L., Achille Grandi's last Tuesday evening broadcast to the workers. In a speech which lasted a few minutes, he pointed out the solidarity demonstrated by all workers on the 1st of May, without distinction of parties. The workers, he said, can and must have their say in relation to the Constituent; they must ask that the right to defend themselves through their free associations be duly recognised in the constitutional Charter. He went on to praise the spirit of sacrifice and discipline displayed by the workers

class in the recent emergency of the National economy and concluded by saying that the 8th of May, too, was a labor day as the workers had done a lot for the final victory.

2. In connection with the C.G.I.L.'s appeal in favour of the unemployed, L. says that means must and can be found to implement a program securing work for all. It is up to the Government to make immediate arrangements to that end.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

IL CRISTIANO (Independent Catholic)- N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Raffaele Ciasca writes a short biography of Francesco Saverio Nitti, stressing his political sagacity and his unperturbed life.

STATO M. (Independent Rightist)

"One year after the end of the war", says Antonio Petrucci", the world is still suffering from hunger and licking its wounds. It is divided into two great Parties: Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks, and they are preparing to fight for supremacy. Why don't men try to make peace among themselves, - a real peace?"

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the "hypocritical" Congress of the P.L.I. (Italian Liberal party), which avoided all discussion bearing on thorny points, Gabrielle Pepe attacks the liberals and says that the Liberal party is useless as it is indifferent to the welfare of the Country.

2. Professor Andrea Sea, commenting on the importance of merchant shipping for Italy, says that, as regards goods traffic, the pre-war figures have already been exceeded, while it is not possible, for the present, to resume the former passenger traffic which dealt with 500,000 emigrants to North and South America per year. Italy now possesses only one sixth of her pre-war tonnage. The first step towards national revival, he says, is the rebuilding of the merchant navy, and if the cession of 50 Liberty Ships to Italy is a sign of the Allies' goodwill to assist us in the undertaking, there is still some hope for Italy's future on the seas.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Commenting on the Monarchist attacks and false charges against the Republican party, Ugo Della Seta says that a Cause which uses arms such as libel and slander against its adversaries

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[illegible] (Party for the Catholic)- N.R.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Raffaele Cianca writes a short biography of Francesco Saverio Nitti, stressing his political sagacity and his unperturbed life.

SOCIALE (Independent Rightist)

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Commenting on the Monarchist attacks and false charges against the Republican party, Ugo Della Seta says that a Cause which uses arms such as libel and slander against its adversaries is morally lost.

2. Referring to a statement to a French journalist by the Luogotenente that the Italian people are better off under a Monarchy than under a Republic, V.R. says that the people have already learned at their own expense how nice it was under the Monarchy while they have still to try a Republic.

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MORNING PAPERS (May 10th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

A. announces King Victor Emmanuel's abdication under the following headings: "The Fascist King has abdicated. - The Fascist Prince will succede him for 23 days only. - The return of our PWs delayed in order to allow Victor Emmanuel's flight from the country."

BUONGIORNO (None Qualunque)

B. reports that Giannini speaking in Palermo to about 20,000 people said that the large sums spent on colonising Ethiopia and Albania should have been spent on reclamation in Sicily which is still in a desperate condition. Commenting on the Sicilian separation he said that the nature of modern war precludes the formation of small states which would be at the mercy of the first comers, but strongly recommends the formation of a United States of Europe. Concluding, he reaffirmed the Italian character of Venezia Giulia in its entirety, as was established by the 1919 peace treaty.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. The French Commissioner in Tunisia has released sequestered Italian property.

2. Italy will be invited to participate in the Food Conference which will take place on May 20th in Washington.

3. 200,000 tons of grain are scheduled to arrive in Italy in June.

4. A Swedish Committee will send 2 tons of sugar and 2 tons of margarine to needy Italian children.

5. Sardinia has produced 92,000 tons of coal in April. The March production was 88,000 tons.

6. 1,800 tons of cocoa will be shipped to Italy by UNRRA.

7. The Government has granted 800 million lire to fight locusts in Sardinia.

8. Two billion lire has/been granted by the Government for the resuming of aircraft industries at Pisa.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. gives the news of King Victor Emmanuel's abdication under the following headings: "The Fascist King abdicates and escapes abroad to avoid the people's judgement on June 2nd."

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5. Reports that Ministry of [illegible] 20,000 people said that the large sums spent on colonising Libya, Ethiopia and Albania should have been spent on reclamation in Sardinia which is still in a desperate condition. Commenting on the Socialist organisation he said that the nature of modern war precludes the formation of small states which would be at the mercy of the first comers, but strongly recommends the formation of a United States of Europe. Concluding, he reaffirmed the Italian character of Venezia-Giulia in its entirety, as was established by the 1919 peace treaty.

SICILY (Economic)

1. The French Commissioner in Tunisia has released sequestered Italian property.

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3. 200,000 tons of grain are scheduled to arrive in Italy in June.

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8. Two billion lire has been granted by the Government for the resuming of aircraft industries at Pisa.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. gives the news of King Victor Emanuel's abdication under the following headings: "The Fascist King abdicates and escapes abroad to avoid the people's judgement on June 2nd."

2. Under the heading "The last escape", Fernando Schiavetti, commenting on King Victor Emanuel's abdication, says that "by this act the King intends to confuse the electoral ideas of the Italians" and that "he will lead his life abroad in peace and luxury while the Italian people will suffer in misery."

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. - I.N. says that Umberto II, the new King of Italy, is the inheritor of a glorious tradition and the representative of the only institution which will be able to save Italy from a new Dictatorship.

2. Admiral Stone, head of the Allied Commission, reports I.N., called on Victor Emmanuel yesterday to bid him farewell and had a short talk with him.

3. I.N. points out the absurdity of Togliatti's opinion "that Victor Emmanuel had no right to abdicate as he ceased to reign in 1944 when he gave the power to his son Umberto. The paper also stresses that the Communist propaganda has resorted a former line as it was wholly based on attacking the person of Victor Emmanuel through whom to strike at/institution that he represented.
/the

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Under the heading "Victor Emmanuele III has signed the abdication and departed for Egypt" L. reviews the eventful years of the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. Prince Umberto will become King under the name of Umberto II.

MINUTO

1. M. prints the official communiqué of King Victor Emmanuel's abdication under the headings: "UMBERTO II KING OF ITALY" and "Victor Emmanuel III has abdicated and left with Queen Helena for Egypt on board the cruiser 'Duke of the Abruzzi'.- Admiral Stone bids farewell to the ex-King and approves his decision".

2. Commenting on King Victor Emmanuel's abdication, I. - congratulates the new Royal Family and writes: "The Italian people which is privileged to have a monarchy will not turn it down in - favour of something unknown like the Republic... they welcome their new king hoping for prosperity and progress for Italy."

MONDO - N.R.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints the abdication communiqué under the heading "Almost an escape".

2. Quoting the phrase from "Humanité", "Trieste to Italy would mean the victory of the neo-Fascist reaction", P. protests against the French Communist anti-Italian propaganda.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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"that Victor Emanuel had no right to abdicate as he ceased to reign in 1944 when he gave the power to his son Umberto. The point was stressed that the Communist propaganda has received a further blow as it was entirely based on attacking the person of Victor Emanuel through whom to strike at/institution that he represents.

/the

REPUBBLICA (Government)

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MINORE

1. M. prints the official communiqué of King Victor Emanuel's abdication under the headings: "UMBERTO II KING OF ITALY" and "Victor Emanuel III has abdicated and left with Queen Helena for Egypt on board the cruiser 'Duke of the Abruzzi'.- Admiral Stone bids Farewell to the ex-King and approves his decision".

2. Commenting on King Victor Emanuel's abdication, M. congratulates the new Royal Family and writes: "The Italian people which is privileged to have a Monarchy will not turn it down in favour of something unknown like the Republic... they welcome their new King hoping for prosperity and progress for Italy."

POPOLO - N.A.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

General Infante, aide-de-camp of Umberto di Savoia, declared in an interview with R.L., that Victor Emmanuel will take up residence in Egypt. He also declared that the decision of the King had been taken three months ago and that the Allies, through the Allied Commission, were informed at the time, in accordance with the armistice terms. The Allied Commission later indicated that the Allied Government had no objection to the abdication. Orlando and other political personalities were consulted and they agreed that the abdication was perfectly legal and constitutional.

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TEMPO (Independent)

Renato Angiolillo says that if Victor Emmanuel had taken this step long ago, the position of the Monarchy in Italy would probably have been assured. He doubts if the late decision will now have any effect.

UNITA' (Communist)

Palmiro Togliatti says that the abdication of Victor Emmanuel is completely unconstitutional and that he had no right to appear on the "Nave degli Abbruzzi" as the Government had not been informed and it is not known yet who gave the order to the commander of the ship. He also stresses that this new fact will bring no changes and that the political elections will take place on June 2.

2. U. reports that the Luogotenente has received a group of Fascist personalities. These have promised him the help of the Fascists for the Monarchy and the perpetration of violence against the democratic Parties, in exchange for official recognition of the Fascist Party. The paper continues that the Luogotenente would have promised them recognition after the victory of the Monarchy, as, he would have said, "We must speak of democracy until the peace treaty is signed, then we will do as we like". The writer concludes by hoping that the Italian democratic Government, being aware of these facts, will take the necessary steps to prevent such an absurd enormity.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/231/PRB May 11, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The new King addressed the following letter to De Gasperi yesterday: "Mister President, my father's abdication has brought myself 'ope legis' to inherit his title. This action does not bring any change to the powers I already exercised as Lieutenant General, and in no way modifies the pledge I took concerning the referendum and the Costituente. Trusting that the Government will continue to collaborate with me in the interest of the Country, until election day, I send you, Mr. President, my most cordial regards." Together with this letter, the new King sent De Gasperi a draft of the proclamation to the people. De Gasperi also received a letter from Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy, which says: "My dear Mr. President, referring to our recent conversation, the Supreme Allied Command has informed me that it is the view of the Combined Chiefs of Staff that the abdication of the King calls for no action or comment by the Allied Commission since it does not in fact affect the constitutional powers of Prince Umberto." All the discussions which developed at the meeting of the Inner Cabinet, at the various conferences De Gasperi had with De Courten, Nenni and Togliatti, at the meeting of the Communist, Socialist and Action Party Ministers, and finally at the meeting of the Council of Ministers, referred to the above documents.

2. De Gasperi opened the session of the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS by explaining the developments of the situation and pointing out that the letter of the new King was very reassuring as it reaffirmed the temporary character of the powers of the Crown and also reaffirmed the absolute respect of the June 2 election and referendu There should be nothing, concluded De Gasperi, but a question of acknowledging the abdication by means of a simple law consisting of a single article stating that State (decrees and sentences) should now be made in the name of Umbert II King of Italy. Togliatti then formally protested, on behalf of his party, for the breaking of the "institutional truce" by the Monarchy. He stressed that the letter of the new King should be considered with prudence, and affirmed that Umberto should not be King of Italy till the people and the Costituente had made their choice. Togliatti added that although it had been possible so far to avoid serious demonstration from now on it would be more difficult, and that this initiative of the Savoy would make things extremely difficult if the referendu favoured the Monarchy. Cattani and Corbino opposed the thesis of the

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then proposed that the sentence "for the grace of God and the will of the Nation" be omitted from the new King's official titles, and an agreement was finally reached on this basis after many hours of discussion. The Council therefore passed a law stating that the limits of the power of the Crown remain those fixed by the decree of March 6, 1944 No. 98, and that the heading of decrees and sentences in future will simply be "Umberto II King of Italy". While the Council was still in session, the leaders of the C.G.I.L., Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri, handed De Gasperi a motion asserting that "the changes, contestable as a matter of law, which have or will take place in the House of Savoy cannot and must not infringe in any way the right of the Italian people to decide on the destiny of the Nation freely and according to the legal form fixed by the Government."

3. Unità publishes the following appeal: "Citizens of Rome! In order to answer yesterday's provocation, the popular parties and organizations invite you to suspend your work and meet today at 11 a.m. in Piazza del Popolo and make a demonstration for freedom, democracy, Republic and the elections of June 2. Signed: Action Party, Communist Party, Christian-Democrat Party, Republican Party, Socialist Party, C.G.I.L."

4. King Umbert II addressed yesterday the following proclamation to the Italian people:

"Italians,

carrying out the intention expressed two years ago, my august father has renounced the throne trusting that his act will help in a calmer valuation of the national problems in the coming peace.

By assuming as a King the same powers that I performed as Luogotenente, I am fully aware of the responsibilities and duties which I shall have to face.

With pride and emotion I recall those who have fallen in the long war, the dead in the concentration camps, the martyrs of the liberation, and I think especially of the Italians of Venezia Giulia and abroad who are crying out to remain citizens of the common country, of the prisoners the return of whom we are longing for, of the veterans to whom we owe all gratitude, to all the innocent victims of the Nation's tremendous tragedy.

The will of the people, as espressed in the elections, will determine the form and the new structure of the State, so that not only will the freedom of the citizens and the changes in the parties in power be guaranteed, but also the Constitution will be protected against all danger and violence. In the renewed Constitutional

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asserting that "the changes, contestable as a matter of law, which have or will take place in the House of Savoy cannot and must not infringe in any way the right of the Italian people to decide on the destiny of the Nation freely and according to the legal form fixed by the Government."

3. Unità publishes the following appeal: "Citizens of Rome! In order to answer yesterday's provocation, the popular parties and organizations invite you to suspend your work and meet today at 11 a.m. in Piazza del Popolo and make a demonstration for freedom, democracy, Republic and the elections of June 2. Signed: Action Party, Communist Party, Christian-Democrat Party, Republican Party, Socialist Party, C.G.I.L."

4. King Umbert II addressed yesterday the following proclamation to the Italian people:

"Italians,

carrying out the intention expressed two years ago, my august father has renounced the throne trusting that his act will help in a calmer valuation of the national problems in the coming peace.

By assuming as a King the same powers that I performed as Luogotenente, I am fully aware of the responsibilities and duties which I shall have to face.

With pride and emotion I recall those who have fallen in the long war, the dead in the concentration camps, the martyrs of the liberation, and I think especially of the Italians of Venezia Giulia and abroad who are crying out to remain citizens of the common country, of the prisoners the return of whom we are longing for, of the veterans to whom we owe all gratitude, to all the innocent victims of the Nation's tremendous tragedy.

The will of the people, as espressed in the elections, will determine the form and the new structure of the State, so that not only will the freedom of the citizens and the changes in the parties in power be guaranteed, but also the Constitution will be protected against all danger and violence. In the renewed Constitutional Monarchy, the fundamental acts of the National life will be subjected to the decision of Parliament, which will also take steps and make decisions to implement the ideals of social justice which we all follow in the reconstruction the Country.

I only wish to be first among the Italians in their hours of grief and last in their hours of joy, and to remain in both cases a vigilant guardian of the Constitutional liberties and of the international relations to be based on honourable and acceptable agreements.

Italians,

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while divergencies and divisions still exist in the world which is laboriously seeking the way to peace, let us give to all an example of harmony in our martyred country with the tolerance which our Christian civilisation would require.

Let us all rally around the flag under which Italy accomplished her unity and 4 generations of Italians learned to liv industriously and to die gallantly.

I swear before God to the Nation to observe loyally the fundamental laws of the State which will be renewed and perfected by the will of the people.

I further confirm my pledge to respect, as any other Italian, the free decision of the coming referendum which, I am sur will be inspired in the best interests of the Country.

UNITED".

5. Leon Pearson, correspondent of the INS, in a message from Paris, reports that the Foreign Ministers had an important session yesterday afternoon. Molotov decided to agree to the French proposal to give the Italian colonies to Italian Trusteeship, under control of the U.N.O. Byrnes also agreed, but Bevin requested that Cirenaica be assigned to British Trusteeship as, he affirmed, England had a right to that land where so many of her soldiers had died and said that Tebruk was for the English people what Stalingrad was for the Russians. To the request Molotov asked time to think. The Foreign Ministers have agreed that Russia has the right to request 100 million dollars from Italy in reparations. The total amount of reparations that Italy will have to pay has not yet been decided. During the morning session there was a heated discussion and agreement was sought in vain. Bevin accused Molotov of trying to wreck the conference at any cost, in spite of the efforts of Byrnes, Bidault and himself. Molotov refused to answer as he had not yet had the instructions from Moscow he had sought the day before yesterday.

6. During yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers, De Gasperi reported on his trip to Paris and on his conversations with the Foreign Ministers. He said that Yugoslavia had assumed a very rigid attitude as they considered Venezia Giulia as their "National territory" and had formally protested at the activities of the Investigating Commission. Their thesis was based principally on economic considerations. De Gasperi based his defence on ethnic grounds and eschewed polemics with the Yugoslavs even though they had made personal attacks against him. The impression he received was that Russia strongly favored giving Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia while the Anglo-Americans considered Trieste beyond dispute. De Gasperi stressed that no democratic Govt would accept the loss of Trieste and he refused the colonial

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workers and be of great use. De Gasperi had told him that Italy wanted to be friendly with Yugoslavia and he had been glad to hear it. At the end of De Gasperi's report Nenni thanked him in the name of all the Ministers who, he said, approved his policy.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 10th)

CAPITALE - N.R.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.R.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

G.d.S. says that the abdication of Victor Emmanuel has changed nothing so that the violent campaign of the Social-Communists is not justifiable and can only be explained by an obscure and secret manoeuvre which they are planning.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d'I. is of Nenni's opinion that the King's retirement should not be dramatized. Whoever attempts to distort the real meaning of the event indulges in political speculations, it says, and approves the Minister Romita's statement in Alessandria that although a Republican, he will defend Monarchy if the people decide to make it their choice, and that he will maintain order at any cost, even against his Socialist comrades if they loose their heads. The referendum, it concludes, is a serious act, and everybody, Monarchis or Republican, must prepare to make their choice with calm and objectivity.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Under the heading "Sunset", I. comments on the King's abdication and says he is one of those bearing the greatest responsibility for the defeat, but his definit departure is nevertheless causing some sadness as with him, there goes also all that, before fascism, had been the effort that for scores of years had gone to the creation of the greatness and honour of the Italian people.

2. I. reviews Victor Emmanuel's long and unfortunate reign from his assumption of power to his abdication, stressing his noble attitude at Peschiera, after the "Caporetto" disaster in the last war, and his weakness during the fascist interlude. History, it concludes, will decide whether he has been a victim rather than a willing accomplice.

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ESPRESSO (Independent Review) - Rom.

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ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. L. prints the communiqué of the secretariat of the C.G.I.L. in connection with the King's abdication, which was presented to the Presidency of the Council. The changes, legally contestable, which have occured and may still occur in the House of Savoy must not affect the right of the people to decide upon the fate of the Country, it says.

2. L. quotes the "Daily Telegraph" that the King's retirement will cause no regrets either in England or in Italy, but only a slight sense of pity.

3. In relation to the Institutional problem, L. says that King Victor Emmanuel could dispose neither of the crown nor the throne, as he renounced both two years ago. Consequently there can be no question of Prince Umberto's succession to the throne.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.T.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. stresses that the Italian internal policy is now, as never before, carefully watched by the foreign nations and that the Italians must choose the institution which will be best for the country and should not follow impulses which may be dictated by excited feelings.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. R. thinks the dispute between Left and Right on the constitutionality of Victor Emmanuel's abdication is absolutely pointless.

2. R. says that the C.V.R.A. lists should be published without further delay as the Italians have a right to know the names of the people with whom they should watch their step.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Manlio Lupinacci says that the abdication of Victor Emmanuel is perfectly constitutional and legal and that the claims of the Left are groundless.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the King's abdication, Giuseppe Natale says "This is the vengeance of offended liberty, of the downtrodden rights of the citizens". Now the right of the people to choose the form of the Constitution is recognised by both the parties and the Crown, and there only remains to ensure that no attempts are made to obtrude it.

2. I.d.P. quotes a statement to ORBIS by Randolfo Pacciardi, Secretary of the Republican party, saying that by abdicating King Victor Emmanuel attempted a last moment rescue of the House of Savoy. But the Savoyard stage tricks will not confuse the Italian people, and the Luogotenente, this silly knave of Mussolini, will not long keep his name of Umberto II.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Victor Emmanuel's abdication should be seen in the light of "Italia Nuova's" reply to Togliatti, that "Civil wars should be made, not threatened", says Francesco Perri. It shows clearly the decision of the Crown to touch off internal troubles as a last attempt to postpone the elections and save the Monarchy. It would be unwise to yield to their manoeuvres, he says, and concludes that he is of Nenni's opinion: to consider the King's abdication as a private event of the House of Savoy, and pay no head to provocations.

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2. Discussing Monarchy and Republic, Francesco Tgidi says that the Italian Monarchy originated in the swindle of an old foreign feudal House. He refutes the Monarchist assertion that a Republic is a leap in the dark, saying that the Monarchy is rather a dive into filthiness. He denies that a Republic will mean a triumph of Communism, and says that a Republic will be what the people will want it to be, only Communist if they want it so.

MORNING PAPERS (May 11th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "Meaning of a gesture", Giuseppe Saragat discusses the King's abdication and says that if the Luogotenente keeps within the limits of his powers as Luogotenente the move by Victor Emanuel will amount to nothing but an electoral diversion, but if the new King thinks of taking advantage of his metamorphosis to claim wider powers, then we shall be faced with an open violation of the Institutional truce, and an attack on the people's sovereignty.

2. A. gives details on the Monarchist Military Organisation aimed at preparing civil war. This organisation is called RAAM (Reparti Autototalitarii Antimarxisti Monarchici), is formed of picked monarchist elements under the command of regular officers and receives its orders directly from the Quirinal. The movement receives strong support from the General Staff of the Army through the SIM (Army's Intelligence) branch, Avanti claims.

3. A. reports on yesterday's Monarchist demonstration under the heading "Fascists hail the Monarchy and rob the passers-by".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading "the Italians have a new King", B. publishes Umberto II's proclamation to the Italian people, the letter he wrote to President De Gasperi and Admiral Stone's letter to the Italian Government.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Government has cancelled two decrees controlling building.

2. "The American Relief for Italy" has sent 40 million dollars worth of goods to Italy to 4 million and 285 thousand persons.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. In his comment on King Victor Emmanuel's abdication, Fernando Schiavetti calls the new King Umberto II "the King of the 23 days".

2. I.L. accuses Prince Umberto of having denounced an anti-Fascist in 1937.

3. The Action Party joins the other Republican Parties in asking for an anti-monarchist-meeting today at 11 a.m. in the Piazza del Popolo.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

Scrutator says that Victor Emmanuel has not only taken a completely constitutional action but also an action which has clarified the position of the Monarchy. Replying to those who say that Umberto, when Prince, accepted the Fascist Regime thus compromising himself, he says that a Prince is never allowed to express an opinion different from that of his father and the king must always be of the opinion of the majority.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Ernesto Orrei says that having declared the institutional truce and having retired from political life, Victor Emmanuel had no right to assume the prerogative of abdicating. The abdication therefore should not have been recognized by the Government.

MINUTO

1. Commenting on King Umberto's address to the Italian people, M. says that it shows his true love for the Country and his deep desire to share with his fellow-citizens the tremendous task of the reconstruction of Italy.

2. In Court circles it is affirmed that Victor Emmanuel's abdication took place on the 9th of May (10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Empire) at the King's own will. The King wished that his retirement should coincide with what he considered the beginning of the country's misfortunes.

3. Commenting on the King's departure, Bassanio writes that by abdicating Victor Emmanuele has recognized his errors, and that there is no longer resentment against him, but only the respect due to sorrow.

MOMENTO - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. writes at length on De Gasperi's activities at the Paris Conference. No attacks are made against King Umberto II and yesterday's Monarchist manifestation is ignored.

2. The Christian Democrat Party has approved today's Republican meeting in Piazza del Popolo on the condition that the Government's rules about meetings are respected.

3. De Gasperi will speak to the Romans in the Basilica of Maxentius, at 6 p.m. today.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

S. stresses that the abdication is perfectly constitutional and that the succession of Umberto II is legal. Anyway, he says, the fact is not so important politically as the position of Victor Emmanuel had been settled during June 1944.

UNITA' (Communist)

"Unità" has the following headlines: "Republican Rome will answer the Monarchist and Fascist provocations today." "From the Quirinale balcony Umberto launches the Fascist masses against the democratic Govt." "Great indignation among the Roman workers". "The people of Milan and Turin cry "Viva la Repubblica, abasso i Savoia".

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref.108/232/PRB 12 May 1946

Daily Digest of Rome Press

GENERAL

1. King Umberto II has asked the Government to prepare immediately a decree granting a broad political, military and administrative amnesty. The issue will be discussed at the coming meeting of the Council of Ministers.

2. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone was received yesterday by De Gasperi at the Viminal.

3. During a speech in Milan yesterday, Nenni said that there was no longer any reactionary power in Italy to hinder the referendum of June 2. Referring to Italy's foreign policy, he denounced the danger of a policy aimed at linking the country with the "Western Block". If we adhered to the Western Block, Nenni said, Italy would become an Anglo-American colony. If we joined, on the other hand, a possible Eastern Block, we would become a Soviet colony, and we did not want this either. The only thing we could do was to follow a neutral policy and at most use that little prestige we still had in Europe to facilitate an agreement between the Big Powers.

4. The Ministry for the Interior deplores that a Rome daily paper published a list of the OVRA agents which was not authentic, as it included names which did not figure in the list being now examined by the Council of Ministers.

5. The Government of the United States, through its chief representative on the UNO, Edward Stettinius, has invited the Safety Council to tackle the question of the admittance of other countries to the UNO, including Italy as the peace treaty is now being discussed and the armistice regime has undergone such change as to become almost obsolete and void.

6. In a speech broadcast yesterday by the Rome Radio Station the President of the UNRRA Italian Mission, Mr Keeny, stated that UNRRA had bid for 250 thousand tons of wheat for Italy, but as there were little chance that the bid would be met in full, the maintenance of the bread ration at the present level would depend on the outcome of the additional amassing campaign started by the Government, and therefore on the cooperation of the people.

7. During a speech yesterday at the Basilica of Maxentius, De Gasperi discussed the institutional question and warned those who were in favour of the Republic not to vote for those parties which, as it had proved in France, wanted a Republic dominated by

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De Gasperi at the Viminal.

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7. During a speech yesterday at the Basilica of Maxentius, De Gasperi discussed the institutional question and warned those who were in favour of the Republic not to vote for those parties which, as it had proved in France, wanted a Republic dominated by a single Assembly, which very often meant by the boldest and most unscrupulous men, because such an Assembly might in turn lead to a "Committee of Public Safety" and to the dictatorship of a single party and a singal individual. If we said, continued De Gasperi, you should vote for the Republic because it would be a Christian Republic, we would abuse your Christian ideals, just as the Marxis abuse the referendum when they ask you to vote for the Republic which they consider the antechamber of Socialism or Communism.

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That is why we feel it is our duty to acknowledge and respect the freedom of conscience of the elector concerning the referendum, even if he does not vote at all, though we are justified in asking him to support the new constitution we will fight for, based on civic freedom, private and social justice, work and land reform, the state being absolutely the servant of the people, a supreme effort to reconstruct the Motherland at home and abroad, political freedom limited by discipline and responsibility, and, above all, the defense of the moral and Christian traditions of our people. Referring then to his Paris mission, De Gasperi stated that editorials published in Rome by "Unita'" and then reproduced by the French Humanité gave an opportunity to the Slav delegation to obstruct his efforts. We should not exaggerate, he said matter of little account, or they will tell us abroad that they cannot help us since Italy is still Fascist.

8. During yesterday's session at the Paris Conference, Byrnes pointed out that the 100 million dollars that Italy must pay to Russia as war reparation would be collected from: a)Italian assets abroad; b) Italian war industries which could not be converted to civilian production, and merchant and war vessels. It seems that Russi will take the liners "Vulvania" and Saturnia" which Byrnes has estimated at 25 million dollars. The Italian assets in the Balkan Countries and surplus industrial plants would make up the sum.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (11 May)

CAPITALE N.N.

ESPRESSO N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.N.

INDIPENDENZE

G.L. says that the Monarchists should have nothing to fear if the Republicans win the Referendum and that the Republicans should not worry if the Monarchy wins, because the high democratic sense of the Italian people will eliminate mutual hostility and unite the whole people under a real democratic government.

ITALIA-SERA N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

L. stresses that the Italians are well aware of the movements of the Fascists and another mistake like that of 1922 will not be committed again. The workers, it says, have replied to yesterdays Monarchist provocation with a great demonstration at Piazza del Popolo.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Igino Giordani says that the cunning of the Social-Communists in stating that no profession of faith is requested by the Party from its members, is of no use as all know well that Communism means Marxism and Marxism is against religion.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Not Available)

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading "Italian political chess-board", Luigi Salvatorelli writing on the problem of the Italian political Parties says that great care should be taken by all in drafting the Constitution because it will be basis on which 45 million Italians will have to live.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Under the heading "Relax, companions", G.d.S. commenting on Saturday's Republican demonstrations says that the Roman people can recognize "compulsory meetings"only too well and have not been at all impressed because they saw the requisition of the trams by the Communists and the threat that all the workers should quit at

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Not Available)

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading "Italian political chess-board", Luigi Salvatorelli writing on the problem of the Italian political Parties says that great care should be taken by all in drafting the Constitution because it will be basis on which 45 million Italians will have to live.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Under the heading "Relax, companions", G.d.S. commenting on Saturday's Republican demonstrations says that the Roman people can recognize "compulsory meetings"only too well and have not been at all impressed because they saw the requisition of the trams by the Communists and the threat that all the workers should quit at 11 a.m. and go to Piazza del Popolo.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. says that King Victor Emanuel's abdication in favour of his son is invalid and that Prince Umberto had no right to take the title of King of Italy.

2. V.R. describes this morning's Republican meeting under the following headlines: "The Luogotenente intends to dictate his conditions to the Costituente" "From Piazza del Popolo to the Viminal

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the workers of Rome have shown their faith in the Republic".

3. Randolfo Pacciardi protests against Umberto's grotesque title of King of Italy" and against the fact that there are hundreds of wounded veterans who are assisted by the Royal family "for propaganda purposes".

4. V.R. violently attacks the Church accusing it of making pro-Monarchist propaganda. Quoting letters from the Pope and certain bishops it concludes: "The Church is no longer neutral but allied to the ill-fated institution which caused the ruin of our country. May God forbid that the prestige of the Church be tied to the fate of the Italian Monarchy".

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Paolo Albertario says that the additional grain amassing from the amounts agriculturists were previously allowed to retain will make everybody realize the plight of our Country and also the generosity of the Italians' heart.

2. Under the headings: "Rome Against the Fascist King" and "The working class of the City is for the Republic" A. reports and comments on the demonstration at Piazza del Popolo yesterday, sayin 200,000 people took part.

3. In relation to Prince Umberto's decision, notified to De Gasperi, to grant many political, military and administrative amnesties, A. says that the circumstances of his succession to the throne do not allow "Umberto" to take measures of clemency exceeding those already taken by the Government.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the resumption of the discussions at the Paris Conference, B. says that the sudden moderation of Russia as regards colonies and reparations has surely been prompted by assurance in respect of Venezia Giulia, and that it is unlikely that Byrnes would be able to defend the proposed Truman Line if Bevin had already yielded to Molotov. But no one worries about it in Italy, of course where only the elections seem to be important, concludes B

2. B. approves of the Luogotenente's request to De Gasperi that measures contemplating a large amnesty be prepared, and says that these measures should be as large as possible and based on human and impartial criteria.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 139,000 tons of goods were unloaded at Genoa for Switzerland from October to December 1945. Genoa continues to act as

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GLOBO (Economic)

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2. 56,000 tons of nitrates have already arrived in Italy from Chili and the U.S.A. and 24,000 tons are scheduled to come from UNRRA before the end of this month.

3. 641,000 tons of grain were sent to Italy by UNRRA during the months of February, March and April 1946.

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4. The prices of Italian 1946 wool products have not been established yet.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

I.L. comments on yesterday's Republican meeting under the heading: "After the mass meeting attended by 200,000 workers, Rome has shown that it will be the capital of the Italian Republic".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. In a statement addressed to the Italian people I.N. says that the "mass" parties speculate on the credulity of the people by wanting them to believe that Victor Emanuel escaped from Italy after having abdicated without explaining that Kings always leave the country when they abdicate, and without even reporting De Gasperi's statement that the ex-King could not possibly remain in Italy after his abdication. I.N. then charges the Republicans with lack of consistency for having "until yesterday reproached Victor Emanuel for not abdicating and now reproaching him because he has abdicated".

2. King Umberto attended a meeting of Italian veterans and Gold Medallists yesterday and received an enthusiastic welcome. He left after shaking hands with all those present.

3. I.N. protests that there are about 250,000 people in Rome who will be unable to vote on June 2nd for "bureaucratic reasons", and asks the Govt. to do something about it.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO

1. Commenting on the Republican demonstration at Piazza del Popolo, Bassanio says that the arguments and insults uttered by the orators have dishonour them and offended their hearers. He attacks the Christian Democrat Fuschi for associating himself with such people, and concludes that De Gasperi's statement was a clear warning that the Republican choose of the Christian Democrats is tantamount to suicide for the Christian ideals, for Democracy and for the Party.

2. Referring to the Communiqué to the Presidency of the Council by the Secretariat of the C.G.I.L. bearing the signatures of Lizzadri, Di Vittorio and Grandi, M. regrets the C.G.I.L.'s interference in politics and says that Grandi is in the organisatio to represent the Christian Democrat workers' interests not to support socialcommunist agitation.

MOMENTO N.N.

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MOMENTO N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. publishes in full De Gasperi's speech yesterday at the Basilica of Maxentius.

2. P. prints Don Sturzo's statement in New York that the Italian Armistice should be immediately revised.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) N.N.

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TEMPO (Independent) N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Twelve hours after the Fascist Monarchist provocations, the Italian people have given their answer to the "Re dei Lazzaroni", says U. referring to the demonstration at Piazza del Popolo, and hopes that the Nations discussing Italy's future in Paris will recognize the true democratic character of the Italian people in this great demonstration of Romans.

2.. A. quotes a statement of a high officer of the Questura that the police forces mobilised for yesterday's big demonstration were much less than would normally have been required, but that as far as he knew no incidents occurred. "The order and discipline displayed", he said, "was admirable".

3. Reporting on the meeting at the Basilica di Maxentius, U. says that De Gasperi was indulgent towards the Monarchy and asked for forbearance towards the Neo-Fascists.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/233/PRB May 15, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. King Umberto II received again yesterday morning, at the Quirinal, the Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, with whom he had a long and cordial conversation. The King also received the South-African Minister, Major General François Henry Theron.

2. The King handed yesterday to the Italian correspondent of the U.S. daily paper "Progresso Italo-Americano" the text of a message he had sent to Italians living in America. -The message say that after so many grievious vicissitudes, Italy needs more than ever to feel that all her sons are jointly bound with her and look with confidence, at a moment when the basis for the democratic reconstruction of the Country is being cast with the most willing and devout cooperation of her King, to those Italians who, living in free America, can better understand and support this big undertaking.- The King concludes the message by trusting he voices the feelings of the Italian people by sending his most cordial greetings to the American brothers.

3. Socialist Antonio Greppi has been re-elected Sindaco of Milan by the City Council yesterday.

4. De Gasperi made a speech in the Roman Amphitheater at Verona on Monday. He regretted that while in France the Communists were stubbornly supporting the most nationalistic program as regarded foreign policy, and were now putting pressure on us in order to get Briga and Tenda, here in Italy not all the parties agreed on what was to be done in the common interest of the Nation. He added that that was why Trieste and the Venezia Giulia were now believed to be Slav territories and why the Yugoslavs did not even want to discuss this point despite Italy's spirit of brotherly cooperation. -He concluded by declaring that the Christian Democrats were grateful for what the Communists had done in cooperation with them, but now they asked them for sounder guarantees and a greater respect for the Country's international rights and the democratic freedom of the Italian people. De Gasper arrived in Rome yesterday afternoon by air.

5. Five Fascist war criminals have been sentenced to death a La Spezia.

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5. Five Fascist war criminals have been sentenced to death a La Spezia.

6. Bombardo, Secretary General of the Socialist Party, and Zagari, member of the Executive of the same party, will leave toda for London where they will attend the International Conference of Socialist Parties.

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7. SIDI reports that the Italian Government is carrying on negotiations with the U.S. Military Authorities in order to purchase the airfields and meteorological stations which have been installed in Italy by the Americans. The Italian Government has already bought 20 million dollars worth of railway equipment.

8. Tempo reports that 150 tanks have been massed by the Yugoslavs in the Tolmino-Bainsizza district. A bold 'coup de main' was carried out in Gorizia by Yugoslav elements who, by means of forged documents, succeeded in setting free two Yugoslav political prisoners who had been taken into custody by the AMG Authorities.

9. The Ministry of Justice issued the following press release yesterday: "Several journalists (Qualunquisti, Monarchists, etc.) have started a violent campaign against the Minister Togliatti concerning recent news about an Amnesty. The Ministry declares that, as is constitutionally correct, he has expressed no opinion of any kind on the matter."

10. Paris Conference. During yesterday's session Bidault pressed again the French claim on the towns of Briga and Tenda, and Molotov declared that Russia would support the French claim as Italy used those towns as a base for her aggression of 1940. Bevin proposed a) to hear an Italian delegation, b) to have a plebiscite in the disputed area, c) to make an economic survey of the territory in order to coordinate the Italo-French economic efforts. Byrnes proposed to have a commission of Allied electrical technicians estimate the amount of electric power produced in the disputed area. No decision was taken concerning this question. The Four Foreign Ministers also discussed the war reparations question and the principle of having Italy pay 300 million dollars was accepted. In the afternoon Byrnes proposed the immediate ratification of a modified Armistice for Italy, and the adjournment of the Conference till June 15 in order to allow the deputies to study at length all the controversial questions. A Russian proposal for the immediate withdrawal of the Allied troops from Italy was rejected by the Anglo-Saxons as it would aggravate the Venezia Giulia situation.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 14th)

CAPITALE

Under the heading "Myopia of the Bourgeoisie", Giuseppe Sardo comments on the traditional attitude of this class accusing them of favouring the Monarchy only because they are afraid of the progress that a new political system might bring to themselves and because they do not want to consider the advantages that a Republic would bring to Italy.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

- 1. G.d.S. approves the contents of the leaflet quoted by yesterday's "Italia Libera" saying that the Referendum should be postponed.

- 2. G.d.S. says that the peace in the Mediterranean is endangered by the Russian, Yugoslav, Bulgarian and British claims on Italian territories which are the reasons for the Paris Conference deadlock.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. G.d.I. says that there are 38,000 Italians now living in Eritrea 5,000 of which have asked to return to Italy.

2. According to G.d.I. there is 7% of water in Rome's milk.

INDIPENDENTE

- 1. Referring to De Gasperi's latest speech, Villalta says that he has understood perfectly the institutional problem and has pointed out the danger of a Republic, and quotes Clemenceau's threats to Germany after world war I: "We shall seize their industry, control their institutions, and, as a still greater penalty, impose a Republic on them".

2. In connection with the amnesty scheme now being discussed by the Council of Ministers, I. says that it is in a position to affirm that Minister Togliatti has expressed no opinion about

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2. In connection with the amnesty scheme now being discussed by the Council of Ministers, I. says that it is in a position to affirm that Minister Togliatti has expressed no opinion about it, and that he intends to let the Council of Ministers make their own decision in the matter.

ITALIA-SERA

1. I.S. refutes the Government's denial of the planned attempt against King Umberto II saying that even the Police asked for "Italia-Sera's" collaboration and that the news was confirmed by an unquestionable source.

2. Eugenio Colozza, Italia-Sera's reporter, says that the Yugoslavs have concentrated 1,250 tanks, 1,400 planes and 13 divisions along the Morgan Line and that Yugoslavs yesterday attacked Italian Partisans in Venezia Giulia.

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Interviewed by "Lavoro", the novellist Francesco Jovine attacked the Monarchy and referring to the "leap in the dark" slogan, declared that if the House of Savoy was supposed to be the light, he would rather recommend the "Republican dark".

2. Conveying the C.G.I.L.'s greetings to University students on the occasion of their National congress, Arnaldo Bartolini expressed his wishes for a closer relationship between college and working youths for the moral and social renewal of the Country.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

N.N. Dominedò says that while the present difficult conditions justify a control of some materials and goods, it is well to keep in mind that as soon as the situation improves commerce and industry must be left the greatest possible freedom as the only guarantee of the life of the nation.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

- R. G. recalls that pre-Fascist Italy took her colonies only when it was the perfectly proper thing to do and when most of the other nations had agreed on it. The colonies, he adds, can give many opportunities to the Italian workers and are vital to Italian needs.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Stressing the effective results arrived at by the Conference of Industrialists, S. XX says that this is the only way to obtain results which will lead to the reconstruction of Italy.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the question of the Italian colonies at the Paris Conference, Marruccino says that Justice in international politics cannot be based on abstract principles, but in the specific case of Italy it consists of building a world equilibrium which will avert another war. In that sense, he says, the Italian memorandum to the "big four" is a document of the greatest value.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. publishes Count Carlo Sforza's statement that "the Italians will no longer entrust their fate to an institution which, like the Monarchy, has failed to keep its oaths."

- 2. V.R. says that King Umberto had no right to decree an [illegible] by the Parliament.

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- 2. V.R. says that King Umberto had no right to decree an amnesty as he was not sworn in as a King by the Parliament.

3. Randolfo Pacciardi protests against the fact that De Gasperi did not pronounce himself clearly for the Republic in his last speech.

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MORNING PAPERS (May 15th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. A. gives details of the Monarchist underground "Movimento Tricolore" and quotes letters of a certain Rudolfo Diegoli to an Army Officer presumably representing the General Staff, referring to the movement's relations with the U.Q. party and the Italian Democrat party, and requesting arms and support.

2. Massimo S. Giannini criticizes De Gasperi and other Christian Democrat leaders for estimating the Italian situation in the light of the results of the French referendum, and says that the two cases are too dissimilar to draw any conclusions.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "One prerogative only: To serve", Giannini says that King Victor Emmanuel lost his throne and his reputation for having shirked his responsibilities as a King. A King's rights and prerogatives amount to duties to the country, he says, and the King must not hesitate in pursuing them. Let King Umberto pay no heed to his Minister of Justice and to those who charge him of Monarchist propaganda, and grant the widest of amnesties essential to the pacification of the Country.

2. Referring to the press release on the amnesty by the Minister of Justice, B. points out that no Qualunquist newspapers have so far discussed the Minister's attitude to the amnesty proposed by the Luogotenente. "Is the Minister of Justice's communiqué also contradicting "Unità"?", asks the paper, saying that today is the first time they have dealt with the matter and in a manner which may not please the Minister.

3. B. prints the letter of an ex-fascist to Giannini pointing out the desperate plight into which his comrades are driven by a ruthless persecution, and thanking him for the courageous stand taken by the Uomo Qualunque in their defence. "Among all our adversaries we shall choose and vote for the one who has not used our plight as a stepping-stone", he says.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Ministry of Transport has granted another 337 million lire for railroad reconstruction.

2. From May 1st up to yesterday 13,000 tons of grain were turned into the Government.

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3. The Ilva di Bagnoli plant will resume work tomorrow. 3,600 tons of steel are expected to be produced monthly.

4. The American Relief for Italy has already distributed 50 million dollars worth of goods in Italy.

5. A.R.A.I., which handles the sale of American War Material in Italy, offers "jeeps" with 4 tyres at 140,000 lire.

6. 8 million units of insulin were shipped last Saturday to Italy by the Italo-American Committee.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. says that the Monarchists are preparing a coup-de-main in Sicily for June 2nd.

2. Commenting on the Amnesty decreed by King Umberto, Paolo Vittorelli gives it as an example of "Umberto's intention to establish an absolutist Monarchy and a dictatorship".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Recalling that De Gasperi in his speech at the Christian Democrat Congress stated that there were some Parties that were arming themselves with the arms unloaded at Chioggia and Bari, I.N. asks: "What has the Government done to protect the liberty of the citizen and the independence of the country? Has De Gasperi taken steps to disarm the Communist Party? Has De Gasperi denounced to the Allied Commission the armed intervention of foreign countries in our internal affairs? Has the Allied Commission taken steps to eliminate these illicit interventions? "The paper warns the Communist Party, and whoever is behind it, that the Italian people will not suffer intimidation and blackmail and that they will defend their freedom and the independence of the country.

2. Criticising Molotov's declaration that Italy must pay reparations because she must be "punished" for having caused the war, Franco Marano wonders how has it come about that Russia is now the judge of morality. "If I remember well", he says, "Hitler began this war only after he had signed a treaty with Russia which assured him of the Eastern front. At that time Russia had in her hands the destiny of the world but she preferred war which would give her the Baltic States Finland and Poland. Mussolini (not the Italian people) attacked France in 1946, but Russia committed a similar act twice when she attacked the dying Poland in 1939 and the already dead Japan in 1945 just to get a seat at the Pacific peace table. Has Russia the right to set up as a judge of morality?

3. Vito nee Lucci says that the awful state of the Italian finance is a consequence of the policy of the Government, which instead of taking care of the material and financial reconstruction of the State has been busy preparing for a civil war with all its consequences.

4. Commenting on Togliatti's "communiqué" to the press on the amnesty, I.N. stresses that their article of yesterday has forced Togliatti to beat a very quick "strategic retreat". Togliatti has suddenly become, it says, an example of constitutional correctness and it is thus very probable that the amnesty will be

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4. Commenting on Togliatti's "communiqué" to the press on the amnesty, I.N. stresses that their article of yesterday has forced Togliatti to beat a very quick "strategic retreat". Togliatti has suddenly become, it says, an example of constitutional correctness and it is thus very probable that the amnesty will be readily accepted.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Igino Giordani says that the relations between State and Church in Italy are determined by the citizens who are at the same time Catholics. The two cannot be considered separately because the Italian life is a combination of faith and action.

2. Giulio Canali in a message from Trieste writes that at a special meeting of employees and workers of the shipping companies "Lloyd Triestino - Italia - Adriatica" it was declared that the loss of the two ships "Saturnia" and "Vulcania" (as reparations to Russia) would mean misery for them but that they would gladly suffer that los

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What they would never accept, however, would be to be separated from Italy. The assembly sent a telegram to Byrnes informing him of their decisions.

MINUTO

1. Bassanio connects De Gasperi's statement that he cannot ensure that a Republic will be "Demochristian" with his further declaration relating to the arrival of armaments in Bari and Chioggia. These arms, he says, are sent by Yugoslavia to the Italian Communists. Now, if the Christian Democrats are not in a position to implement "their Republic", what will they do in a Marxist Republic?. The whole responsibility for opposing the Communists will be laid on their shoulders, he says, and we know that we are morally unprepared to meet it.

2. In relation to the publication of the CVRA lists, M. says "All of them or none!". "We know the names of all the CVRA spies, whether rightist or leftist" says the paper and promises to supply any names missing from the official lists.

3. M. protests against the Christian Democrat propaganda according to which a Monarchist-Christian Democrat Degli Occhi had been expelled from the party whereas he had resigned in the normal manner, and says that the republican group in the party are adopting totalitarian methods without the slightest respect for individuals.

MOMENTO - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. says that the Communists are spreading abroad the idea the Italy is at the mercy of neo-Fascism, thus giving to Tito one of his best weapons in the contest for Trieste.

ITALIA (Independent)

Giuseppe Schiro stresses the enormous responsibility of the electors who will have to decide the destiny of Italy. He wishes the future constitution of Italy to learn from the experience of other nations and to avoid the formation of a State based on fictitious ideals which will not live long.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Mario Alicata attacks the Monarchist propaganda and the monarchist attempts to postpone the 2nd June elections, and says

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Italian Communists. Now, if the Christian Democrats are not in a position to implement "their Republic", what will they do in a Marxist Republic? The whole responsibility for opposing the Communists will be laid on their shoulders, he says, and we know that we are morally unprepared to meet it.

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MONTANO - N.N.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Mario Alicata attacks the Monarchist propaganda and the monarchist attempts to postpone the 2nd June elections, and says that Umberto, following the tradition of the Savoyards, has already betrayed his pledge to respect the electoral laws, and is again trying to suppress the people's rights.

2. "The Savoyards pull off their mask? The order for launching an open campaign against the referendum has been issued from the Quirinal". (UNITA')

3. U. attacks "Italia-Sera" calling it the mouth-piece of the underground fascist movement, and says that it issues instructions to neo-fascists by a code concealed in fake news-items.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/234/PRB May 16, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met twice yesterday. In the morning Romita made a report on the steps which had been taken in order to preserve public order during the June 2 election. He added, owing to the present emergency situation, other important questions had to be put aside, but that after the elections the Government should take a firm action towards closing down all clandestine gambling houses. Cattani pointed out some difficulties which had been met during the distribution of the electoral certificates, and the frequency of strikes which were interrupting the normal activities of the country. He instanced the Federterra strike, which had caused, especially in the Lazio province, a paralysis of most important work, and pointed out the anti-democratic way in which the strike had been called. Romita declared he had invited the workers to resume work immediately, and also gave the assurance that severe measures would have been taken if the petroleum strike was not over within the day. The Council then discussed the problem of the locust invasion in Sardinia and Southern Italy which is endangering the harvest and resolved to intensify the campaign against the locusts with what little chemicals were available. In the afternoon Minister Bracci proposed that the CVRA lists should be published in full with the understanding that all those included should be regarded as suspects only, having a right to appeal. All names of dead persons and Public Safety officials should however be cancelled from the lists. The Council accepted his proposal. The Council then resolved to grant the amnesty which had been requested by the King. It will be effective immediately, but will be published only after the June 2 election. A draft decree concerning the new constitution of Sicily was passed. It calls for a very large autonomy and will be submitted to the Constituent Assembly in order to be coordinated with the new constitution of the State. The Minister for Industry made a short report on coal supplies. He pointed out that up till now Italy had been receiving coal only from the U.S. and that the strike in that country augured a very serious situation by the end of June. The Allied Authorities, he added, had already been notified of the necessity that Italy be allotted some of the European coal. The over-all production in England, France, Belgium and Germany now reached 24 million tons monthly, and only 2 per cent of it would enable Italy to overcome the coal crisis. Before adjourning, the Council issued the following statement: "The Council of Ministers,

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2. The Paris Conference. During yesterday's session the Foreign Ministers accepted Byrnes' proposals to adjurn the conference till June 15, to have the Austrian treaty entered on the agenda of the next session and to agree on the draft of the revised Italian armistice treaty, with minor modifications. The 12-point draft suggests the abolition of the Allied Commission in Italy in favour of a new organization under AFHQ to supervise the Italian Armed Forces and arms production. The Italian Navy would be placed under this organisation. The revised treaty does not deal with the Italian colonies, and calls for the quickest possible repatriation of Italian POWs still in Allied territory. The Italian Government is to cooperate in the arrest and trial of war criminals, and must renew its pledge to hold free elections to give free expression to the Italian people by a majority vote. The revised armistice treaty is to enter into force upon its signature by the Italian Prime Minister and Supreme Allied Commander in Italy, and remain in force until the conclusion of the peace treaty

3. Radio Belgrade states that, speaking to farmers in Zagabria, Marshal Tito said that the Yugoslav Government had at its disposal arms to be used not against the people, but against the enemies of the people. Radio Belgrade also states that today all the Belgrade newspapers have become more critical of the British and American plans for the solution of the Trieste question. (Reuter

4. Minister Romita has invited all the prefects to start immediately police operations against all black-market centers. The Minister has also prepared a draft decree calling for the elimination of all de-luxe restaurants.

5. The Polish Govt officially announced yesterday that the commercial negotiations with Italy had been suspended because the Italian Authorities had impounded the Polish ship "Battory". The Italian Govt maintains that the ship had to be seized in order to safeguard the pre-war debts of the Polish "Gdynia-America" shipping company.

6. It is reported from London that five American airplanes will leave today for Sardinia with a load of gammexine, a powerful poison, to fight the locust invasion.

7. Large crowds of women carrying large pictures of the new King held a demonstration in Naples yesterday. During a meeting of Monarchists and veterans, some individuals attempted to invade the premises of the Communist party in via Foria. The Communists dropped two hand-grenades from the balcony, and 31 persons were injuried, but only three of them seriously. During the evening the people renewed their attempts to invade the Communist offices, which are now guarded by the Police. Communist Pappalardo, who is suspected of having dropped one of the hand-grenades, was arrested by the Police and, while riding to the Police station, was battered

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8. The petroleum strike was called off yesterday at 5 p.m. An advance bonus of 4000 lire for males and 2000 lire for females will be paid immediately to the workers. Negotiations on the claims of the workers will be resumed on 25 May.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 15th)

CAPITALE

Capitale comments on the Paris Conference decisions under the heading: "Our country is the first victim of the discord between the Western Bloc and the Kremlin".

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist)

1. In relation to the adjournment of the Italian Peace-treaty sine die, E. quotes INS that it looks as if one of the Big Powers - which everybody knows and no one names officially - will derive great advantages from having the settlement of peace in Europe delayed. In the Conference circles, it continues, it is commented that this Country shows little enthusiasm for a speedy conclusion of the peace which would mean the evacuation of its armies from territories of great strategic and economic value and which world ensure its easy access to the sea. Italy, it says, is the first victim of this opposition of the Western bloc and the Kremlin.

2. Writing of recent neo-fascist activities, E. says that facts like the attack on the Monte Mario radio station, etc., induced some newspapers to exaggerate the importance of the Neo-fascist movement. In fact, it says, "neo-fascism" has no organisation at all in Rome, and it quotes the head of the political office of the Questura that most of the Roman neo-fascists have been arrested or have left town.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Commenting on "Molotov's success at the Paris Conference in obtaining 300 million dollars worth of industrial plant for Russia and Yugoslavia", and on the unemployment that will thus result in Italy, G.d.S. accuses the Communists of being responsible for this state of affairs as they made no protests nor defended the livelihood of the Italian workers before International opinion. "The Italian workers know now by whom they have been betrayed", concludes the article.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Africanus writes that British Imperialism

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GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Africanus writes that British Imperialism, in the past, has always been favourable to an Italian colonial policy in Africa and always considered it a factor of balance in the Mediterranean. Now by attempting to expel Italy from Africa, Bevin is forsaking the traditional policy of his Imperialist predecessors, he says, and betraying England as well as Italy.

2. Reporting on the failure of the Paris Conference, Giuseppe Solari Bozzi quotes François Mauriac's statement in the French "Figaro" that it is no longer believed that there can be any understanding between the Russian and Anglo-Saxon worlds.

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INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA

R.R.-violently protests-against "Unità's" statement that "Italia-Sera" is a Fascist-newspaper and challenges "Unità" to produce any proof whatsoever.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Under the heading "An advance answer to the Luogotenente's message", L. prints the message of the Italian-American Trade Union Committee to the C.G.I.L., expressing the greetings of their members to the Italian workers on the eve of the 2nd of June. We know, it says, that the Italian people will oppose any form of reaction which stands between them and a free and democratic Republic.

2. L. attacks "Italia Nuova" for laying the responsibilities for the present economic difficulties on the policy now being carried out by the democratic forces, and says that the food-situation of the Italian people has always been getting worse, ever since the beginning of Fascism, and that the people will gain the freedom from hunger by destroying an Institution linked with a past of misery and despondency.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - N.N.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Under the heading "The contribution of Eritrea to the Allied war effort" S.XX publishes extracts from the "Report on the British Military Administration of Eritrea from 1941 to 1943."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Luigi Salvatorelli says that the text of the Luogotenente's manifesto and his request that an amnesty law be prepared exceeds his powers as a Luogotenente and even the powers of a "normal King" in Italy. Commenting on De Gasperi's speech at the Basilica of Maxentius he says that he took an anti-republican stand but forgot to say how a Monarchy would avert the dangers he feared. He regrets the Pope's speech to the women of the "Azione Cattolica", saying that the Roman Catholic Church is not immune from political considerations, and concludes that the Catholic and Christian Democrat attitude to the Communists seems to be an application of the theory of the preventive war.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading "Stone cannot have suggested it", Voce Repubblicana comments as follows: The Monarchists are not particular about means as long as they serve their plan of sabotage of the Referendum fixed on June 2nd. A gold medallist officer of the Italian Army, collecting signatures for the petition form reproduced by us yesterday and asking for the postponement of the Referendum, declared to a friend of ours that this scheme had been suggested by Admiral Stone himself who,

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in view of the supposedly unsettled political situation of the Country, - and if many Italian citizens would ask for it -, was thinking of the possibility of demanding on this pretext, the Allied Government's intervention for the postponement of the Referendum. The bad faith of the Monarchists is obvious: They are merely attempting to... stir up trouble in the Italian political situation by propagating tendentious news and distorting the real facts on the political struggle. Everybody knows, in effect, that Allied Authorities were the first to express, on the occasion of the Administrative elections, their satisfaction at the calm and perfectly democratic atmosphere which characterised the first electoral test of the Italian people. No one can, in good faith, describe the political situation as "agitated". Messrs Monarchists, no "suggestions" of any kind have been made by the Allied Authorities, and still less by the Allied Commission Head, Admiral Stone, from whom we request a flat and definitive denial in order to kill at the start any pointless alarmism.

2. Under the heading "From double dealing to the abdication", Gaetano Salvamini attacks King Victor Emmanuel for not having abdicated in 1942 after the Allied landing in North Africa when it became obvious that the "game was up", and again not abdicating in September 1943 rather than accepting the appalling Allied terms. But Victor Emmanuel, he says, never bothered with the honour and interests of his people, and only thought of maintaining his family in power. As for the Allies, he concludes, had they been less convinced of the Anglo-Saxon "Herrenvolk"'s right to do as they please anywhere, they would have permitted Italians to break with the House of Savoy, and would not have assumed the responsibility of adding further and pointless difficulties to the plight of the Italian people.

MORNING PAPERS (May 16th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the Paris decision regarding the revision of the Italian armistice, A.B. says "This means above all that the four Foreign Ministers have been unable to come to an agreement about our peace and the prospect is again far off, swallowed up in the entanglement of compromise and international interests. The armistice revision is the least that could be granted to Italy after her co-belligerency had made the original harshness of the "long armistice" inopportune and pointless. As regards the Allied Commission", he continues, "according to what is known so far it appears that it will lose - even officially - its political and

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would only put on a legal basis what already exists in fact. It is not much for Italy had expected more from Paris-peace.

2. A. publishes some more letters signed by Ugo Diegoli, a member of the Monarchist underground movement, from which it would appear that full use would be made of ex-fascists on the day of the insurrection, and giving further particulars on the movement's preparations.

3. "6 million Boos to the Fascist King" says A. referring to the Italian American Trade Union Committee's message to the C.G.I.L.

4. Of the so-called independent newspapers only two deserve that description. These are: "Momento" and "Messaggero", says A. and adds that for four daily newspapers defending the Republic, there are dozens of Monarchist newspapers, including "Italia Nuova", "Giornale della Sera", "Il Tempo", "Espresso", "Giornale d'Italia", "Il Minuto", "Il Globo", "Risorgimento Liberale", "Italia-Sera", "Il Buonsenso", "Il Secolo XX" and "Ricostruzione".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Replying to the Council of Ministers which deplored that he had used the Radio to make "Turpiloquio", Giannini remarks that "Turpiloquio" means ugly and dishonest speech, whereas he told quite correctly the truth about Minister Romita, and Vice-president Nenni whom he accused of being an OVRA agent. Let them both look first in the dictionary, he adds.

2. Commenting on the "Modus Vivendi", B. says that the complete failure to come to an understanding on the Italian peace has obliged the "Four" to revert to the old scheme of the revision of the armistice terms, and points out how opportune this would have been a year ago. Let us hope, it says, that the "Modus vivendi" will be implemented at last, and that the Anglo-saxons will prove their candid desire to improve the conditions of the Italian people, despite any objection from Russia; but it is not likely that Russia will object to a cessation of the "Occupation expenses". It is learned, also, that the "Modus Vivendi" deals with a guarantee for free elections; it sounds like an ironical joke when one knows how elections are conducted in many other countries and provinces, it adds. They have blended injustice with the torture of a long wait for the sentence, it says referring to the victors, and now we must go through the "Modus Vivendi" before gaining at last the liberties promised by the Atlantic Charter; but their behaviour has, at least, wiped off any illusions even the most ingenuous soul might have had about them.

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. A commercial agreement which provides for the exchange of Italian motor boats against raw materials is to be concluded between Italy and Belgium.

2. Italian raw-silk will be sold at the 3/5ths of the price of manufactured silk.

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3. Poisons, to fight the locust invasion, will arrive in Sardinia today from Britain on board 5 American "C.47s".

4. The price of petrol reached 55 lire per gallon in these last few days owing to the strike of the petrol workers.

5. All the Italian chemical workers will strike on Saturday if their wages are not increased.

6. A Turkish commission of civil and military engineers will tour Italian war damaged cities.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

I.L. lists the names of the leaders of the Monarchist organizations throughout Italy.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. I.L., starting a violent campaign against the Communists and the Government, says that the latter is doing everything possible to exasperate the electors and generate a great confusion that would be to the full advantage of the Leftist Parties. The Government wants a republic, it says, and it is not sparing its forces to obtain this result. De Gasperi is most to blame for, as leader of the Christian Democrat Party, he has conducted an ambiguous policy, allowing his party to declare for a republic only after the Consulta had voted the law on the Constituents, law, that in case the Republican should win will give full powers to the Assembly and so to the Social-Communists. Besides which the Government allows the Communists to carry on the many well known electoral intrigues that will give them the majority against the will of the entire population. They have no fear of investigation as the investigations will be made by themselves! Only one man will be responsible for the consequences that this policy will bring, it concludes, this man will have to answer to God and to Justice for the terrible results of his action: Alcide De Gasperi.

2. Under the heading "Under the Republican sign-post: Police regime and Political delinquency" and "The Communists start the Civil War" I.N. reports from Naples that yesterday evening while a group of Monarchist demonstrators was passing along Via Duomo, where the Communist Party office is located, several hand-grenades were thrown among the people. 40 persons were injured, several of them seriously. The population attacked the building but were rejected by the police. Some of the Communists were arrested and the people tried to get them while they were being carried away but the police saved them. Late in the evening a Communist worker went to the Italian Democrat Party Headquarters to warn them that the Communists had decided to attack that building, especially

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3. Commenting on the "no" of the French referendum I.N. says that it saved the French from the "jump in the dark" and adds that only the Monarchy can guarantee Italians from a similar "jump in the dark".

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4. "Novecentododici" in an open letter to Mr. Spriggs says that he, with his great knowledge of Italy, should be able to judge how unjust and dangerous is the destruction of the Italian fleet.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Reporting that Albania has asked to be present at the peace conference for the Italian treaty and for a share of the Italian fleet as a reparation of the damage suffered from the Italian "aggression", M. recalls that the so-called "aggression" began in 1913 when Albania, just liberated from the Ottoman Empire, was a poor country without civilization, very poor agriculture, no industry and no transportation. 30 years of "aggression" have made of Albania a modern State with rich production and great possibilities. It is true that fascism inundated Albania with uniforms and golden eagles but that happened only in 1939 when Albania was already a great country. The paper concludes by hoping that the Albanians will not forget what the Italians have done for them and that the balance still stands to Italy's credit.

2. Giulio Cenali reports from Trieste that the clandestine C.L.N. of Istria sent a motion to the Italian Government in which they, alarmed by the news of the peace conference that Istria should be given to Yugoslavia, following the French line, invoked the action of the Government to prevent Italian citizens being sold to Yugoslav imperialism. They stressed that the Wilson line is the only one that does justice to the Istrian population and appealed to the decisions of the Atlantic Charter for the self determination of peoples, and that they were ready to suffer a hard exile rather than remain citizens of a strange country.

UNITA

1. Commenting on these last 2 days 'Leftist Press' effervescence over a petition to the Prime Minister for the postponement of the elections, Giulio Andreoti says that, after all, the Left is not so sure about the Republican sentiments of the Italian people, and that they fear that a delay may jeopardize the fruits of their long and elaborate manoeuvre for circumventing and intimidating the people, by giving them time to think it over. We, Monarchists, though we deplore that by holding the elections on the 2nd of June 15 per cent of Italians will be excluded from voting, are not afraid of meeting the people's decision on that date. The Monarchy does not fear the people because it knows them, and they know and have known it

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2. Referring to De Gasperi's statement to the Venice newspaper "Gazzettino" that the crowd went to meet him at the aerodrome, when he arrived two days before, and shouted "Hold the Post-Costituente Referendum: Let the people speak", M. says that it is the first to denounce the powers which the Constitutional law gives to the Assembly, and to demand some guarantee against a Social-Communist Republic. This guarantee, it says, is precisely referendum after the Costituente, but no such thing was ever asked for by the Christian Democrats. It concludes by regretting that the Government seems more worried over alleged monarchist or fascist violence than over the effective violence exerted by

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Socialists and Communists. We are glad that the President of the Council is at last endorsing our thesis and only regret that he does not prove he realizes the gravity of it in his Government acts.

3. Reporting on the discussion by the Council of Ministers of the measure of amnesty, M. says "The King's generous initiative is foiled by the Council of Ministers" and protests against the assertion that this measure would be contrary to the desire of the Italian people.

MOMENTO

Under the heading "Vain hope", Momento writes that the great difficulties that the Monarchists found in conducting their propaganda for the referendum "compelled them to try the ridiculous device of sending petitions to Admiral Stone asking for the postponement of the elections. If you can't find any other piece of candle, you'll go to bed in the dark, dear fellows! Admiral Stone has other things to look after than to assume, for your lovely eyes, the responsibility that you would kindly bestow on him. De Gasperi said this yesterday at the Council of Ministers, and he is right. There is no reason why some hundreds or thousands of signatures which cannot be checked, and which might very likely have been got by force, should be worth more than the clear indication of the people's will."

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. prints the photo of the French newspaper "Paris-Presse" which publishes on May 1st its correspondent's interview with Togliatti under the heading "Italy does not need any colonies - says Togliatti the chief of the Italian Communist Party - because they are a burden for the Italian people, and, in his opinion, they would hinder the reconstruction of their country." P. then attacks Togliatti saying that as a member of the Government and as representative of a major party he should not make such statements, even if they are his personal opinions, because they are of no benefit to the international position of Italy.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. R.L. denounces the activities of the extreme Left and Right which tend to exasperate the citizens and create disorder from which they will have everything to gain. It also strongly criticizes the move of a Monarchist group which is trying to obtain the postponement of the elections. The Italian people, it says, is tired of provisional Governments and is looking for a definite soluti

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2. Agostino Nori says that Italy has done everything possible to support the heavy burden of the armistice, but if the peace is not signed in a short time the effort will have been in vain. No country can resist for a long time without markets and without credits and it is almost a miracle that we have been able to go this far, he concludes.

TEMPO (Independent)

Renato Angiolillo says that the Italians, all busy insulting each other for their political ideas and dividing the Nation in two,

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have completely forgotten that the principal duty of the political leaders is to make their country live and to reconstruct what the war has destroyed. They have instead created the impression that the referendum will be the magic talisman of Italy and that the elections will bring the authomatic solution of all the problems of the common man.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. prints the text of the Italian American Trade Union Committee's Message to the C.G.I.L. under the heading "Six million American workers for the Italian Democratic Republic".

2. The "Fascist letter" published yesterday by the Roma Qualunquist daily is sufficient to prove that the unity between all the democratic forces is no less necessary to day than during the underground period. There are still groups linked with the tragic past, it says. The so-called "Christian conception" of the Republic is not menaced by the Communists. On the contrary, the feudal class is the ruin of the family, morality and progressive society.

3. Under the heading "Umberto, the provocateur King at work in the Army", U. gives details of action to eliminate Republican Officers from the Army, and to secure pro-monarchist votes from the soldiers.

4. U. prints the letter of a Christian Democrat protesting against the charge that the Christian Democrats are Monarchist. This letter, U. comments ironically, should have been sent to the party's secretary, De Gasperi, and suggests the sender holds another referendum in the party in order to make it clear whether the party's secretary is Republican or Monarchist.

5. During yesterday's Council of Ministers, Nenni and Togliatti made vigorous protests against the Monarchist campaign and their appeals aimed at obtaining an Allied intervention for the "defence" of the public order during the elections. In this connection, the Allies' full acknowledgment that the elections must be carried out with no intervention on their part, was pointed out during the discussion.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

GENERAL

1. All morning papers except "Buonsenso" and "Minuto" reproduce the following press-release which was issued yesterday by the Allied Commission:

With reference to the letter and petitions being brought or sent to the Allied Commission urging postponement of the date for holding the referendum and elections, Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner, has stated the following to those persons who have spoken to him on this subject: 1) The date of June 2nd was set by the Italian Government and, by his signature on the decree, was confirmed by the King when he was Luogotenente. Since the Italian Government with the King's approval has set the date, it is not correct to address me on the subject and I must refuse to receive, therefore, any petitions or other communications requesting Allied Commission intervention. 2) The question of postponement has not been raised with me either by the King or the Italian Government. Any move by the Allied Commission in this matter would therefore be an unwarranted intervention in Italian internal affairs."

2. During yesterday's session the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS again discussed what steps should be taken to preserve public order during the elections, and resolved to forbid any open-air electoral meetings on May 31 and June 1, but not to qualify by further general instructions the discretional powers bestowed on the Minister for the Interior in the matter, especially as the present conditions of public order give no cause for alarm. The Council also confirmed that a non-political demonstration would be held on May 24 by veterans and ex-POWs who would march from the Campidoglio to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and that the Government would be represented in the demonstration. Referring to the decisions reached at the Paris Conference by the Four Foreign Ministers concerning the Italian Armistice, De Gasperi stated that he would not receive the document until this morning. He added, however, that according to information from the Allied Commission, it seemed the document would involve a revision of the Armistice rather than a modus vivendi. The most important changes were summarized by De Gasperi as follows: a) Abolition of the Allied Commission in favour of a Military Commission under AFHQ; b) Stipulation of an agreement (covenant) between Britain and the U.S., trustee Powers, and Italy; c) Immediate repatriation of all Italian POWs; d) Statement reaffirming that the Armistice will not prejudice Italy's territorial situation; e) Italy to

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3. The Amnesty decree will be sent this morning to the King for signature. It grants a remittal of six months or 9000 lire fine to all offenders who, at the time of issue of the decree, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three years in all. The amnesty does not cover: Fascist crimes; Fascist profiteering crimes; offences against the Allied Forces and their dependents; offences which have been or are being judged by Allied Tribunals; offences against the amassing of wheat, barley and oil; those offenders who are still hiding from justice unless they report to prison within four months from the date of the decree. The Amnesty applies only to unpremeditated crimes, and will be annulled if within five years from now a convict commits another unpremeditated crime punishable with imprisonment for more than one year.

4. Mr. Myron Taylor, President Truman's personal representative to the Holy See, was yesterday received by the Pope and De Gasperi.

5. De Gasperi will make an electoral speech in Cagliari on Sunday.

6. All public schools will close on 15 June, the Ministry of Education announces.

7. The Ministry of War announces that 62,700 Italian POWs are still in England. 35 thousand will be repatriated during the month, while the remaining 27,700 will follow by mid-July, if the required tonnage is available.

8. The Ministry for Post War Relief announces that the last group of 6 thousand Italian POWs still in French North-Africa will be repatriated during the month.

9. Referring to the Naples incident, Minister Romita stated to an ANSA correspondent that he would severely suppress, any violent demonstrations disturbing the electoral campaign. "I will hold all parties responsible for any possible disorder", he added, "and punish severely anybody who endangers public order."

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 16th)

CAPITAL

Commenting on the necessity for internal unity in view of the difficult international position which faces the Country S.C. reproaches the Left, and particularly the Communists, for their anti-national policy, while the leftist parties throughout the world are cooperating closely with the Conservatives in matters of foreign policy. "Their main concern is to bring about a Communist State. The rest counts for nothing" - a policy, he says, which deserves neither respect nor consideration.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

G. della S. says that the C.G.I.L. has become a factious organ of Left propaganda and that the so-called "popular" republican demonstration was nothing but an "adunata" done through the syndicates instead of through the "red cards". The paper also criticises the ambiguous attitude of the Christian Democrats.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Commenting on the Paris Conference sessions, G.d'I. says they were more like meetings of strategists than of diplomats, as it soon became clear that the "Four" were more concerned with acquiring or keeping hold of strategical positions in view of a supposed conflict, than with working out a pacific resolution of the conflicting claims.

2. Replying to the denial of the Director of the "Belle Arti" that there was ever a question of including Italian art treasures in war reparations, G.d'I. says that the Director may be right, but that a newspaper's duty is to record all the news even though some may afterwards turn out to be false.

3. Reporting on the Paris Conference, Giuseppe Solari Bozzi says that the "Modus Vivendi" for Italy is the mouse brought forth by the mountain and serves to disguise a little the total failure of the Conference.

INDIPENDENTE

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Referring to the Paris discussion, C. Averna di Gualtieri says that despite their statements during the war the Allies have in fact been fighting the war not only against Fascism but also against Italy and her Mediterranean position. Italy cannot achieve any revival in a world dominated by a group of victors whose interests are closely connected with the Mediterranean, and who are continually quarrelling over privileged positions in that zone. It is time, he says, to tell Italians the truth, that in these circumstances they can expect help from nowhere, that they must rely only on themselves and stop their internal rivalries. "We must

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yield to force if the victors want to impose a humiliating peace on us and sentence us to slavery, but there will be nothing to loose by sticking together", he concludes.

ITALIA-SERA

Giovanni Gelli Bacciarini says that the many attacks to which he has been subject have saddened him as he sees that the Italians have not yet abandoned their factious attitude. Italy is the prey of the extremist Parties, Right or Left, and anyone not a member of any of them is a fascist and a reactionary.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Commenting on the struggle of the peasants in Rome province to improve their standard of living, Salvatore Capograssi says that there is work for all in the country, and attacks the Torlonia, Odescalchi, Ruspoli and other big land-owners who prefer to let the land remain uncultivated rather than entrust it to the peasants.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. One-year ago the war was won, but it still remains to win the peace and the Big Powers do not seem to have found out how to do it yet. Italy has been waiting for three years: when will she be free? asks Q.

2. Replying to "Minuto", Q. wonders why the rightist Parties are considered as the sole defenders of Christian morals. Why should the Church support the conservative forces while the others fight for the liberal reforms which are indicated by the Church in its social doctrines? it asks.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Amerigo Rosantti says that the Italian people cannot spare the time to give tuition to its Kings and that they must therefore adopt the alternative solution of the Republic. The Italian people will find its leaders there, he concludes.

2. Replying to "Avanti" R. says that it is not and never has been a Monarchist newspaper as it is the organ of the Labor Democrats who have declared for a Republic. "Perhaps "Avanti" never had time to read us", it concludes.

3. Commenting on the Council of Ministers, R. stresses the absurd form of the amnesty announcement and says that it does not appear to be in earnest. It also points out the justice of the ban on all economic strikes for the present.

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SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Mario Donosti deplores that there are major differences between the modern democracies, especially between the Anglo-Saxon and the Russian. The former are disillusioned to see in Yugoslavia, Poland and every country controlled by the USSR, the candidates of one party only admitted to the elections, the papers severely controlled and everybody afraid of the political police. British and American criticism results only in Russian mistrust of the "social élites" in the countries under her influence. The Communists,

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on the other hand, complain of the social inequality and private property in the western countries. The writer thinks that the different political languages the democracies speak are very dangerous at the moment. The liberated nations must now decide what kind of democracy to choose.

2. There are two main conceptions in Italian politics today, says A.G. in his leading article. One is that it is the business of the State to look after the individual and the other, the liberal, that the individual should look after himself. Refering to Conte Carandini's speech the writer thinks everything will depend upon the degree to which the different political ideas are pressed.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading "The world could not face the prospect of a derelict Italy", Tribuna quotes from Brigadier Dunlop's article in the last "A.C. Weekly Bulletin", as follows:

"This people represents something the preservation of which was vital to the world. Most of us, I think, got our first feeling of confidence from the peasantry. Especially was that the case if one had a chance of speaking to our Allied prisoners of war who had been helped by the contadini to hide and escape. One began to realise that the commonly held idea that the Italian is lazy is very mistaken - at any rate in respect of the contadino. We saw that to keep a small family fed and housed on a half share of the produce of a ten-acre holding did not give much margin for "dolce far niente". We saw that the coastwise fishermen were hardy and hardworking.

"We were convinced, added Brigadier Dunlop, that a people with the Italians' reserve of vitality and the good sense which comes from age-old experience, cannot perish." Tribuna comments that the Brigadier's opinions are the more interesting in that a year ago he had severely criticized the Italians in connection with the Schio massacre.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Monarchy has lost morally, says V.R., even if it were victorious in the referendum, which is quite impossible. While everyone else maintains the greatest calm, only the Monarchists are desperately attempting to obtain a postponement of the elections, and would like to obtain Allied intervention, it says, ridiculing their argument that the Costituente and Referendum are not contemplated by the "Statute". "They are afraid of the quiet waters, and thus confess themselves morally beaten. Admiral Stone must be laughing his head off, to himself, over the mad fear of the Monarchists", concludes V.R., saying that this moral

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading "The world could not face the prospect of a decrepit Italy", Tribuna quotes from Brigadier Dunlop's article in the last "A.C. Weekly Bulletin", as follows:

"This people represents something the preservation of which was vital to the world. Most of us, I think, got our first feeling of confidence from the peasantry. Especially was that the case if one had a chance of speaking to our Allied prisoners of war who had been helped by the contadini to hide and escape. One began to realise that the commonly held idea that the Italian is lazy is very mistaken - at any rate in respect of the contadino. We saw that to keep a small family fed and housed on a half share of the produce of a ten-acre holding did not give much margin for "dolce far niente". We saw that the coastwise fishermen were hardy and hardworking.

"We were convinced, added Brigadier Dunlop, that a people with the Italians' reserve of vitality and the good sense which comes from age-old experience, cannot perish." Tribuna comments that the Brigadier's opinions are the more interesting in that a year ago he had severely criticized the Italians in connection with the Schio massacre.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Monarchy has lost morally, says V.R., even if it were victorious in the referendum, which is quite impossible. While everyone else maintains the greatest calm, only the Monarchists are desperately attempting to obtain a postponement of the elections, and would like to obtain Allied intervention, it says, ridiculing their argument that the Costituente and Referendum are not contemplated by the "Statute". "They are afraid of the quiet waters, and thus confess themselves morally beaten. Admiral Stone must be laughing his head off, to himself, over the mad fear of the Monarchists", concludes V.R., saying that this moral defeat is really worth something.

2. Leonida Crapolonghi reports on the reaction of the French Press to Victor Emanuel's abdication. While most of the papers just quote the agencies, the papers of the Left are particularly virulent. "Franc Tireur" calls Umberto II "the temporary King of Italy and the Anglo-Saxons' definite candidate", and Charles Ronsac accuses the Allies of complicity. About 20 days ago, he says, Gen. Eisenhower personally gave instructions for the organisation of the King's departure. And, he continues, referring

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to the writings on the walls of Italian cities "who sold us to Mussolini and Hitler? The Monarchy", etc., that the Italian people will soon be asking: "Who gave the Monarchy back to us".

3. V.R. reports the Naples incidents and says that the Monarchists have not waited long to answer the Council of Ministers' decisions regarding the maintaining of the public order. The Naples incident, it says, needs no comments, and only thinks that the time has come for the Government to act with energy to eliminate any attempt to sabotage the elections.

MORNING PAPERS (May 17th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. A. prints the full text of the official communiqué issued yesterday by the Allied Commission under the heading "Adm. Stone gives Italian reactionaries a lesson in Democracy" and "No request for the postponement of the elections will be considered by the Allied Commission", and comments as follows: "The Allied Commission, ceasing to function with the coming into effect of the new armistice pact, has closed its work by an act which sweeps away any suspicion that public opinion might have entertained and gains the widest popularity and sympathy... It has reddened the cheeks of the reactionary petitioners and made it clear that to have or not to have the elections depends on Italy alone... It adds its condemnation to our own and recalls the servile petitioners to their sense of dignity"., Speaking of "superficial nationalists", the comment concludes "Let them learn on which side are the true patriots... Italy will never be free, independent and respected as long as the knaves of the Monarchy and the foreigner are not swept from the posts of responsibility".

2. A. protests against a comment of the Yugoslav newspaper "Borba" on the Florence Congress, which attacks and insults the Socialist party leaders and the Trieste socialists, charging them with collaboration with the Right and the "Anglo-Saxon trusts".

3. Under the heading "The deeds of Umberto's lazzaroni" and "Common criminals provoked Naples incidents", A. reports on the recent disorders in that city.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. B. completely ignores Admiral Stone's communiqué on the elections.

2. Commenting on the amnesty, G. says that neither the Government nor the King have any right to deprive the people of what they are entitled to. Let the [illegible]

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1. B. completely ignores Admiral Stone's communiqué on the elections.

2. Commenting on the amnesty, G. says that neither the Government nor the King have any right to deprive the people of what they are entitled to. Let the King grant an amnesty now, and if there is a Republic in the future and it wishes to grant another amnesty so much the better. The King, he says, must not sign the Government decree which sets free only "the thieves of handkerchiefs". He must publish without delay a real decree of amnesty; and if the Government refuse to countersign it, no matter: it will appear in its true colors as a sectarian and destroyer of liberty.

3. In relation to Minister Remita's decision to forbid all electoral meetings on the 2nd of June, and the previous Friday and

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Saturday, B. says the Minister has done nothing at all to prevent disorders, as claimed, but by electoral propaganda for the two last days, he blocks the means of transport (says B.) and holds them at the disposal of the "motorised and armoured" parties for use on the Sunday. In this way, it concludes, the transport from one constituency to another of electors with an additional (illicit) certificate will be carried out with perfect ease.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. gives Admiral Stone's statement on the elections without comment.

2. The Government has granted 5 billion lire for land reclamation and 1,300 million lire for the building of the Naples-Soccavo-Cuma railroad.

3. The Italian cigarette-tobacco production is insufficient.

4. G. says that Italy may export silk, sulphur and lead to Great Britain if clearing payment and transport facilities are provided.

5. England imported 584 tons of Italian wine during 194[illegible].

6. The purchases of the Italian technical Delegation to Washington included: 4,800 tons of tin, 8,200 tons of coal coal, 70,000 tons of rails, 94,000 tons of iron dust, 10,000 tons of carbide and 630 tons of coffee.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. publishes the Allied Commission press release under the headings: "Hard lesson of Admiral Stone to the provocateurs", "The Allies reject the Monarchist appeal for postponing the referendum", "This statement represents the failure of the manoeuvres denounced by "Italia Libera"". "Any move by the Allied Commission would be an unwarranted intervention in Italian internal affairs is the Allied representative's answer to the foreign intervention requested by the Savoia gang".

2. Under the heading "A frustrated manoeuvre", Paolo Vittorelli comments as follows on the Allied Commission press release:

"Admiral Stone has inflicted a hard and burning lesson to our Monarchists who requested Allied help to obtain the postponement of the sentence that the Italian people will inexorably give on June 2nd against the Savoia Monarchy. Italia Libera claims to have been the first newspaper to have pointed

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"Admiral Stone has inflicted a hard and burning lesson to our Monarchists who requested Allied help to obtain the postponement of the sentence that the Italian people will inexorably give on June 2nd against the Savoia Monarchy. Italia Libera claims to have been the first newspaper to have pointed out this latest and perhaps most perfidious Monarchist manoeuvre by publishing three days ago the text of the petition that was to be sent to Admiral Stone... It is not correct, said Stone, to address me on the subject and I must refuse to receive any petitions or other communications requesting Allied Commission intervention". It is not correct" (in english) reads even more severely the original text, which said by an American, is a humiliating offense to the Monarchist traitors. Any move by the Allied Commission in this matter would therefore be an unwarranted intervention in Italian internal affairs. Our monarchists have played their last card and they have lost: they are now convinced of the universal condemnation of the Monarchy

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and they asked Admiral Stone for a postponement in order to gain time, and received the answer that this act would have been an "unwarranted intervention" of the Allies. This petition might well be compared with the help that Mussolini asked from Hitler after September 8th 1943 when he felt that the Italian people di not want to have anything more to do with him. In fact it seems to be the case of an even more antiquated, feudal mentality, something like the plot that the French refugees at Coblentz were up to in 1814 when they asked for the intervention of foreign armies to restore Louis XVIII, or like that of some Italian princes who in 1848 came back to rule behind Austrian bayonets. It is the typical mentality of the princes of the Holy Alliance who signed a pact of mutual assistance to protect their tottering thrones against the Democratic revolutions of their peoples. But this time the Savoia were wrong: Mussolini's family is not Napoleon's family, the Great Britain of 1946 is not that of 1814, there is no "Holy Alliance" with the Savoia, America is neither the Austrian Empire nor the Prussian King, and they do not consider Mussolini as the "usurper" of the Savoia rights. The referendum of June 2nd will bring the Savoia Monarchy and the Italian people face to face: it will not be the Monarchy and Fascism (usurping its rights) but the Monarchy as the accomplice of Fascism which will confront the Italian people who went through the republic to uproot, once and for all, the last remanants of Fascism, and proclaim, after a century of struggle, the Democratic Republic. For this Fascist Monarchy which signed the "pact of steel" with Hitler the worker of Detroit, the farmer of Kansas and the miner of Wales, the American or British soldier can have no sympathy but only the most profound contempt when the supporters of the Fascist monarchy actually asked the Allies to postpone the day of their sentence. With Admiral Stone's statement, all the rumors of a possible intervention of the Allies for the postponement of the referendum are definitely denied. The "referendum" was considered by Stone "an Italian internal affair" in which an Allied move would be an "unwarranted intervention". The Italians can only be grateful to the Allies for this proof of respect for our democratic maturity. It is up to us now to prove that we are worthy of it. The Fascist Monarchy must now deal only with the Italian people and can no longer count on any foreign support. The game is getting tough: the Monarchy (as we have seen by the abdication, by provocations in the streets and by the arrests) will stick at nothing. No excitement therefore;

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

I.N. prints the press release of the Allied Commission on the referendum without prominence or comment under the heading "The date of the referendum in a declaration of the Allied Commission".

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2. Under the headings "The Amnesty postponed", "The Government sabotages the pacification" and "Before it was signed by the King the Ministers communicated the text of a senseless decree which has deluded the expectations of the people", I.N. stresses the unprecedented procedure by which the decree was communicated to the press before the King had signed it.

3. Commenting on the amnesty decree, Scrutator says that the Republican parties are trying to make a gigantic anti-Monarchist speculation out of it, and the first to suffer are the people themselves. He also stresses that the amnesty will only mean anything if it is granted before the 2nd of June when, showing the desire to pacify the country, it may have a beneficial effect on the people.

4. Replying to a charge often made against the Monarchy, of protecting the Fascists, Gregorio Lorti says that the Monarchy is only trying to pacify the country and to forgive those whose only fault was to serve their country honestly during the Fascist regime. It is more than natural that these elements, persecuted by the Leftist Parties and tortured by an unjustly prolonged epuration, should seek refuge in the Monarchy.

5. I.N. publishes the official "communiqué" on the Naples incidents under the heading "The official version confirms that the hand-grenades were thrown by the reds", and stresses the bad faith of the Social-Communists who had given a completely different version of the facts.

6. I.N. reports that one of the suite of Victor Emanuel in his exile, being asked by an American reporter why the ex-King had made no communication to the Italian people before leaving the country, declared that Victor Emanuel had left his son a letter containing fervent wishes for the future of Italy, a letter that has not been published to avoid misinterpretations.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

M. prints the press release of the Allied Commission on the referendum under the headings "A statement by Stone" No intervention of the Allied Commission about the date of the referendum and the elections".

2. Commenting on the failure of the Foreign Ministers Conference, Arrigo Jacchia says that two great imperialisms have come into close conflict and the first point of contact has been Trieste. No agreement could be reached and it is very unlikely that one ever will be reached without the help of the other

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MINUTO

1. Under the heading "The price of a Republic", Bassanio argues that the recognition of the Republican Government by the Allies will be subordinated to the acceptance of the peace treaty.

2. Under the heading "The Government indicts the Communists for the Naples slaughter", M. quotes the account of the incidents given by the Ministry of the Interior.

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3. M. comments as follows on yesterday's Council of Ministers: "Carte blanche to Romita to ration the electoral propaganda as he thinks fit".

4. "Not an amnesty but a deception", says M. about the Government's amnesty decree.

5. Speaking on the Rome radio yesterday, Monarchist Christian Democrat Reggio d'Aci said the Republican statement of the National Congress of the Christian Democratic party was absolutely arbitrary. He asserted that the political mission of the party could be implemented only under a Monarchy.

MOMENTO

Under the headings "The application to the Foreigner", "Stone's lesson to those who fear the 2nd of June" and "The Allied intervention to postpone the referendum 'would be an unwarranted intervention in Italian internal affairs'", Momento comments on the Allied Commission press release as follows:

"The claimants of this dubious device intending to postpone the date of the "referendum" have got their deserts. Admiral Stone's statement is a definite reminder which means complete disapproval. It is well known that, owing to the present situation, the Monarchists are forced into the most desperate acts, as reported in the press to enforce their propaganda, including petitions and demands for the intervention of the Allied Chief Commissioner. The way in which the Monarchists tried to justify this intervention is already known: they referred to troubles which are entirely non-existent, they spoke of plots and situations that in fact are to be found only in their own imagination, and they even hinted at the Statute which has nothing to do either with the "referendum" or the Constituente. Oh, the poor Vestals of the Statute! When Mussolini was trampling it underfoot to choke all liberties and strangle Democracy none of them lifted a finger against him; they could even be seen applauding and justifying with a thousand excuses the "Duce's" bold tearing up the Constitutional Charter. True, at that time they all had the same interest while now they have not. We are now at the gates with stones and the people is called to decide and to make a clean sweep. Admiral Stone's words can leave no doubt: the appeal to the foreigner has been condemned by words which could not be more severe nor more explicite. He also gives the Monarchists a clear lesson of Italianity. They should learn from it and be satisfied: the date of the 2nd of June is irrevocable".

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the headings "Stone, the referendum and the elections" and "Neither the King nor the Government have spoken of postponements", Popolo publishes the Allied Commission press-release.

2. Under the heading "Trieste to Yugoslavia", P. writes on the French Communist press campaign in favour of a Yugoslav annexation of Trieste and quotes headlines by the French Communist newspaper "Humanité".

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. prints the press release of the Allied Commission on the referendum under the heading "Stone excludes Allied intervention in our elections".

TEMPO (Independent)

T. summarizes the press release of the Allied Commission on the referendum under the heading "No intervention of the Allies in the elections".

2. Epicarmo Corbino points out that the present transport situation will not be improved for a long time yet due to the destruction of the plants where all types of vehicles were built. Air transport is still too costly to substitute even to a small extent the train and the ship.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. prints the communiqué of the Allied Commission under the following headings: "A big toad for provocateur Umberto II" and Stone rejects the Monarchist petition for the postponement of the elections," and quotes, as sub-heading, the communiqué's last sentence "Any move by the Allied Commission in this matter would be an unwarranted intervention in Italian internal affairs".

2. In relation to the persistent rumours of Monarchist coups de main and provocations to take place between 20 and 25th of May, the Communist party secretariat invites all comrades to preserve the greatest coolness and to make arrangements with the Socialist party and other C.L.N. parties in order to give the most efficient help to the Government for the defence of public order.

3. U. gives extensive details of the secret agreement between the Quirinal and the underground Fascist movement. Among the main points emphasized in a Fascist memo to the Monarchy, there is a demand that the Monarchy promote and guarantee the grant of an Allied approval to the reconstitution and action of a political movement reaffirming the Fascist Doctrines, principles and ethics. This approval should be granted on behalf of the London and Washington Governments. Umberto's answer to this point expressed the opinion that Anglo-Americans would not be opposed to a democratic and moderate Fascism in Italy, but that a return of Fascism would be inopportune before the conclusion of the Italian peace treaty, as it would give a pretext to Russia, Yugoslavia and France to force harder conditions of peace on Italy.

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4. "Monarchist loud-speakers called "Attack the Communist headquarters", says U. reporting on the incidents in Naples.

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HEADQUARTER SLLIED COMMISSION
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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/236/PRB May 16, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. All the yesterday evening newspapers, except "Espresso", "L'Italia Sera" and Ricostruzione, and today's "Buonsenso" published the A.C. press release on the date of the elections (see yesterday's DIGEST), in full or abridged.

2. It is reported that the document which was brought to Rome by two members of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference is merely an extensive résumé of the revised armistice. De Gasperi spent most of yesterday afternoon closely studying the document, and it is expected that, when Admiral Stone will definitely invite the Italian Government to ratify the new Armistice, De Gasperi may convene the Council of Ministers and seek its authorization for him to sign the document. In an interview with an ORBIS correspondent yesterday, De Gasperi stated that it was important to point out that the document contained, for the first time, the acknowledgement of Italy's cobelligerency. Italy declared war on Germany, he added, and carried it on with very heavy sacrifices. Therefore the Malta "long Armistice" had become invalid, and now there would remain in effect only the "short Armistice" signed by Castellano at Cassibile, together with the new clauses agreed upon at the Paris Conference. De Gasperi also stated that the other fundamental point was that the occupation costs would now be negotiated directly between Italy, Great Britain and the United States.

3. The Press Office of the President of the Council announces: "Being confronted with unforeseen news of cuts in the wheat shipments and after two informative meetings with UNRRA representatives, the Undersecretaries Sansone and Segni made a report on the feed situation to De Gasperi yesterday. Another meeting will be held on Monday afternoon with the participation of the Premier. In the meanwhile it was resolved to urge by wire all the prefects to speed up the present supplementary amassing. The Government appeals again to the sense of solidarity of the producers so that, through the speedy delivery of their share, [illegible] may be surmounted."

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4. The King has not signed the Amnesty decree yet.

5. A Committee of representatives of Venezia Giulia was received yesterday by De Gasperi. The Committee related the concern of the population of Istria over the news arriving from Paris according to which Byrnes and Bevin would be inclined to discuss the Giulian question on the basis of the "French line". The Committee pointed out that the French line conflicted with the findings of the Allied Investigating Commission and that it would give 4/5ths of Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia. De Gasperi aswered that Italy did not consider as a possible matter for

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discuss on certain proposals - the French line - which would give to Yugoslavia towns which have an unquestionable Italian character, and added that he had notified the Allied Governments that, in opposition to some suggestions which came up for merely tactical reasons during the debate between the Four Powers, Italy will insist stubbornly that no Italian nucleus of Istria should be sacrificed. He added that, as he had already affirmed at the Paris Conference, the town of Fiume should find in the Rapallo treaty the recognition of its special character, that the Italianity of Zara should be recognized by means of appropriate constitution, and finally that the Quarnaro islands, where there are numerous Italian colonies, should not be forgotten.

6. The Press Office of the Ministry of the Royal House announced yesterday: "Journalists, who inquired at the Ministry of the Royal House for some statement concerning what a Roman Communist daily paper has published this morning under the title 'The text of the secret agreements between the Quirinal and the clandestine - Fascist Movement' were notified that 'the article was so far removed from the truth and so incredible in its substance, that it did not even merit a denial'; and that 'these were not the systems best calculated to achieve that pacification of the people which was hoped for by King Umberto in his proclamation to the Italians".

7. A time bomb exploded yesterday in the Town Hall of Milan. One was slightly injured.

8. Another time bomb exploded yesterday at the window of the Bologna Trade Union Office. No casualties.

9. The National Council of the Liberal Party met in Rome on the 16 and 17 May. Cassandro was appointed Secretary General of the party, and Astuti, Cocco Ortu and Mentico Vice-Secretaries.

10. The Allied Commission of experts for the Italo-French frontier yesterday visited at lenght the most important power-plant of the Roja Valley. (ANSA)

11. A Trade-Union sponsored pro-Republican demonstration was held in Bari yesterday. Incidents developed between the procession and a group of sailors, one of whom threw a hand-grenade against the demonstrators. Three were injured.

12. The Press Office of the Christian-Democrat Party announces: "Under the pressure of the last days of electoral campaign, the Executive of the Party makes a warm appeal to everybody to see that the campaign is carried out calmly and without violence, so ensuring an atmosphere of liberty and reciprocal respect for the decisions of the people which must be taken on June 2 without any postponement. The Executive of the Christian-Democrat Party points out to all Provincial Committees and all Sections the necessity of avoiding heterogeneous meetings and of keeping separate as far as possible their demonstrations and responsibilities."

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13. The train from Cagliari to Sassari had to make a long halt near Ardara last night in order to avoid a possible derailment as millions of locusts were resting on the rails and making them very slippery.

14. "Mino or Boia", the ill-famed bandit who was lieutenant of the "Gobbo" of the Quarticciolo, died yesterday in the Ramazzini Sanatorium, where he was being treated under the constant guard of four carabinieri armed with sub-machine guns, pending his trial.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 17th)

CAPITALE

1. C. gives the full version without comment of the A.C. ress release under the heading "Allied precisions about the date f the elections".

2. According to information from the Italian Embassy in oscow and the Ministry of Post-War Assistance, about 60,000 men ere cut off during the retreat of the ARMIR (Italian expeditionary orps in Russia) while Russian official communiqués indicate that here were 19,640 Italian POWs in Russia, of which 11,600 have lready been repatriated. There remain therefore about 60,000 en whose fate is still unknown.

SPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.E.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. G.della S. prints a short abridgement of the press elease of the Allied Commission on the referendum under the eadings: "The statements of Stone" and "Neither the King nor he Government requested the postponement of the referendum".

2. G. della S. claims to have foreseen the failure of the eace conference and says that the Italians must still bear with llied tutelage. This is not easy, says the paper, because the overnment is divided by internal conflicts and the first concern f the parties is to get the better of their political opponents. his is equivalent to a semi-legal coup d'état not very different rom the Government established in Salerno by General MacFarlane, resident of the A.C.C., under the armistice powers. ere the political agents of the Allies objective and impartial n that occasion? He concludes stressing that an Italy truly ndependent of Western or Eastern blocs will be an element of acification in Europe.

3. Commenting on the refusal of the U.S. Government to upport the granting of exclusive concessions to American ompanies to operate internal air routes in Italy, G.d.S. says hat such concessions should be granted according to absolutely

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ORNALE D'ITALIA

1. G.d'I. prints the full text of the A.C. press release n the referendum under the heading "Stone does not accept pplications for the postponement of the elections".

2. Criticising the Government, G.d'I. says that it must be eally impartial and guarantee that no one will try to force the ecision of the people, because the people are tired of violence nd reactions.

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INDIPENDENTE

1. I. prints on the back page the tex of A.C. press release on the referendum under the heading "The Allied Commission extraneous to the Elections and the Referendum".

2. Either Republican-or Monarchist, a solution to the Institutional problem is necessary to eliminate our equivocal situation and our apparent internal disunity, says Villalta. As for the Costituente, he hopes for the triumph of a large Center group which should have consisted of the "reformist" Socialists. But these have lost much of their appeal by maintaining their Communist-alliance, so one can only hope for a Christian Democrat prevalence in the elections, he says.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Under the headings "The elections will not be postponed" and "Stone denies his support to the Monarchist manoeuvre", L. writes that the Monarchy "received a severe blow yesterday evening from the head of the Allied Commission, Admiral Stone. In recent days, as is known, letters from anti-democratic groups asking for the postponement of the elections have been addressed to the Admiral. In this connection the Press Office of the Allied Commission has issued a communiqué saying: (text follows).

2. It is believed that the new Armistice will not be confined to a mere formal revision of the Malta Armistice terms, but that it will make substantial acknowledgement of the Italian contribution to the Allied Cause, and will therefore, in particular, reduce the economic burden imposed on Italy by the military occupation, and allow the democratic Government to resume free commercial relations with foreign countries, says "Lavoro".

3. Oreste Lizzadri replies to the Monarchist newspapers which criticized the C.G.I.L.'s attitude in the popular demonstration of May 11.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

O.R. deals with the A.C. press release on the referendum, at the end of its column "Notizie Italiane", as follows: "As regards the date of the referendum, Admiral Stone has replied to the letters and requests addressed to him and asking for its ... that this date was fixed by the Italian Government ...

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. prints the press release of the Allied Commission on the referendum under the prominent heading "The Allied Commission

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of 10 March 46 which lays down the regulations regarding political propaganda, regrets that too many incidents are occuring over the sabotaging of party propaganda, and says that no denial or reference to the fact reported was made by "Unità" (which is nevertheless the mouthpiece of the Guardian of the law, Togliatti), although its staff includes Sig. Dentivegna who, on a similar occasion two years ago, reacted rather violently by killing an army officer for removing a political manifesto.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. After quoting Giuseppe Mazzini's statement to Cavour in 1858: "You men of the Monarchy, you cannot undertake the struggle, you cannot make Italy", A. Degli Espinosa says that the Republicans repeat these words today, forgetful of the great progress that Italy made under the Monarchy, and of the fact that, on June 2nd, the Italian people will not be called to judge weather the Monarchy is guilty or innocent but to decide weather the Monarchy or the Republic is better for the life and progress of the country.

2. Sam Sooner writes that Victor Emanuel was far from being the richiest king in the world and that the Civil List, which amounted to 11 million and 250 thousand lire in 1919, has not been increased owing to the devaluation of the currency.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Ridiculing the Monarchist slogan that the Republic means a Communist dictatorship, Claudio Rocchi says that there is no Communist peril in Italy because (a) there is no Communist majority among the Italian people; (b) the Italians do not want a dictatorship and (c) the Italian economy, with no great industries and almost no raw materials, is not suitable for a Marxist reform.

2. V.R. says that the Republicans also will celebrate, on May 24th, the 31st anniversary of the Italian declaration of war on Austria.

MORNING PAPERS (May 23rd)

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MORNING PAPERS (May 23rd)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. It is believed, writes Pietro Nenni that art. 10 of the new armistice stipulates that the Italian people must decide which form of State they will have in the future. On the 2nd June, therefore, the present Government as well as all constitutional institutions must accept the decision of the majority. The writer warns all possible adventurers, before or after the referendum, and recalls the consequences an Italian von Kapp or an Italian General Franco would have for Italy.

2. Reproducing the commentary of the "Observer" about the amnesty of Umberto II "Avanti" says that the House of Savoy needs to recover some of its popularity before the referendum and continues that actually the House of Savoia itself needs an amnesty

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On June 2 the Italian people will decide whether such an amnesty will be granted or not.

3. Avanti states that Guglielmo Giannini was wrong when he said in "Buonsenso" that the amnesty included offenses of libel in the press.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. B. comments ironically on Minister Gullo's competence as a Minister for Agriculture, and points out the difficulties put in his way by his Communist colleague of Justice, Togliatti, who forbids any action against share-croppers who keep back more grain than they should instead of turning it in to the "ammassi". While High Commissioner Mentasti continues to affirm his confidence in the "Ammassi" scheme this grain will serve no purpose except to grow mould and feed insects. "Among share-croppers and employers", B. concludes, "there is always a man ready to please his other employer: The Minister for Justice, enemy number 2 - after Gullo - of Italian Agriculture".

2. B. quotes from a letter of some internees in the Terni camp stressing their pitiful situation as they were continually transferred from camp to camp for over a year, without even being interrogated. There are sick and old people. Some have gone mad, others committed suicide. "Say a word", they write "for these forgotten people who are the victims of the Socialist-Communist Government..."

3. B. criticises the decision to discipline the de luxe restaurants, and says that the Government would forbid the citizens to eat in a restaurant what they can buy freely anywhere else. The paper says the whole scheme is a grossly demagogic manoeuvre of the left.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The price of grain for this years's crop is fixed at 22,500 lire per ton in the North and Central Italy. 23,500 in the South and 25,000 in Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria and Lucania.

2. G. says that the prices of wine in the Northern Italy are getting lower. Common wine is sold for 30 lire per liter and "Barbera" for 50

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libel in the press.

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2. G. says that the prices of wine in the Northern Italy are getting lower. Common wine is sold for 30 lire per liter and "Barbera" for 50.

3. The President of the Uruguayan National Committee declared yesterday that Uruguay will favour immigration of Italian workers and the import of Italian textiles, canned food, medicines and special machinery.

4. G. says that the instable political situation of these last few days has caused an increase of foreign currency on the Rome free market. In fact, the Gold pound Sterling which was the day before yesterday quoted at 6,325 lire was worth yesterday evening 7,300 lire. In the same period the U.S. Dollar gained 23 lire, the British Pound 30, and the Swiss Franc 9, reaching the quotations of 358 lire per Dollar, 970 per Pound and 116 per Swiss Franc.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Fernando Schiavetti criticises the Monarchists for choosing the 24th of May "for a reactionary demonstration", by recalling that 25 years ago the Fascist chose the same day for the mass demonstration which lead them, 17 months later, to the coup-d'etat against freedom and Democracy. He then says that by exploiting the 31st anniversary of the Italian declaration of war against Austria, the Monarchists "want once more to incite the Italian veterans against the democratic people of Italy" but that this time they are wrong. He concludes by mentioning that before June 2nd General Bencivenga may also try to commemorate the date of the battle of Legnano (May 29, 1176) or the battle of Montanara, or even the strike of the students of Toscana against Emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

2. Alberto Cianca, who heads the Action Party election list, will speak on the Radio tomorrow at 20,30 hrs.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. I.N. publishes an interview with Senator Alberto Bergamini by the Milan "Corriere della Sera". Bergamini stated that the Monarchy was the only guarantee of continuity and unity for Italy especially at this time of reorganization and reconstruction. He also said that a Republic in Italy could only be a Social-Communist Republic and the Italians understood well what this would mean. To the objection that a Republic in Italy would not necessarily be Social-Communist he replied that the only other alternative would be a plutocratic and conservative Republic, in which case power would be in the hands of a few who, being the richest in the nation, would exploit the workers. Only the Monarchy could defend the people from such abuses. A republic, in any case, would be anti-religious and anti-clerical, he said, but an objection to this statement remained unanswered. Concluding, he stated that a Republic would not unite Italy, but on the contrary would favor the tendencies of separatism and regionalism which would prevent Italy ever again becoming a great and free nation in Europe.

2. The King, on the occasion of his visit to Turin, sent a message to the citizens saying that he had wanted to visit the city where the Risorgimento had begun and where were the tombs

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3. I.N. reports that after secret negotiations with Nenni and Togliatti, De Gasperi has decided to favor the republican solution and to promote an active propaganda for it, receiving as compensation the promise that his candidateship to the Presidency of the Republic would be supported. The agreement would have caused great opposition from one of the Left Parties as a result of which the secret would have been violated and a formal denunciation of the pact would have been threatened.

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MESSAGGERO (Government)

Arrigo Jacchia says that the Italian people have shown their political maturity by conducting the administrative elections in perfect order and also the propaganda for the political elections, with a few possible exceptions, and hope their decision will lead them to the reconstruction of their shattered country through the election of a responsible Constituent Assembly. He also stresses that democratic Italy is determined to have no more totalitarian experiments.

MINUTO

1. Replying to Professor Giordani's statement in "Popolo" that the institutional problem is not important, and that the main problem is "Liberty or totalitarism", M. argues that the two problems are in fact linked, and that to vote for a Republic is to vote for a totalitarianism which ranges from the dictatorship of a single Assembly to that of a Soviet, while to vote for the Monarchy is to vote for a truly democratic regime.

2. In relation to the publication of false OVRA lists doctored so as to prove that many persons listed belong to the monarchist movement, M. promises an article tomorrow proving that most of these informers belong, on the contrary, to leftist and republican movements.

3. Referring to letters published by Milano-Sera supposedly proving the existence of a Monarchist conspiracy, M. reports and comments on the arrest of a certain Gigli Alberto who confessed taking part in the preparation of false letters and photos for use by an evening paper to document certain articles. 7 months ago, says M., Gigli lived under a false name in Rome at the "Genio" albergo where he received many mysterious visitors. "Might not some emissary of "Unità" have been among these mysterious persons, as this newspaper has lately published a large display of terrible documents?" asks Minuto.

MOMENTO

1. Discussing the grain situation in Italy Elio Martini quotes the American view that there is enough grain in Italy for the present ration. The writer establishes that if the

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IL MOMENTO

1. Discussing the grain situation in Italy Elio Vertini quotes the American view that there is enough grain in Italy for the present ration. The writer establishes that if the figures issued by the Ministry for Agriculture were correct the Italians would have already died of starvation.

2. Today Vice President of the Council Pietro Nenni received an Istrian delegation of the Italian Socialist Party which pointed out that there is not only a Trieste problem but also an Istrian one.

3. Il Momento states that the Church is overdoing its propaganda for the Christian Democrat Party, as readers complain that absolution is only given by many priests after having exacted formal engagements of electoral character.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. reports on De Gasperi's electoral tour and speeches at Perugia, Terni and Spoleto, emphasizing the great applause he received everywhere from the workers.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Risorgimento Liberale" states that the people pay attention only to the question of Republic or Monarchy and do not know what will be behind these two conceptions. It is absolutly necessary, says the paper, that all parties define the ideas they have of the different forms of government.

2. The Press Attaché of the French Embassy in a letter to the"Risorgimento Liberale", denies that Paul Reynaud declared on April 9, 1940 that France would never ask for Italian territory. The paper replies that its article made no reference to Paul Reynaud and that the French proclamation dated on June 10, 1940 stressed that France declared upon her honour that she would never ask for Italian territory, neither in Italy nor in the colonies, after the victory of the Allies.

TEMPO (Independent)

Giuseppe Schirò wonders why the left Parties who have always been favorable to large amnesties, which calm and pacify the lower classes of the people, are this time making so much opposition to an amnesty. He asks the left parties to forget the political reasons which oblige them to reject this act of clemency and to give the divided and suffering Italian people an act of peace that would be only the first of a long series.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. prints the letter in which mothers from Tivoli thank the families of Modena and the Communist Party for the assistance and care given to their babies.

2. U. reports on King Umberto's journey to Turin under the following headings: "Umberto the provocateur receives a blow" "An emergency committee at the Quirinal after the mass demonstrations of the people" and "The King of the "Lanzeri" is in Turin to meet the chiefs of the Fascist gangs of Piedmont".

3. Under the heading "Umberto has lost the second round", U. writes that "since the very day of the abdication of the 'old traitor King' and the 'accession to the throne of Umberto the provocateur' the First act of the

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know what will be behind these two conceptions. It is absolutely necessary, says the paper, that all parties define the ideas they have of the different forms of government.

2. The Press Attaché of the French Embassy in a letter to the "Risorgimento Liberale", denies that Paul Reynaud declared on April 9, 1945 that France would never ask for Italian territory. The paper replies that its article made no reference to Paul Reynaud and that the French proclamation dated on June 10, 1940 stressed that France declared upon her honour that she would never ask for Italian territory, neither in Italy nor in the colonies, after the victory of the Allies.

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Unità' (Communist)

1. U. prints the letter in which mothers from Tivoli thank the families of Udena and the Communist Party for the assistance and care given to their babies.

2. U. reports on King Umberto's journey to Turin under the following headings: "Umberto the provocateur receives a blow" "An emergency committee at the Quirinal after the mass demonstrations of the people" and "The King of the "Lazzari" is in Turin to meet the chiefs of the Fascist gangs of Piedmont".

3. Under the heading "Umberto has lost the second round", U. writes that "since the very day of the abdication of the 'old traitor King' and the 'accession to the throne of Umberto the provocateur' the first act of the Monarchist coup d'etat has failed. Now we can announce - says U. - that also the second act of this tragedy, in the achievement of which the chief of the Fascist underground movement, Carlo Scorza, has collaborated with the 'last Fascist King', or 'the King of the 23 days', is over... In fact - U. declares - the Fascist-Monarchist request for foreign help to postpone the date of the referendum has failed; their efforts to increase the series of terroristic attempts throughout Italy did not work, and their attempt to provoke a wave of fanaticism among the Italians in favor of the Quirinal, 'lair of neo-Fascism', also failed."

"The equivocal propaganda of Umberto the provocateur and Carlo Scorza - U. concludes - did not fool anyone. Only if the Republic wins on June 2nd shall we be able to rebuild our country in peace."

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/100/237/PRB

May 19, 1946

Daily Digest of Rome Press

GENERAL

1. The Minister for the Interior, Romita, held a press conference yesterday morning. Referring to the question of public order during the elections, he emphasized that the newspaper should reduce the pitch of their polemics, and underlined the necessity of avoiding a clear split between the Monarchists and the Republicans so that once the will of the Nation was known they might start a mutual cooperation. He added that the Government had already advised all parties not to hold provincial meetings as they often resulted in incidents. The Council of Ministers had given him discretionary powers in the matter, but he should like the parties themselves to consider the necessity of avoiding every possible cause of incidents. Romita said that he would refer to this very necessity when deciding the procedure for the May 24 celebration, which would not allow any importation of persons from other towns.

2. A Political Committee will meet Minister Romita this morning and hand him the following resolution: "The representatives of the Roman Committees of the Action, Communist, Christian Democrat, Socialist and Republican parties, and of the Roman Trade-Union, having understood that there is being prepared for May 24 a concentration in Rome of groups of persons who are subservient to political movements which intend by such means to influence and perturb the political situation, unanimously declare that the date of May 24, dear to the heart of every Italian, above every difference of opinion, must be celebrated by the citizens of Rome freely and without the intervention of masses extraneous to the life of the town. Therefore they ask the Government to take the necessary steps in order to ban the unjustified influx to Rome and in any case to prevent any attempts to disturb the democratic freedoms on the approach of June 2".

3. The following is the text of the letter which the former

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3. The following is the text of the letter which the former King Victor Emmanuel III left his son Umberto on leaving for Egypt on board the cruiser " Duca degli Abruzzi":

Dearest Umberto,

While Italy's peace is being negotiated I wish to give my contribution by abdicating from the Throne in your favor.

For nearly half a century I have served my Country, also in difficult and bitter periods. And now I am leaving my post deeply perturbed for the future of the Country.

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You know that my task has been hard, and that I have always intended to serve the interests of the Nation, although sometimes I might have been mistaken.

May the Nation perceive this truth and resume the great ascent which was started nearly a century ago by the unanimous work of all Italians.

Long live Italy.

I embrace you wholeheartedly.

Yours very affectionate Father
Victor Emmanuel

Naples, 9 May 1946.

4. King Umberto II arrived unexpectedly in Cagliari yesterday morning. The King was greeted by the High Commissioner for Sardinia, and with him he visited those parts of the town which had been damaged by the war, surveying the work of reconstruction which is now being done. The King then drove to the areas which have suffered most from the locust invasion, between Cagliari and Oristano, and ordered that a bonus be allotted to those farmers who had suffered the worst damage. The King also visited Macomer and Sassari, and then returned to Cagliari. The people welcomed the King with demonstrations of sympathy.

5. Locustshave made their appearance also in the Rome Province.

6. Orlando, the leader of the Democrat National Union, is 86 today.

7. The General Command of the Carabinieri Corps has issued a circular to the dependentCommands stating that it is the precise duty and sacred pledge of honour of the Carabinieri to respect and make others respect the result of the referendum and the decision of the Costituente Assembly. They must have one single policy: order,legality, respect for the popular will.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (18 May)

CAPITALE N.N.

ESPRESSO N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Hoyt Ware quotes the Brazilian Foreign Minister's statement that "Brazil cannot underrate the extraordinary efforts that the Italians have made since the liberation of their country", in an article on the Brazilian request for Italian emigrants.

2. Under the heading "A word to the workers" G.d.S. writes: "It is neither our fault nor yours if there are misunderstandings between us... We are nevertheless workers like you because we live on what we earn by working and like you we want to free ourselves from all capitalist monopolies and trusts... We remember that after the last war we all rallied round the Monarchy in order to assure the unity of the country... We now ask you to join your efforts to ours for a new "risorgimento" of the Italian people".

3. Under the heading " 'Avanti!' and backwards", Tullio Benedetti G.d.S. director, says that the socialist newspaper "Avanti!" has accused him three times of having been a Fascist and, following letters that he printed in G.d.S., "Avanti!" has had to make three withdrawals.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.N.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Villalta complains of the failure of the peace conference and says that Italians are still being treated as a conquered people and will have to fight hard to save their country from complete moral and economic destruction.

2. Commenting on the British proposal to give Cyrenaica to the Senussi Emir recalls that the Senussi constitute a minority in Lybia and says that it would be no use to save a country from a dictatorship and then hand it over to a group of people who are organized, by their own religion, in a strictly totalitarian society.

ITALIA-SERA

Under the heading "A deplorable initiative", I.S. prints the news that a student aged 21 left Palermo to make an attempt on Togliatti's life, and that the Police are hurting him.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Cesare Massini explains that the intervention of the State is

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2. Under the heading "A word to the workers" G.d.S. writes: "It is neither our fault nor yours if there are misunderstandings between us... We are nevertheless workers like you because we live on what we earn by working and like you we want to free ourselves from all capitalist monopolies and trusts... We remember that after the last war we all rallied round the Monarchy in order to assure the unity of the country... We now ask you to join your efforts to ours for a new "Risorgimento" of the Italian people!

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UNDERSTANDS

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Cesare Massini explains that the intervention of the State is indispensable for the reconstruction of the country, public works being especially urgent in times of national crisis.

2. UNRRA is demanding a reduction of the bread ration from 200 to 150 grammes in Italy, Il Lavoro writes, as the allotment of grain has been considerably reduced for the month of June.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Commenting the secret political expenses of the Ministry for the Interior, Ricostruzione states that formerly these expenses amounted to less than a million. During the time of Fascist Government they increased to some hundreds of million. Today they are diminished to some tens of millions.

2. It learns from the General Management of the Italians Abroad that the prospects for Italian emigration are much less favourable than might be thought.

3. Ricostruzione complains that the new armistice signed by the 4 Foreign Ministers cannot be negotiated. "It has to be accepted or refused. As our Government cannot refuse, it must accept. It is a fine way of acknowledging our cobelligerency."

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Commenting on the Application for the postponement of the referendum presented to Admiral Stone by certain Monarchists, Paulio Lupinacci says that they have been ingenuous in thinking that the Allies are really anxious to see Italy return as soon as possible to those conditions of order and stability which will again make her an element of stability in Europe. They are the same people, he continues, that waited twenty years for foreign intervention to liberate Italy from Fascism and that welcomed the advent of the Labour Government because they hoped it would be favorable to Italy. The Allies are not worrying about Italy and will probably never do so because of the two nations which are taking care of Italy the Americans are too simple and the British are too slow. The former look at the future and think that what looks possible is a reality, the latter look at the past and are afraid of dangers which are already dead. The English think that in letting Italy destroy herself in a revolutionary crisis all the old dangers will be eliminated and think that a victory of the Monarchy would be a step towards that international dignity of Italy which they gravely fear. "The Italians cannot have the luxury of destroying an old tradition, he concludes, because before being able to obtain the right republic they would have to try them all and that would cost time, blood and probably their freedom".

2. Stressing that/ the electoral struggle is becoming more animated S.XX reports that hecklers made comments in a loud voice during the sermon of Mons. Bonaldi of the S.Maria degli Angeli Church and caused disorder among the faithful; in the evening a group of republican demonstrators attacked a woman who had cried "Hail for the Monarchy! Long Live the King!"; two workers while attaching some manifestoes o[illegible] were assaulted by a group of self- declared [illegible]

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Leonardo Fea elaborates a plan for reconstructing the Italia Merchant Marine, after having outlined its present condition.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading "Victor Emanuel consigned Italy to the

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victors thinking that the Allies would have guaranteed his throne", V.R. gives the full text of the second Armistice signed by General D. Eisenhower and Marshal Badoglio commenting as follows: "This secon armistice signed by the escaped King and by Badoglio, although now revised at the Paris Conference, will remain the document of the Monarchist baseness. By it, the King was handing Italy to the Allies in the same way he handed her to Germany and even at the same price: the preservation of his throne. There were, however, rumors of Allied promises to the King; if there were any they were not kept. This mean that the King decided to abdicate after having lost all hope of the desire, requested and promised Allied help to preserve his dynasty. The Allies could not mortgage the future and the Liberty of the Italian people".

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. According to Franco Bertarelli there was no discussion at the Paris conference concerning the peace with Italy but only a discussion about the strategical and economic interests of the Big Four. As disagreement was very marked especially over Tripolitania and Suez, the conference was adjourned until the 15 June. Even then it will be difficult to find equilibrium in the Mediterranean.

2. No reduction of the bread ration is foreseen by the Undersecretary for Alimentation for the month of June.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Speaking about Marshal Stalin's refusal on occasion of Truman's invitation to ameliorate the food situation in the world by the Russian cooperation Buonsenso criticises the Italian Government which feared alimental precautionary measures before the elections. The High Commission in question did even not interrupt its holidays.

GIORO (Economic)

1. The Italian merchant marine war damage amounts to 22 billion lire.

2. The Italian Ministry of Agriculture praised the farmers of Cremona province for the large amount of grain this province gave to the Government.

3. 87,121,433 dollars worth of American war, electric, sanitary,

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2. The Italian Ministry of Agriculture praised the farmers of Cremona province for the large amount of grain this province gave to the Government.

3. 87,121,433 dollars worth of American war, electric, sanitary, railroad and transport material have been sold by American Govt. to Italy.

4. The American Liberty Ship "Lucien la Pandt" bound for England with a load of grain has been diverted to Genoa.

5. 8,400 tons of nitrates will arrive at Genoa on June 4th on board the "Henry Ward Boecher".

6. "All commercial agreements for the import of foreign sugar are to be cancelled, as Italy will only be allowed to get it from UNRRA", the Italian Ministry of Commerce announced yesterday.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Under the heading "War of nerves", Paolo Vittorelli says that Monarchists again mean to stir up trouble in Italy by celebrating on May 24th the 31st anniversary of the Italian declaration of war on Austria, but the republicans are firmly determined, in the defense of Democracy, to resist this "war of nerve until June 2nd.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Scrittore attacks the Social-Communists who are making a campaign against civil strife and at the same time preparing weapons to fight their enemies if, by chance, the latter should win.

2. Under the heading "How a civil war is prepared" I.N. prints the text of a leaflet which, it says, is distributed to the members of the Italian Army. The principal points of the leaflet are: the officers of the republic should win, no conscription, and an invitation to the soldiers to leave their barracks immediately after voting on June 2 and go back to their homes.

3. I.N. criticises Minister Romita's declarations under the headings "Remnants of the red dictatorship", "The Communists forbid to the veterans' demonstration of May 24" and " The three phases of the manoeuvres after "Unità"'s alarmist campaign about the "plots", Romita stages a press conference and a warning is sent to the Government".

4. I.N. appeals to the Italian people and says that the Italians do not want a republic because those who would be its leaders are too inexperienced for the job. Further, it is not yet demonstrated that a republic is always better than a Monarchy, and the question that the Italian people must solve by the referendum is a problem of the best political solution for the present and the future and not a question of revenge for the past.

5. I.N. reports that in Bologna on the evening of the 14th some Monarchists who were posting up a manifestoes were attacked by Communists who fired at them with machine guns. Fortunately there were no victims but police guards standing by did nothing to prevent violence. This is certainly due, says

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MESSAGERO (Government)

1. Meuccio Ruini thinks that the cooperative organizations for State employees, which existed before the first World War, should be revived as they did much more for their members.

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2. Minister Cevalotto, in a interview with M. on the organization of Italian civilian air lines, declared that the State will grant no monopolies and any company seriously organized and with enough capital will be able to operate services.

MINUTO

1. Federico Vittore Nardelli will speak to-day at 1100 hrs. in Cirsma Corso about: the new Italian National feeling.

2. Referring to Minister Romita's speach il Minuto writes that the Christian principles don't allow the hatred of the classes characteristic of the marxist ideals. It is but logical that all the different contrasts of the country come together in the Christian Democracy so that the Christian Democracy has its left and right side and its center.

3. Ramano criticises the Communist propaganda in his article "the South and the Monarchy" stressing the Communist aim to separate Southern and Northern Italy.

MOMENTO - M.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading " Attack on two fronts", De Gasperi answers the charges levelled against him both from the Right and from the left. He says that the most dangerous and violent attack came from "Italia Nuova", as it accused him of being personally responsible " for the coming catastrophe and the blood which is already being shed" and stated that the present Government was "a Quisling of the Communist Party" and was " carrying out under his supervision the orders of the international Marxist forces". As to the first point, De Gasperi points out that he was the only party leader to propose holding the referendum on the institutional question only after the Costituente had been elected and was in session. He reminds "Italia Nuova" that his proposal was opposed by a Rightist party within the Government, and by the most authoritative Monarchist circles outside the Government. As to the second point, De Gasperi admits that neither the Allies nor the Italian authorities have succeeded in rounding up all the arms, but he adds that owing to the constant watchfulness of the Services, especially of the gallant Carabinieri, the situation has improved steadily so that the Minister of the Interior now [illegible] any possible disturbance.

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RISORTO - M.P.

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De Gasperi adds that in his speech he first warned the Republican majority of the party that a free and really democratic Republic could only be achieved if it were based on a more conscious and active participation of the people in public affairs, and then warned the Monarchist minority not to let itself be led astray by the propaganda of other parties, because the constitution of the State was what really mattered, as the constitution meant the general principles which should govern the national life, principles which it would not be easy for the parties to agree upon, and for the defense of which it was absolutely necessary to have a strong center party. De Gasperi concludes by saying: " Christian-Democrats, watch out! The attempt is being made both from the Right and Left, to divide us and then fight and reduce us. You have read the attacks of the Rightist and Leftist press. The Union for the Defense of Christian Society accuses us of "having lost contact with Christian principles and interests, so neglecting our function in politics ";... the Socialists and Communists claim the votes of the"grey mass" in favour of their genuine Republican faith; Salvatorelli even accuses us of carrying on a"preventive war" against the Communists. Keep calm: the Republican declaration of the Congress is still effective and operative as a party directive. A strong and solid Christian democracy is the prime condition for looking with confidence to the future of our country. Do not succumb to hostile manoeuvres. Continue to follow our path, and keep distinct our character and our responsibilities."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. says that peace and prosperity cannot come to Italy until they come to Europe as a whole, as all the States of Europe are interdipendent.

TEMPO (Independent)

Ercole Honos complains that there are too many State Offices for controlling the many economical, agricultural and industrial activities of the citizens and which are generally known as "Enti". He says that the public initiative must be left free if we really want to live in a democratic State.

UNITA'(Communist)

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R.L. says that peace and prosperity cannot come to Italy until they come to Europe as a whole, as all the States of Europe are interdipendent.

TEMPO (Independent)

Orazio Mosca complains that there are too many State Offices for controlling the many economical, agricultural and industrial activities of the citizens and which are generally known as "Enti". He says that the public initiative must be left free if we really want to live in a democratic State.

UNITA'(Communist)

On the occasion of the return of the first children group sent by the Rome Communist Party to the Province of Modena durin this winter Mario Alicata stresses that it was neither a Catholic Party nor a Monarchical Party which accomplished this social idea

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2. Under the heading "Milan prefect unmasks "Italia Nuova's" lies", U. refers to the Milan prefects denial of the formation armed squads, and reports the impending arrest of high personages compromised in the Monarchist Fascist movement in the North.

3. U. reports the Monarchist-Fascist meeting yesterday and the violence which characterized the demonstration of the "Fascist-Republican rabble" in some places. Castor oil was administered in Piazza Cavour, asserts "Unità".

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/1CB/236/PRB

May 21, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. U.P. reports from New York: "The New York Times affirms in a message from Rome that it has been learned from reliable private sources that there are secret clauses connected with the new Armistice with Italy. These clauses would have been agreed upon in Paris and are such as would cause great indignation both in the United States and in Italy. It is affirmed that in accordance with secret agreements Great Britain would gain control of a large part of Italian foreign trade; Russia would have had verbal assurance that she should benefit in return by a similar treatment as regarded Rumanian and Bulgarian foreign trade; Americans and British would remain completely excluded from any commercial participation in the Balkan peninsula, and the United States from any facilities in Italian foreign trade".

2. INS reports from Washington that the State Department has categorically stated that the report published in the New York Times of a secret modus vivendi connected with the new Italian Armistice is completely without foundation.

3. "Messaggero" reports from Washington that Secretary of State Byrnes stated yesterday that during the Paris conference the Big Four Foreign Ministers had achieved a "very limited progress towards the settlement of European peace". Referring to Italy, Byrnes said that some compromises had been contemplated on the questions of war reparations and the colonies, and that he believed these and other questions could easily be solved if a solution of the Trieste problem could be found. He stated that it had been a mistake to give Italy the whole of Venezia Giulia after World War I, as it would be a mistake to give it entirely to Yugoslavia now, because it would imply the transfer of nearly 500 thousand Italians from Italy to Yugoslavia. The Secretary of State affirmed that the U.S. would continue to urge both Russia and Yugoslavia not to press a frontier line violating ethnic principles and fostering future disorders. As for war reparations, Byrnes said that the U.S. viewpoint on the matter was very simple: to put the Italian Nation in a condition to live. The U.S. had already advanced, directly or undirectly, 900 million dollars and preferred to forget war reparations, in the interest of peace. However the U.S. could agree on limited reparations, provided

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4. Italy has been invited to state her case on the Italo-Austrian frontier before the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers. It is likely that De Gasperi will goto Paris, especially if Austria sends her Foreign Minister.

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5. It is reported from Paris that on May 26 the Deputies of the four Foreign Ministers will hear an Italian delegation on the question of the Italo-French frontier. It was learned from informal sources that the French claims are as follows: the Little St. Bernard zone including a section of the Susa Valley but excluding Bardonecchia (Strette Valley); the Mount Cahberton zone, the Mont Cenis zone and the hunting reserves (Tinea and Vesubia) together with the Briga and Tenda basin which includes the lower Roja Valley. It is pointed out that to give France the Mont Cenis zone would be a serious loss as it contains a large hydro-electric basin, supplying all Piedmont and some zones of Lombardy, and the Briga and Tenda basins. Such a cession would deprive all the industries in Northern Italy of their main power supply.

6. A committee of experts met yesterday at the Viminal under the chairmanship of De Gasperi to study the food situation. It was pointed out that the elated shipments from Canada and Argentina could not be relied upon as they would only reach Italy by the end of June, and that the stocks now on hand, not taking into consideration the present cereal recovery campaign and the mixture of oat and wheat flour, would last in each region as follows: Piedmont 7 June, Liguria 11 June, Lombardia 5 June, Venezia 1 June, Emilia 3 June, Tuscany 31 May, Marche 30 June, Umbria 30 June, Lazio 31 May, Abruzzi 31 May, Campania 4 June, Apulia 1 June, Lucania 31 May, Calabria 31 May, Sicily 12 June, Sardinia 30 May. As for the cereal recovery campaign, 210 thousand quintals had been delivered up to 17 May out of the expected 300 thousand quintals for the entire month of May. The greatest difficulties were due to the reduction of the promised UNRRA supplies. The meeting resolved to intensify the recovery campaign and to press the American Government and UNRRA to deliver without reduction the quantities promised for the month of May and to anticipate to the early days of June the arrival of at least half a million quintals of wheat. Another meeting will be held tonight or tomorrow.

7. De Gasperi has appealed to all the prefects to see that the delivery of the 6% quota of cereals due from the farmers is complete by May 25.

8. The Ministry of War issued an order of the day to the Army yesterday, which was signed by the Chief of Staff, General Cadorna. It reminds all soldiers that on June 2 they will vote like any other citizens, and affirms that, as the Army corresponds to the supreme need of the Nation for life and continuity, "each

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9. The CGIL has invited all National Confederations and the Communal Trade Unions to avoid as far as possible strikes and agitations of syndical character during the electoral campaign. The CGIL reaffirmed that the Italian workers must keep a calm attitude and oppose any manoeuvre intended to impede or delay the free consultation of the Italian people.

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10. Speaking in Cagliari on Sunday, De Gasperi said that Trieste had become the apple of discord between the big nations who think only in terms of their own interests. He added that when one spoke of Trieste, one also spoke of the Italianity of Pola, Parenzo, Rovigno and other towns where there existed an Italian ethnical majority and which could not be taken away from Italy, just as it was impossible for the peace treaty not to consider the special position of Fiume, an international status for Zara and the faculty for all Italians who remained beyond the frontier to return to Italy with their belongings whenever they wished to do so. De Gasperi then said he believed the formation of a Marxist majority in the Constituent Assembly would be dangerous, because it was necessary to avoid the creation of a single party in the country. He also said that the freedom of the people should be safeguarded by a system of two Houses, by the independence of the Legislature and by "checks". De Gasperi also hinted at Italy's function in the Mediterranean, which was a balancing function which needed support in Africa if it were to be operative.

11. Scoccimarro, Saragat and Giannini made speeches in Milan on Sunday.

12. Togliatti spoke in Catanzaro and affirmed that the Communists, too, defended the Italianity of Trieste.

13. Orlando spoke in Messina to crowd of 40 thousand yesterday evening. Having pointed out that Sicily was the last region to give in to Fascism, he affirmed that in so doing Sicily had demonstrated its Italian character.

14. Cardinal Shuster made a speech in the Milan Piazza del Duomo yesterday. He recalled the "Rerum Novarum", the encyclical by Pope Leo XIII which fixes the position of the Church in social problems, and hailed the defeat of Nazi-Fascism.

15. The King arrived in Naples yesterday morning. He visited the Pellegrini and Incurabili Hospitals and then proceeded to Palazzo Salerno where the Military headquarters are located. He was cheered by a large crowd which had previously walked through the streets of the town hailing the Monarchy. In the afternoon the King visited the Nunziatella Military College and the Victor Emanuel barracks. The Action party, the Republican Democratic Concentration, the Communist party, the Socialist party and the Republican party have called a Republican demonstration to be held today at 4 p.m. with the participation of the Trade Unions. The Christian Democrat party has officially been invited to join the demonstration.

16. The trial of Bruno Spampanato, the director of the "Messaggero" when Rome was under German occupation, opened

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17. The day before yesterday in Fatemò, two young Communists forced their way into a Monarchist club and threw a hand-grenade. One person was injuried. During a social-communist meeting which was held yesterday in the Ognina frazione, a person who had refused to applaude the speaker was wounded.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 20th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Under the heading "Armistice but not Peace", G.d.S. comments on the "third armistice signed at Paris" by saying that "in such a situation of instability and danger an armistice alone will not be enough to enable the Italian people to face further dangerous adventures if they have to lose the few elements of stability that they have saved from the catastrophe".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Referring to Minister Romita's appeal to journalists for moderation and loyalty on the eve of the referendum, Bav. says that although citizens are free to form groups, national interests must nevertheless be given priority over class interests. When the interests of a political group are superimposed on those of the collectivity, the way is opened to dictatorship, he says, referring to Togliatti's partisan attitude over Umberto II's accession to the throne and his generous act of clemency which he (Togliatti) did everything to oppose, thus losing an opportunity to prove that the Country would have nothing to fear from the coming of the Left to power. But now there is some doubt, he says, approving Romita's statements which were inspired in the supreme interest of all, and affirming that "on June 2nd all Italians, whether or not their political ideas prevail, must know that they still have a right to live freely in a free Italy.

2. Reporting on the French territorial claims on Italy, G.d'I. says that the Allied commission which investigated the situation on the spot reportedly recognized the vital interests of Italy in some of the contested zones, whereas their exploitation by the French would necessitate immense expenditure.

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta, in an article entitled "L'inganno", writes that the election propaganda of all parties is more or less confined to the institutional question, which is the only one the Italian

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ITALIA-SERA

1. I.S. comments ironically on Romita's appreciation of the situation as expressed in the Minister's recent Press Conference.

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According to Romita it says, the only black cloud in the Italian situation is the restlessness of the independent and opposition Press. "With this exception everything will go smoothly. Congratulations Romita.

2. Orsino Fronda reports on the situation in Istria and says that in Zone B the Yugoslav authorities are carrying out a hunger policy against the Italian population.

3. I.S. says that contrary to what has been affirmed by some newspapers the amnesty decree has not yet been submitted for the King's signature and quotes the London "Observer" that "the amnesty is absolutely in the tradition of the House of Savoy, which owes much of its popularity to the many amnesties granted regularly on every happy event in the Royal family".

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Cesare Fredduzzi writes about the reforms which the youth of the country hope to see implemented by the Costituente: they include reform of the banks, of industry, agriculture, education, etc. and they also ask for the age limit of electors to be lowered to 18.

2. Under the heading "The C.G.I.L. for the defence of public order - On June 2nd, the Carabinieri, sons of the people, will respect the will of the people", L. comments on the association of the C.G.I.L. with the action of the Republican parties for the maintenance of public order during the short pre-electoral period, and on the statement by the General Command of the Carabinieri Corps on the duties of the Carabinieri during and after the elections.

3. Interviewed by Lavoro, Guido Piovene declared that a Monarchist victory is wanted by the Right. Denying that the Monarchy could ever imitate the liberalism of the English Monarchy, he affirmed "A Monarchist victory in Italy, now, would mean a step forward toward a dictatorship of the Right".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

T. Alessandrini points out that the position of "Quotidiano" has been always clear with regard to the communists. On the other hand there is a certain tendency to identify the catholic religion with a particular form of government, and to suggest that Monarchy is the only form of government prepared to defend the rights of the Christian religion. The writer states that

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. There is no doubt that the result of the referendum will be decided by the South, states Logico. As the majority of the southern Italians will probably favor the monarchy the monarchists will exploit the old rivalry between the South and the North of Italy. Only a wiser, a more balanced and more realistic attitude in social and national affairs could eliminate this unfortunate situation, continues the writer, who suggests autonomy for the different regions.

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2. Speaking yesterday at the Adriano, Ivanoe Bonomi explained the aims of the National Democratic Union. He said they wanted a new Italy to arise from the ruins, to heal her deep wounds and to rebuild Italian social life in order to restore Italy's position in the world.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Emilio Lussinecci writes that no one is more against the Communist Party than himself, but yet that no one admires them more than he does.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Giving a long summary of Ivanoe Bonomi's speech yesterday, La Tribuna explaines the position of the National Democratic Union. Bonomi pleads for the Unity of Italy. He says that a one-chamber parliament will be able to prevent any dictatorial danger, and, referring to the French elections, he stresses that France was able to prevent the success of the extremists.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading: "The Republic and the Vatican", Francesco Perri, after declaring that it is not the Church's business to make pro-Monarchist propaganda, says that "the Republicans do not expect that the Vatican should be pro-Republican but only that it should not hinder the Republican development of Italy".

MORNING PAPERS (May 21st)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Ugo Catterini attacks the Italian monarchists for their taste for war.

2. Giorgio Caproni states in his article "pro e contro" that on the 2nd June the voters will decide not only for a Monarchy or for a Republic but, if they decide for a Monarchy, they will also give absolution to the past regime.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the relations between France and Italy and specifically on the French claim for the rectification of the Italo-French frontier, B. says that this claim, if accepted, would render an Italian defence of the French frontier impossible, and hopes that the other Powers will not allow France to perpetrate her plans to the detriment of the vital interests of

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2. Under the heading "The unknown way of peace", Giorgio Lauri affirms that the solution of the international economic problem, which, he states, is fundamentally a problem of distribution on an international scale, is the basis of the achievement of world peace. The Uomo Qualunque program for the reorganisation of international trade would involve "a new social organisation which would unify the world system of circulation by means of the issue of new symbols of payment

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and investment, expressed in cash values and directed to increase the volume of international trade at the level of the reciprocal capacity of saving and consumption."

3. In its column "Latest from Italy and abroad", B. states: "Togliatti could not carry on with his speech at Taranto as he was reduced to silence by hisses.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The production of electricity in the Northern Italy during April 1946 amounted to 1,124 million kilowatts, that is 65% more than in April 1945 and 25% less than in April 1941.

2. The Government will grant 18 million lire for the reconstruction of the Lucca-Piazza al Cerchio railroad.

3. New streamlined trains will operate on the Rome-Milan railroad from June 25th. The distance will be covered in 12 hours.

4. 10,000 tons of Persian petrol have arrived at Naples on board Midvai Ile.

5. G. says that the locust invasions in Sardinia and the Puglie are now almost wiped out. The Government is using every means for the destruction of these insects.

6. G. protests against the Government's refusal to give an import licence to an Italian button company intending to exchange buttons against cacao from the Netherlands, and ridicules the Government's pretext that "cacao is useless to the Italians".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. violently attacks Admiral De Courten's alledged disciplinary measures against Republican sailors under the headings: "New Monarchist attempts on Liberty", "De Courten threatens the Republican sailors with reprisals" and "Transfers to remote stations and detetion for the sailors guilty of merely having expressed their faith in a new Democratic Italy."

2. I.L. quotes the article from the London "Observer" referring to the tradition in the House of Savoy of granting amnesties (see "Italia-Sera" above), and adds "the ones who actually most need an amnesty are the members of the House of Savoy itself.

3. Speaking last Sunday in Rome, Fernando Schiavetti, the secretary of the Action Party, said that "[illegible]

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. I.N., violently attacking De Gasperi, says that in taking the Presidency he promised to form a Government on a larger basis which would include currents of Italian public opinion which were not part of the C.L.N., but he has not done this and, what is worse, allowed his party to take a republican position so altering the equilibrium of the Government by

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overweighting the republican side, and thus forming a Government which is possibly worse than that of Signor Parri. In his chameleonic speeches, continues I.N., it has always been clear that he was not sure what a republic would lead to and that he was unable to guarantee to his electors a Christian Democratic Republic. He has denounced the arming of some parties, but has done nothing to prevent it. Concluding the paper says that a good Christian will vote for the Monarchy, the only guarantee against a marxist dictatorship, and for the National Liberty Bloc, which, uniting all Christian and Democratic forces, will fight dictatorship and totalitarianism.

2. Under the headings "Is the Government preparing revolution?", "After the 2nd of June there will be no bread" and "In spite of UNRRA advise, the Communists have till now forbidden the reduction of the ration and favored the black market in flour, so as to use up the June supply and create, by starving the people the conditions for revolution and civil war", I.N. comments on grave food situation described yesterday by De Gasperi at the Viminal.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Arrigo Jacchia stresses that the French territorial request, besides being unjust and unjustifiable, would greatly hamper the industrialreconstruction of Northern Italy.

2. M. says that after the June 2 elections, in event of a republican victory the present Government would remain in office as a provisional Government until the formation of the new State; the Constituent Assembly would, in its first session elect a temporary head of the State. In event of the Monarchy being successful, the present Government would resign and a new Government would be formed, according to the result of the elections, subject to approval by the Costituente.

MINUTO

1. Commenting on the perfect calm which marked the staging of the great Monarchist demonstration in Naples, Bassanio says that it proves that Communist fears that such demonstrations would lead to disorders are baseless, while the statements of all the Republican parties, with the exception of "La Democrazia del Lavoro", which followed Victor Emmanuel's abdication leave the greatest suspicion as to their willingness to accept the referendum if it goes against them.

2. Having learned that Nenni and Canevese, in their

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2. Having learned that Nenni and Cannarsa, in their capacity of heads of the High Commissariate for sactions against Fascism, controlled large sums from the "Secret fund" of this Office, M. wishes to know through the actual responsible head of the Epuration Branch, De Gasperi, (a) if it is true that there exist funds for secret expenses necessitated by epuration, (b) if so, how much was spent when Count Sforza was head of the Service, and how much when Nenni and Cannarsa were in control and (c) in what capacity and by whom have the sums been drawn, and who effected the payments. These demands, says M., are

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prompted only by ideal motives which we follow in our campaign against political abuses, whether fascist or anti-fascist.

MOMENTO

Commenting on an article by L.J.Solley in London "News Chronicle" about the political situation in Greece, Il Momento points out that Greece seems to be an example of the difficulties which arise when a country has to change from dictatorship to Democracy. The paper stresses that for this purpose all institutions have to be replaced and the former ruling class has to be substituted.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "Colonies and Italian enterprise are elements of progress in the Mediterranean", P. reports on De Gasperi's last speech and on his tour of the locust-afflicted areas of Sardinia.

2. P.C. says that only a few of the Rome students are really able to study owing to the high University fees and the huge cost of books.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Treating the different problems of the new constitution Guido Astuti pleads for a "rigid constitution" as the only guarantee for freedom.

2. On the 22nd May at 1830 hrs Undersecretary of State Dante Veroni and Doct. Carlo Emanuati will speak in the great hall of Liceo Visconti, Piazza del Collegio Romano. On the 23rd May at 1730 hrs Mario Ferrara will speak at the Teatro Quirino.

3. In a summary of the speaches of Bonomi, Carbino and Cattani, "Risorgimento Liberale" underlines the political aims of the National Democratic Union to prevent the rise of any Dictatorship. It must be ensured that political power will not be in the hands of one party only.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Cesare Merzagora says that the Italian banking system is at present far larger than is really necessary and that the heavy expenses for personnel and little used agencies must be reduced.

2. T. reports that 8 Italian motor fishing boats have been seized by the Yugoslav Navy. The boats which were fishing 25 miles off the Yugoslav coast were stopped by an corvette and occupied by armed Yugoslav sailors, another boat was able to escape after a long chase.

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2. T. reports that 8 Italian motor fishing boats have been seized by the Yugoslav Navy. The boats which were fishing 25 miles off the Yugoslav coast were stopped by an corvette and occupied by armed Yugoslav sailors, another boat was able to escape after a long chase.

3. Gino Tomajuoli says that if French and Austrian territorial claims should be satisfied Northern Italy would be paralysed.

4. T. reports that the President of the World Socialist Congress and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, received the Italian delegation exclaiming in Italian, "Viva l'Italia".

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading "DeCourten wishes to remove all democratic and republican sailors from Rome", U. reports on the alledged activity of the Minister De Courten aimed at eliminating all Naval personnel with republican sympathies from Rome in view of the 24th May Monarchist demonstration. Giving details of the process U. claims that many republican and democrat Officers and N.C.Os have already been relieved from posts of responsibility during recent weeks. Now, the order to "mop up" the remaining non-monarchist elements has arrived suddenly, and has been immediately implemented by Commandant Sotgiu of the Rome detachment. A list of proscribing 40 sailors has already arrived, and another list including from 50 to 60 names is expected tomorrow from the S.I.S. (Servizio Informazioni Segrete). As a consequence of their transfer all these sailors will be unable to get certificates to vote, and carry out their electoral duty. In addition, many sailors charged with attending republican meetings are held in detention. De Courten, says U., intends to replace the republican sailors in Rome, with those who tore down Allied flags at Venice and threw the bombs at Bari. A similar situation is to be lamented in the "Cavour" Airforce barracks in Rome. "How long", concludes "Unità", will the Navy Ministry and the Command of the Airforce continue to consider themselves as feudals at the disposal of Umberto and his fascist allies?"

2. In relation to an appeal to soldiers to desert their barracks after the 2nd of June, ascribed by "Italia Nuova" to the Communist party, U. says that this is not the first time that the Monarchists print and distribute false communist manifestoes, and warns citizens and soldiers not to be misled by this propaganda aimed at disintegrating the Armed Forces under the cover of slander and libel against the Communist party. "Soldiers and Citizens" concludes U., "remember that behind Umberto the provocateur lurk Scorza and Pizzirani".

3. Under the heading "The mobilization of the rabble in Naples has deluded Umberto, the provocateur", U. gives an ironical account of the organisation of the Naples demonstration, and says that its promoters Gen. Pallmeca, Prince Carracciolo and Admiral Carofalo will soon meet in Rome in order to arrange their "provocatory plan" on May 24th.

4. Quoting ANSA on the French territorial claims, U. says

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during recent weeks. Now, the order to "mop up" the remaining non-monarchist elements has arrived suddenly, and has been immediately implemented by Commandant Sotgiu of the Rome detachment. A list of proscribing 40 sailors has already arrived, and another list including from 50 to 60 names is expected tomorrow from the S.I.S. (Servizio Informazioni Segrete). As a consequence of their transfer all these sailors will be unable to get certificates to vote, and carry out their electoral duty. In addition, many sailors charged with attending republican meetings are held in detention. De Courten, says U., intends to replace the republican sailors in Rome, with those who tore down Allied flags at Venice and threw the bombs at Bari. A similar situation is to be lamented in the "Cavour" Airforce barracks in Rome. "How long", concludes "Unità", will the Navy Ministry and the Command of the Airforce continue to consider themselves as feudals at the disposal of Umberto and his fascist allies?"

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4. Quoting ANSA on the French territorial claims, U. says that the Allied Investigating Commission, although it recognised the predominence of the French language in the zone of Briga and Tende, remarked the obvious trend of the populations towards Italy, and points out that the French had always affirmed that their claims would be of little importance. It also stresses the serious loss for Italy if the Mont Cenis zone should be attributed to France.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/239/PRB May 22, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. It is affirmed in Ministry of Justice circles that the Amnesty decree will be submitted to the King for signature today.

2. De Gasperi met the High Commissioner for Food, Bentasti, yesterday evening, and the latter made a report on the meeting which was held yesterday morning at UNRRA in order to set the new price for wheat. During the meeting it was pointed out that if the price were set at 2,200/2,300 lire per quintal - which is the average international price - the price of bread would be more than doubled and would therefore lead to much disorganization in the matter of wages. It was thus necessary to limit the price yet to ensure that the producers got a just recompense or they would not want to deliver their produce to the ammassi. it was therefore decided to spread the increased cost over last year's price (1000 lire per quintal) equally between the State, the consumers, and the proceeds from the sale of UNRRA goods. UNRRA has consented provided that the Government undertakes to carry out the amassing of the new harvest in a really totaliterian way, and to introduce drastic control of unjustified consumption and meals served in restaurants. As for replenishment of the present low stocks of wheat, they were still waiting for an answer from the American authorities. Another 70 thousand quintals of cereals had been delivered to the ammassi from May 17 to May 21 under the recovery campaign.

3. Yesterday afternoon Minister Romita met the representatives of the Ex-Servicemen Associations and then received the Secretary of the Italian Democrat Party, Selvaggi, and General Bencivenga in order make arrangements for the Rome commemoration of May 24. The date will be celebrated in the morning under the sponsorship of ex-Servicemen, veterans, wounded and partisans. In the afternoon General Bencivenga will make a political speech in Piazza del Popolo. Those

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4. Minister Romita has issued instructions forbidding, as a measure of public order, all provincial or inter-provincial meetings. Thus all public meetings and conventions must be made within the Communal sphere during the electoral campaign. 1348

5. De Gasperi had a long conference with Nenni yesterday morning to discuss the revision of the Armistice, the French claims, the Austrian frontier and the food situation.

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6. The Press Office of the President of the Council issued the following communiqué of the Ministry of Navy yesterday: "Some newspapers have published false and inexact news concerning the withdrawal from Rome of considerable groups of sailors which, it is claimed, belonged to certain political parties only. In accordance with instructions issued by the Government it had been laid down that servicemen could attend political meetings held by any party, but also that they should rigorously abstain from taking active part in any demonstration or procession. The few cases of sailors who have been transferred to other stations refer to those who disobeyed the orders they had received: the action taken concerns only those servicemen who gave proof of intemperance either in one political field or the other. The distribution of the electoral certificates is carried out as soon as the certificates arrive from the Communes of origin. The sailors sign a receipt and then keep the certificate in their possessions."

7. A great pro-Republican procession paraded yesterday in an orderly way through the main streets of Naples. The Christian-Democrat party did not participate in the demonstration.

8. Spampanato, formely director of "Messaggero", was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment yesterday.

9. Austria has notified the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers that she wants the Pusteria Valley, the Badia Valley, the Upper Isarco Valley and Bressanone. The press outlines that these "minor rectifications" would actually give Austria 30 per cent of the Alto Adige.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 21st)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist)

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. G.d.S. approves of and joins "Voce Repubblicana's" protest against the decision to have separate voting arrangements for the police force and the carabinieri in order to have them free for the discharge of their duties during the elections; such a method would reveal the trend of their voting as a class and thus lay them open to pressure.

2. Ralph Leoni reports on the situation in Yugoslavia where the postponement of the Paris Conference has caused a great consternation by rendering vain the efforts expended by the country in the mobilization against Italy. This mobilization, he says, by taking precedence over all other activities rendered the country's economical situation precarious, and he quotes a Montenegrian refugee just arrived saying "We thought we were fighting against Fascism, but Tito only gave us dictatorship and scabies."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Verax requests that the old Commissariat for emigration be resuscitated to organise and solve the problem of Italian emigration which was the biggest of the country's problems before the present war. He also says that the large nations which have great possibilities and open spaces should not only allow but encourage emigration.

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta criticises the system adopted for the elections as in putting the question Monarchy or Republic it does not specify exactly what kind of Republic is meant.

ITALIA-SERA

I.S. attacks the Government for having taken no action on the food problem. It says that the Italian people are tired of suffering so many abuses and want to know the exact

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. The C.G.I.L. has sent a telegram to the Government to protest against the alledged sale of the "Ala Italiana" Air Lines to the American Trans World Airlines.

2. The C.G.I.L. has sent a telegram to the Italian-American Trade Union Committee thanking the Italo-American workers for their solidarity with the Italian workers and

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assuring them that "the Italian people are determined to reject all reactionary provocations and found a real Italian Democratic Republic".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Under the heading "Impoverishment of a poor Nation", L.B. stresses that Italy is not in a condition to sustain further payments for reparations as her means are now at lower level than those of China and India, lowest in the world before the war.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Manlio Lupinacci says that the Republicans are very fortunate because in event of their winning they have the guarantee of the King that nothing will be done by the defeated Monarchists, while the latter have no corresponding guarantee of the good faith of their adversaries in the opposite event.

2. S.XX says that the amnesty should be a privilege of the King and that the Ministers on such an occasion should only act as advisers. It seems though that this time they want to exploit the political possibilities of the event and have decided to make the amnesty as insignificant as possible.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Under the heading "The French claims are in contradiction with their former official statements" V.S. describes the economic and strategic damage that these claims would bring to Italy and quotes General De Gaulle's statement to Sforza and other exiled anti-Fascists that "France declares on her honour before the whole world that after the Allied victory - whatever may be the position of Italy then - not a foot of Italy's territory will be claimed by France".

2. After outlining the slowness of the proceedings on the O.V.R.A. question, Mario Vinciguerra urges the Government to take measures for its settlement and to publish the files.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. publishes: "Electors, The Republic will give you a perpetual neutrality, a perpetual justice, a social justice and freedom of religion. The Republic will give you the confidence of the world, commercial credit and economic wealth. The Republic will give you everything you lost under the Monarchy;

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2. V.R. protests against the fact that the I.N.C.O.M. film Company showed in its latest newsreel the Monarchist meeting at the Quirinal but not the Republican demonstration on the following day.

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MORNING PAPERS (May 22nd)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Whilst many European nations are already well ahead with reconstruction work Italy is still waiting for the necessary financial and industrial measures, states Piero della Giusta. The writer thinks that this inactivity is due to the obstinacy of a few privileged classes which want to keep their position.

2. On the 21 May 130,000 persons answered the monarchic provocations in Naples in an unmistakable manner writes "Avanti" and stresses that no incidents occurred.

3. Commenting on Admiral de Courten's denial about the posting away of republican sailors, "Avanti" stresses ironically that the value of de Courten's statements are well known. The paper recalls the promises of this monarchist Minister to punish the officers who organised the violent invasion of the "Avanti" offices and says that no punishment was ever awarded. "Avanti" then gives the names of the transferred republican sailors and adds that de Courten's denial is wrong as no monarchist sailor has been transferred for disciplinary reasons. The paper then gives the names of officers who are leaders of the monarchic organisation.

4. The C.L.N. states that the Italians in Venezia Giulia will not vote for the Monarchy.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Replying to the attacks against him in France, which were intensified after the publication in "Buonsenso" of his statement that the Qualunquisti were determined to discuss all their problems with France in the most brotherly way, Giannini says that the French Uomo Qualunque has understood him perfectly and completely agrees with the Italian Uomo Qualunque, which is proved by the discharge of kicks on the posterior ("scarica di pedate nel sedere") the French Social-Communists got over the referendum. We shall never again go to war with each other, he affirms, and France has lost the war as well as Italy, as the whole Europe has lost it. French politicians would do better,

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2. B. ironically comments on General Zani's military abilities and says that being claimed by Tito as a war criminal, he has thought it wise to become a "tovarisch" by joining the Communist party (Gen. Zani commanded the "Sassari" Division in Yugoslavia).

3. Referring Vice President Nenni's intention to sue Guglielmo Giannini for libel following his reply to the strictures of the Council of Ministers for his (Giannini's) radio speech, B. says that Giannini has something better to do than to comment on this new ridiculous move by Sig. Nenni which is only aimed at influencing his electors.

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Ministry of the Royal House denies rumors that an amount of 14 million and 250 thousand lire in gold (worth 8 billion Lire) are yearly paid to the King and states that, according to the decree of 1919, the Civil List consists only of 11,250,000 lire in banknotes. Furthermore, this amount is almost entirely granted by the King in assistance to needy people and in 1945 the King's gifts amounted to 11,295,500 lire a sum which exceeds the Civil List by 45,500 lire.

2. G. says that in spite of the increasing availability of coal in Europe Italy is still getting the same quota of coal.

3. The Italian Government will grant another 10 billion lire for industrial reconstruction.

4. G. says that the price of grain for this year's crop will be fixed at 22,000 lire per ton in the Northern Italy and 24,000 lire in the South.

5. Sardinian industrialists will protest to the Government at the increase in the price of electricity in Sardinia.

6. 5,000 out of the 10,000 Italian workers who are to emigrate to Switzerland have already arrived.

7. 250 tons of fresh sausages have arrived yesterday in Naples on board the "Vulcania".

8. Work valued at 1 million and 200 thousand lire has already been done on the Italian Southern railroads.

9. The Government will grant 135 million lire for reconstruction in Ancona.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. reports on the Republican demonstration in Naples under the headings: "Republican Naples replies to the Fascist King".

2. I.L. publishes today the first part of "Umberto II's biography" by Egidio Reale under the quotation: "The action of Fascism has been beneficial -"The great work of the Duce

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2. G. says that in spite of the increasing availability of coal in Europe Italy is still getting the same quota of coal.

3. The Italian Government will grant another 10 billion lire for industrial reconstruction.

4. G. says that the price of grain for this year's crop will be fixed at 22,000 lire per ton in the Northern Italy and 24,000 lire in the South.

5. Sardinian industrialists will protest to the Government at the increase in the price of electricity in Sardinia.

6. 5,000 out of the 10,000 Italian workers who are to emigrate to Switzerland have already arrived.

7. 250 tons of fresh sausages have arrived yesterday in Naples on board the "Vulcania".

8. Work valued at 1 million and 200 thousand lire has already been done on the Italian Southern railroads.

9. The Government will grant 195 million lire for reconstruction in Ancona.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. reports on the Republican demonstration in Naples under the headings: "Republican Naples replies to the Fascist King".

2. I.L. publishes today the first part of "Umberto II's biography" by Egidio Reale under the quotation: "The action of Fascism has been beneficial -"The great work of the Duce will find no obstacles". - Statements said to have been made by the present King to the paper "Impero" in 1926.

3. Commenting on the position of the Christian Democrat Party and their relations with the Social-Communists, Paolo Vittorelli says that the Christian Democrats would be very glad if they could handle the Government with the parties of the Right because they are afraid of the Leftist parties and of Communist violence against Christian Democrat masses. On the other hand he says that the relations between the Left and the Christian Democrats are far from being satisfactory owing to De Gasperi's indecision between the Monarchy and the Republic.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. I.N. publishes Enzo Selvaggi's radio speech in full. He stressed that Left propaganda has made the 2nd of June into

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a sort of miracle day after which all the problems of the Italian people will be automatically solved. "That is true up to a certain point", he said, "but the most important thing is that the freedom of the Italian citizen is at stake. The Republicans think of the June 2nd elections as only their first step towards the seizure of power, and they will take advantage of the lack of authority after the elections. This is the important difference: if the Monarchy wins, the Constituent Assembly will have clearly limited powers, but if the Republicans win there will be no one to control and limit what the Assembly can do and this condition will be only too favorable to the Social-Communists who want to seize power". "To the citizens, who feel themselves to be free men", he also said, "we say that the cause of Liberty today is defended by the Constitutional Monarchy. Only the Constitutional Monarchy can guarantee an organization of the State able to defend your unsatisfied desire for freedom". Concluding, he warned the electors that June 2nd might even be the last day of a freedom acquired after long and bloody strife. "Remember that your vote may be the first but might also be the last act of liberty that you will be allowed to make".

2. Commenting on the denial of the Royal house of false news issued by the leftist press about the civil list, I.M. says that the whole Royal family costs the State 18,250,000 Lire per year while it is clear that in a Republican regime the Head of the State would ask for a larger sum of money to compensate for the increased cost of living.

3. Commenting on the Naples Republican demonstration, Babeuf attacks the Government for having assigned some special trains of the State Railways to the demonstrators from the country, and the C.G.I.L. for having declared for a Republic without at least issuing a referendum among its members and for having ordered the workers to participate in the demonstration.

GOVERNMENT (Government)

1. J.S. Oestreicher, INS correspondent, reports from New York that in his speech Byrnes stressed the main points of the Italian peace treaty by stating that (a) Russia will have to accept Italian warships as reparations as Italy cannot pay the

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BELGRADE (Government)

1. U.C. Oestreicher, INS correspondent, reports from New York that in his speech Byrnes stressed the main points of the Italian peace treaty by stating that (a) Russia will have to accept Italian warships as reparations as Italy cannot pay the requested sum without being ruined and her reconstruction for a long time rendered impossible; (b) France is very much interested in the future of the Italian colonies as it affects indirectly the future of her own colonies; (c) for the Trieste problem the American Government favors the ethnic principle and will remain faithful to the line drawn by the American expert of the Investigating Commission; the last concession would be that of a plebiscite in Zone A, but refusing the Russian request to extend it to zone B.

2. M. violently attacks Yugoslavia for the seizure of the motor-fishing-boats in the Adriatic and says that the Italian Government should ask the Allies to intervene for the immediate restitution of these boats and for guarantees of the recently revived fishing in the Adriatic.

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3. I. reports that the Constituent Assembly will meet for the first time on June 24 to elect its President and other officials. On the 25th the new President will deliver his speech to the Assembly. In event of the Republicans winning the 26th will be devoted to the election of the provisional head of the State and this will probably take a long time as a three fifths majority is required and only after three failures can the majority be reduced to that of a single vote. After his election the Assembly will suspend its session pending the formation of the new Government, and after that the Constituente will discuss the new constitution. In event of a Monarchist victory the Constituente, after the first formalities, would begin immediately to study the new constitution.

MINUTO

1. Under the heading "We must defend the Lire" and referring to the Minister of Finance Scoccimarro's statement in Milan that the change of the currency and the tax on private capital will be necessary to help the State in settling the various problems facing it, "Minuto" says that such disastrous measures have so far been averted by the skilled policy of the Minister of Treasury Corbino, and that there is no longer any doubt of the financial policy of the Marxist parties if they win the elections. Let all the Italians who want to defend their savings and avoid inflation think it over, says the paper.

2. In connection with the decision of the Camera del Lavoro of Milan to form special squads some for the defence of its headquarters and others to be held at the disposal of the Authorities, M. appeals to De Gasperi to order the disbandment of these action squads within 24 hours, or at least to declare that they are none of his responsibilities. If, it says, the President declines to take either of these courses he will become either the Italian Kerensky or the unwilling promoter of civil war, for these squads will be opposed by other squads, terror will be opposed to terror, in a fight to the last to defend the Country against a new dictatorship.

3. Referring to the alleged Communist propaganda among the Armed forces for their disbandment in the event of a Republican success in the referendum, Bassanio says that although not

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the 25th will be devoted to [illegible] of the State and this will probably take a long time as a three fifths majority is required and only after three failures can the majority be reduced to that of a single vote. After his election the Assembly will suspend its session pending the formation of the new Government, and after that the Constituents will discuss the new constitution. In event of a Monarchist victory the Constituents, after the first formalities, would begin immediately to study the new constitution.

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3. Referring to the alleged Communist propaganda among the Armed Forces for their disbandment in the event of a Republican success in the referendum, Bassanio says that although not possessing documentary evidence he too has learned from reliable sources that an active propaganda is carried on in the Armed Forces, promoting their disintegration in the event of a Republic. The political organisations conducting this propaganda show clearly that they consider the immediate disbandment of the Armed Forces as a consequence of a Republican solution of the Referendum, thus proving that the Armed Forces now existing are considered as Monarchist Forces. In this interpretation the Communist interest that the Republican State should come to life [illegible] coincides with that of the other Republican trends, says M. and points out that the best guarantee that the Republicans will respect the will of the people if they decide for the Monarchy is precisely the discipline and cohesion of the Armed Forces. It is essential, he concludes, that they be preserved from any tendentious and disintegrating propaganda.

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MOMENTO

1. Discussing the labor troubles in US during the past winter Mario Tosti states that it will be very dangerous not only for the US but also for the world if there are more coal strikes as the US is the most important coal exporting country at the moment. The present is a critical moment in the development of social conflicts in America especially if intervention by the State becomes a regular practise.

2. "UNRRA aid will be conditional on the suppression of the Black Market and the closing of luxury restaurants", states a headline in "Momento".

3. 50 persons belonging to the "pseudo Democratic Fascist Party", have been arrested in the province of Milan. Milan, says "Momento", is the HQ of the neo-fascist movement of which the first aim is to adjourn the referendum by violence, e.g. by assassinating a few members of the Allied Police. This Party would have 25,000 members in the North and would be planning terroristic actions for May 27-30 against the Trade Unions, democratic and republican parties offices and religious institutions. Lieutenant Polo, leader of this monarchist and neo-fascist combination holds meetings mostly in the Piazza del Duomo and the Motta cake shop in Milan.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "A tale" P. prints:

"THE LAND TO THE FARMERS", the Communists are saying today.

"THE LAND TO THE FARMERS", the Russian Communists were saying in 1917.

In 1917 the farmers owned 74 per cent of the Russian territory. In 1937 they owned only 7 per cent.

MORAL: in 20 years of Communism the farmers lost the land they had".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Speeches are not enough to stop the fascist revival, states "Risorgimento Liberale". Asking for more efficient measures the writer says that a Democratic State with the slightest

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TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. In reply to Buonsenso's statement that he had been prevented from speaking at a meeting at Taranto, Togliatti has made the following declarations to Unità: This news, he says, is completely false, at least 100,000 people attended the Taranto meeting, among whom not less than 10,000 were sailors. "The meeting took place in a atmosphere of perfect calm and fervid Republican enthusiasm"... Reporting on his tour, he stressed his impression that the people of the South hoped to express their will freely and quietly on June 2nd, and that the "Mezzogiorno" usually described as monarchist might well cause some surprise on that date. Describing the monarchist activities there, he said that small groups of provocateurs were operating in Southern Italy with the purpose of stirring up trouble, or at least giving the impression of unrest. What is essential, he said, is the locating and destruction of the Centers of this work of of provocation, but it seems that nothing has been done so far in that respect by the Central Police authorities.

2. In view of art. 6 of the electoral law which declares that persons who occupied posts of undersecretary or Minister under the Fascist regime starting from 6 an 1925, are deprived of their right to vote, Theon di Revel who heads list of the monarchist bloc cannot even vote for himself as he has been Minister of the Navy during the first years of the Fascism until May 1925, observes "Unità".

3. U. prints Admiral De Courten's statement on the much discussed removal of Navy personnel from Rome, and says that among all the sailors transferred to other places there were only 2 Monarchists and these were sent to Reggio Calabria and Naples, and furthermore the one transferred to Naples is detailed to the Naples Military police. "Unità" makes several accusations: "Can Admiral De Courten explain why Officers and NCOs are authorised to make monarchist propaganda in the Navy Ministry?" it asks, "Is he unaware that two monarchist action squads have been formed in the Rome Navy Detachment... that Monarchist officers and leaders of the Fascist movement are meeting in Taranto?", and concludes that it is time that he made the decision to issue an order of the day affirming that the Navy, too, will respect the will of

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4. U. reports that 200 soldiers have deserted from their Barracks in Florence upon the instigations of some monarchist officers. This serious fact, 48 hours after the appeal to desert in Sunday's "Italia Nuova", which was "unmasked" by "Unith" yesterday, casts a new light on the turbid designs of Umberto II and his fascist accomplices, it says, and warns all servicemen and police forces against the monarchist attempts to disintegrate the Armed Forces.

5. U. gives a similar account of alleged Milanese neo-fascists' plans as that given by "Momento" (see above).

6. Under the heading "The answer of the Mezzogiorno to Umberto II the provocateur", U. reports the pro-republican demonstration of 130,000 persons in Naples.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/10D/240/PRB

May 23, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GEN MAT

1. In an interview with the Rome correspondent of the United Press, De Gasperi denounced yesterday the attempts being made by France and Austria to transform the "minor frontier rectifications" into large territorial annexations, as the Vienna Government intended to lay hands on over one third of the entire Alto Adige region, including the Brenner, while the Paris Government was increasing its claims day after day despite the formal statement that "France had no further territorial claims to advance against Italy". De Gasperi, after having recalled that the French claims were in the first place set forth by De Gaulle, affirmed that they had been increasing steadily under the impulse of the French nationalists identified with Thorez's Communist party. De Gasperi said that neither the present nor the future Italian Government which will be elected by the people would ever sign a peace treaty that delivered Trieste or too much of Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia. He then hinted for the first time at the possibility of having the Italo-Yugoslav border dispute placed before the United Nations Organization, if the efforts of the Four and then of the Twenty one were to fail. "Only in this way", he added, "could we say we had worked for peace. Otherwise there may be another Danzig which would fatally lead us to another war." De Gasperi emphasized that Italy is unable to accept any of the Venezia Giulia lines proposed at Paris because the French line "deprives us of much Italian territory, while the U.S. line, although it satisfied the best ethnic considerations, is impractical. But Italy could accept the original Wilson line." He then bitterly regretted that the Slavs at Paris refused to recognize Italy's cobelligerence with the Allies, and he could not help saying now what he had not said at Paris, that "the Yugoslavs were forgetting their own Pavelic, Nedic and Stoyadinovich, all of whom had been active collaborators with the Germans." The premier also declared that if all nations are

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GENERAL

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2. SIDI reports that it has learned from reliable sources that Admiral Ellery W. Stone will leave Italy soon after the June 2 election.

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3. Two new Italian memoranda on the Western and Eastern frontiers will be taken to Paris by an official of the Foreign Ministry today.

4. Yesterday, after having had a long conference with Minister Romita, Togliatti stated to the press that the Amnesty decree had not yet been signed owing to the absence from the capital both of himself and the King. He added that article No.2 of the decree had been changed to the effect that the Amnesty would also cover offences against the amassing campaign.

5. The National Association of Fishermen and the representatives of the shipowners of San Benedetto have notified the Foreign Ministry of the serious agitation caused among the fishermen of the Adriatic littoral by the seizure of Italian motor fishing boats by units of the Yugoslav Navy. The Foreign Ministry has given the assurance of having drawn the matter to the attention of the American and British diplomatic representatives in Belgrade and that, if necessary, Admiral Stone, Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy, would also be notified of the situation.

6. Carrying on their fight against neo-Fascism, the Milan Police succeded in arresting the 17 members of the Executive of the clandestine "Fascist Democratic Party", all of whom have already pleaded guilty. The party has a "cell" organisation, and Milan alone had 33 "cells". The neo-Fascists intended to print 200 million lire worth of forged currency in order to help develop the organization and relieve the most needy members. A certain Captain Faccini is in charge of the military establishment of the party, and one of his lieutenants, Tornaghi, alias "Blak Wolff", has been arrested. In Rome Olo Nunzi, formerly secretary to Pavolini, and supposed to have been the organizer of the recent coup de main at the Rome radio station, and a certain Calvetti, have been arrested.

7. The Interministerial Prices Committee met yesterday to fix the new price of wheat. After a longthy discussion, it was resolved to propose that the Council of Ministers adopt the following prices for soft wheat: Northern and Central Italy, excluding the Maremma and the Agro Romano, 2,250 lire per quintal; Southern Italy, including the Maremma and the Agro Romano but excluding Calabria and Lucania, 2,350 lire per quintal; Calabria, Lucania, Sicily and Sardinia, 2,500 lire per

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 22nd)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. G.d.S. says that 20,000 men of the "Squadre d'Azione Mussolini" are operating in Lombardia.

2. G.d.S. says that 4 Yugoslav divisions are concentrated along the Morgan Line.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. "Nobody will sign a peace treaty which takes Trieste and the Venezia Giulia from us", "I could have told the Yugoslavs that they, too, have fought beside Germany for a time". Under these headings, G.d'I. reports De Gasperi's statements to Edward Murray United Press correspondent for Italy.

2. "Absurd pretentions", says G.d'I. referring to the Austrian territorial claims.

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA

1. I.S. reports the statement of an Italian expert that apart from being unable to meet the Russian claim for war reparations, Italy cannot, legally, be forced to pay them. This expert explained that expenditure sustained by Italy as a cobelligerent were, in fact, greater than those detailed in the Italian London memorandum.

2. I.S. quotes from De Gasperi's statement to Edward Murray that "Trieste will be a new Danzig if the Julian problem is not given a just and calm solution".

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Commenting on the recent Petroleum industry dispute which resulted in a strike, Giuseppe Di Vittorio condemns the attitude of the employers who, he claims, after first agreeing on a provisional plan found some minor pretext to call off their former decision, and says that the "Signori del Petrolio" had really no intention of settling the strike, however serious for the country's economy. What they wanted, he says, was to supply the reactionary newspapers with material for their anti-democratic campaign, but the C.G.I.L. frustrated this manoeuvre and the strike was settled after all. But it is obvious now that it is only the workers who are concerned not to jeopardize the general interests of the country, and it is intolerable that a public service essential to the life of the country should depend on the whim and unavowable interests of a group of capitalists, he concludes.

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2. Reporting on the conference to discuss public order on May 24 between the Minister Romita and the Monarchist leaders Bencivenga and Selvaggi, L. says that the latter must give up all hope of perpetrating their criminal attempts on that day. The paper states that they did not accept the Minister's proposal to desist from their intention to hold an afternoon meeting in Piazza del Popolo, and that Gen. Bencivenga expressed his great indignation to the Press at the participation of the workers in the May 24 celebration.

3. L. devotes three columns to De Gasperi's statements to Edward Murray, Rome correspondent of the United Press, under the heading "Trieste is a national sentiment".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

O.R. quotes declarations on the elections by the Umbrian Episcopate and the Archbishops and Bishops of Calabria. The former refers to "the serious duty of voting and the absolute prohibition of any form of adherence to ideologies and parties condemned by the Holy Church such as those inspired by Marxism or State laicism notwithstanding their much claimed respect for Religion. We remind priests and members of religious orders that in case of persistance by believers in their adhesion to the abovementioned parties, the sanctions provided by Canonical law about sects condemned by the Church will have full vigour". The latter is to the same effect, but much longer, speaking of the "irreconcilable opposition between Christianity and Marxism". No explicit attitude is taken in the referendum.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

To "Minuto's" assertion that the Monarchy was the first and most valid defence against Marxist Totalitarianism, D. replies from a religious point of view, and reaffirms the right of Catholics to chose freely between the Monarchy or a Republic, subject to their clear determination to do their best to ensure that either Monarchy or Republic comes as near as possible to the Christian ideal.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Referring to the Austrian claims, R. says that the Austrian Government has interpreted in a ridiculous fashion the Big Four's acknowledgment that minor frontier rectifications might be granted. As for the French claims, it says that they are in flagrant contradiction with the French 1940 statement, reconfirmed by Gen. De Gaulle on 1st July 44 and by Ambassador Couve de Murville on 18th July 44, that not a inch of territory would be claimed by France after an Allied victory. According to information from Allied sources the French Government is now yielding to pression from the General Staff and the Communists who are ordered by Moscow to oppose Italian interests.

2. Referring to a brawl the day before yesterday between Qualunquists and Communists provoked reportedly by the latter who had attempted to set fire to a manifesto standing 3 meters from the ground, R. prints art. 72 of the Luogotenential decree

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states that it will not intervene for the postponement of the elections".

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

- Mariano Gaito says that the Italian Army, renewed by the new Constitution, must be maintained because it is the living symbol of the national unity, and the visible demonstration of the entity of the State.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

S. XX prints the press release of the Allied Commission on the referendum under the heading: "The King did not request the postponement of the elections" and comments as follows :

- "Admiral Stone's reply frustrates two manoeuvres at the same time: that by some Monarchist circles to obtain the postponement of the referendum, and that of the republican press to implicate the popularly imagined secret undertakings of the Sovereign and the Court. It is evident in fact that the Sovereign and the Court were not without means of feeling the ground to learn what would be the fate of such a petition to avoid laying it open to a failure that could easily have been foreseen. We observe also that the petition itself di not, as the leftist press would pretend, represent a unanimous agreement of the Monarchists; the Liberal Monarchists, in fact, refused to sign it, in the firm opinion, as the constant attitude of this newspaper of theirs shows, that a scrupulous correctness and a perfect impartiality such as is shown by our Sovereign, compared with the violence and pressure of the opposition propaganda, are the best ways of reinforcing and creating around the Monarchy that majority of votes which will finally give the country the first basis for its regeneration. In conformity with what has already been written in this journal, we believe that the rights of the many categories of citizens unfortunately excluded from the vote must be safeguarded with a referendum to pass judgement, following the French example, on the new constitution."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

- T.d.P. publishes the A.C. press release on the referendum under the headings "A statement by Stone". "The Allies opposed to the postponement of the elections", and comments as follows: "The results (rather than the conduct) of the Administrative elections have induced the most eager opponents of the mass

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according to the law. Was it really necessary to provoke this lesson of Constitutional legality and political correctness ? Was it really necessary to reveal that it was preferred that certain problems should be solved by an authoritative foreign intervention rather than by our own people? With praiseworthy clearness and firmness Admiral Stone has stressed that it was not "correct" to appeal to him, and has further declared that "he will refuse to receive any petitions or other communications requesting Allied Commission intervention". Clear words and very decisive.

Admiral Stone's answer should also have an indirect affect on public order, helping to spread the conviction that the best way to clarify and stabilize the situation consists in facing with serenity the verdict of the people, and avoiding any situations which may give rise to incidents, conflicts or reactions."

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the headings "THE MONARCHIST MANOEUVRES DELUDED BY ADMIRAL STONE", and "An Allied Official "Communiqué" - No application for the postponement of the elections would be accepted by the Allied Commission" V.R. introduces the text of the A.C. press release with the following comment:

-"The day before yesterday we discussed the Monarchist manoeuvres for obtaining signatures to a petition to the President of the Council for the purpose of obtaining the postponement of the elections. We also said that the Monarchist propagandists were presenting the application with the assurance that Admiral Stone, and thus the Allies were favorable to the enterprise. We expressed our absolute certainty that the Allies were extraneous to these manoeuvres and requested an official denial from Admiral Stone. The denial has come. The Monarchists have get their deserts. (Follows the full text of the press release)

2. V.R. attacks Victor Emanuel and Badoglio for disorderly abandoning Rome, and refutes the argument that most of the Kings of Europe fled from their Capitals before the German menace. "The Kings who fled together with their Government and the representatives of the political groups", it says, "had not treated previously with the Germans. Between their attitude and Victor Emanuel's attitude there exists a small difference: the sense of honour".

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3. V.R. prints the telegram sent by the President of the Union "Italia Libera" of Sidney to Randolfo Pacciardi, conveying the greetings and confidence of the Anti-fascists Italians of Australia to the Italian Republicans.

4. V.R. reproduces a letter of Senator Bergamini to Lucifero proving the support that the Monarchists are hoping to obtain from the parish priests.

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MORNING PAPERS (May 18th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

- 1.- Candido comments ironically on a letter sent to the newspaper by the President of "Unione Nationale del Dovere", Camillo Pulcinelli, in which the latter, after saying that "his Institute possesses a Statue of Saint Giovanni Battista della Salle", affirms "his determination to bring a personal stone to the reconstruction of the Motherland", and concludes "Victor-Emanuel is still the Soldier King". "Unione Nazionale del Dovere", remarks Candido, is the ridiculous organisation which organised the petitions to be addressed to Admiral Stone, and concludes "since the petitions have had the answer they deserved let Pulcinelli ask from Saint Giovanni Battista della Salle the miracle which Stone has refused to perform".

2. Under the heading "De Gasperi two-faced", Rodolfo Morandi attacks the Prime Minister, saying that among the most alarming symptoms of the present political tension are the speeches of De Gasperi in Rome, Trento and Verona. As President of the Council he has clearly ignored the provocation of the Luogotenente who has taken the throne of his own will. As leader of a Party, which just a few days ago decided for the Republic, De Gasperi has directed imprecise and undecided words to his listeners, admonishing republicans and "caressing" those "who honestly believe that the improvement of the democratic system is to be differed to times of greater calm". De Gasperi insists that the question "Republic or Monarchy?" is to be pondered very gravely and that before giving an answer it is necessary to be perfectly sure and to be ready to take the responsibility in front of future generations and to be willing to face the danger of a Social-Communist dictatorship, asserts Morandi. "I wonder", he concludes, "if the reason for this sudden reversal is not to be sought for in some plan of the dying Monarchy, that he, in his position of President of the Council, and with a wider knowledge of the position thinks a favorable result for the monarchy possible. We must be on our guard."

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

- Under the heading "This is your concern", B. gives the text of the Press release of the Allied Commission (a day late), and comments as follows:- "By this communiqué which will probably give the devotees of International Law the sweetest delight,

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We have obtained neither liberty nor justice: Admiral Stone can find that out better than anybody else. We have a sectarian and tyrannical Government, which monopolizes for itself power and the means of Government, which impedes the propaganda of the other parties, which neglects and even hinders the distribution of the electoral certificates, which holds the elections in a regime of epuration and control of the press. We have a Vice President of the Council involved in the OVRA scandal who demands the publication of the OVRA list after he has removed his own name from them. We have the whole epuration procedure used for the implementation of an illegal decree with retroactive effects in the hands of a madman like Cannarsa, whereas the epuration should have been done by the people through a law regularly voted by its representatives. We have armed parties, whose armaments have been publically denounced by the President of the Council. We have finally the political elections, but not guaranteed by anything or anyone and complicated by an institutional "referendum" which splits the Country.

The Allies say: 'This is none of our business.' They are wrong, as the Allies should be concerned with whatever may happen in Europe. The truth is that the Allies have made a mistake. Entrusting the country to what they thought was Anti-Fascism, but was nothing but professional politics equal and opposite to the professional politics of Fascism. The Anglo-Americans believed they had got rid of the bother of governing Italy. Learning from experience they have not done this in Japan, where they have left the old regime intact, foreseeing, by the tragic Italian example, the follies which would have been committed by an opposition composed of old spinsters exasperated by a long and forced virginity of power waiting for revenge and obliged to make their fortunes overnight.

The proof of their mistakes in Italy is given by the Anglo-Americans, when they do not make these mistakes, or very few of them, in Japan. And it is not enough to escape the troublesome consequences of the mistakes by declaring themselves rigid observers of non-intervention.

There is not a single problem, neither in Italy nor in the whole world, in which the Anglo-Americans, and the Americans more than the English, are not obliged to intervene, willingly or not. Entering in a war that they could have avoided if the responsible leaders of the United States had wished they, have made certain promises to the world that must be maintained. From Lapland to Tierra del Fuego millions of suffering human beings do nothing but ask for help from the U.S.A. because they feel that only the United States of America can help them. And he who can, must.

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2. E. expresses its dissatisfaction with the new armistice, and says: "The new document will also have internal consequences

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which cannot be ignored. We continue to be a non-sovereign State, without independence or fixed frontiers, without authority on capacity as regards our international position. Under these conditions of subjection we claim the luxury of an internal political life flourishing with hatred and sectarian feelings - wich shows how the politicians ignore the real situation of the country.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Government's deficit on June 30th 1946 will amount to 280 billion lire.

2. The Government will grant 300 million lire to the Isotta Fraschini Motor Company, 170 million lire to the Macchi Aircraft Company, 170 millions to the "Cmasa" mechanical plant and one billion lire to FIAT.

3. 10,000 tons of soap arrived at Naples from the United States on board the American ship "Vice Miller". Its distribution will be handled by UNRRA.

4. G. says that Northern Italy has at present more electricity than she needs and that Italy could lend Switzerland her surplus provided that Switzerland returned it when the Italian industries start full production.

5. G. reports a locust invasion in Sicily.

6. The first Italian distribution center for penicillin will open in Milan on June 1st.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Fernando Schiavetti, the secretary of the Action Party will speak tomorrow on "the Party's program for the Costituente".

2. Under the heading: "Fascist history of Umberto Savoia" I.L. quotes from nine "New York Times" articles between 1929 and 1946 referring to Umberto Savoia's relations with the Fascist Government.

3. Under the heading "Autonomy means antitotalitarianism", I.L. prints Lussu's speech yesterday at Cagliari, in which he outlined the Action Party's program "for the defense of liberty and Democracy" after June 2nd.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Replying to an article published by "Popolo", Scrutator

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Replying to an article published by "Popolo", Scrutator attacks the Christian Democrats for their policy, which is not in the center, as they would want it to be, but is merely subservient to Communist policy. "If the republic should win and the Communists gain the majority, what would the Christian Democrats do?" he asks. "Will they take up arms and fight the Communists, as their leader said? The idea is ridiculous." Concluding he declares that the Communists will not win the elections and that the Christian Democrats will suffer for their foolish policy.

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2. Under the heading "Popular sovereignty" I.N. publishes an appeal in which it is stressed that the only democratic attitude is that taken by the King and the Monarchists who have pledged themselves to respect the referendum. It also says that the Italian people must request Togliatti, Nenni, Pacciardi, De Gasperi and Molè to sign a declaration in the following term: "In the case of a Monarchist majority we and our parties will immediately accept the popular decision, will consider the institutional question as closed and will neither disturb nor allow anybody to disturb the Italian life with violence and hatred, but we will collaborate loyally and without exception in the life of the new State chosen by the people, according to the rights and the duties established by liberal-democratic order". If no such declaration is published, it adds, the Italian people will have a confirmation of their bad faith.

3. I. N. says "The bread-ration reduced to 150 grams by decree of the Prefects" "New deterioration of the food situation. The Government is not able to insure the consignments to the "ammassi" and is afraid to confess that the ration must be reduced."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Commenting on Minister Romita's campaign against the black market, the production of cakes and the de luxe restaurants, M. says that- a) the only way to abolish the black market is to distribute the essential goods to the population on the ration, and that a suppression of the so-called "free commerce" would only cause a rise in prices; b) the sugar-production looks very promising this year, if coal can be provided for the factories, and Minister Romita should then see that the necessary minimum is distributed to the population while the surplus could be given to the confectionary industry which is important for Italy; c) abolishing the de luxe restaurants would only mean sending their costumers to lower category restaurants and if strict rules are given about the meals to be served, we already know that they will not have much effect.

MINUTO

1. Under the heading "Socialist propaganda with State money", M. says that Nenni uses the Government's presidential train on his propaganda tours.

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2. Bassano ridicules the propaganda of the Communist and other Left parties which accuses the Monarchy of "being Fascist, ex-Fascist and neo-Fascist".

MOMENTO

The OVRA lists include, says M., 100 women, 200 members of the professions, 150 non-professionists, 100 merchants and industrialists, 150 servicemen, a dozen priests and substantial number of newspapermen.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

- 1. Guido Gonella, defending Popolo's position against the parties of the Right and the Left, criticises the propaganda of De Gasperi. He blames everybody who forgot that in 1922 the political policy of the late Government to attack the left-wing parties was the reason for the Fascist' success. On the other hand, the Molotov line for Venezia Giulia would not be merely a surgical operation for Italy but a butcher's operation.

2. The Commissioner of the Italian Colonial Institute, S. Prina Ricotti, is pleased that the barrier between Italy and her colonies will now be removed. It is the first time since the armistice that it is proposed to restore the old colonies to Italy. Even if it will be done through the trusteeship of the United Nations every Italian will welcome the understanding of the Allies.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

-R.L. analyses the characteristics of the "totalitarian" states including the Tito-Government. It hopes that a barrier can be erected to prevent modern democracy from drifting into totalitarianism. Three remedies are enumerated which should have this effect: a) political parties not to assume State functions; b) a clear distinction between State power and party power; c) excessive power not to be in the hands of one man.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.M.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading "The enemies of public order", Mario Alicata says that the Communists have always been ready to cooperate in the preservation of order, and that until recently there had been no complaints in that respect. But now, he says, there exists a new element which "Risorgimento Liberale" calls the "rush to Anti-democracy", and it is provoked by the extremists of the Right. Such a trend should be quelled before it becomes dangerous. He concludes by announcing that the Monarchy in complicity with some high ranking Army and Navy officers is planning another major demonstration in Naples for Sunday.

2. Commenting on the denial by the Ministry of the "Real Casa" on Unità's statements about the collusion between the Quirinal

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. analyses the characteristics of the "totalitarian" states including the Tito-Government. It hopes that a barrier can be erected to prevent modern democracy from drifting into totalitarianism. Three remedies are enumerated which should have this effect: a) political parties not to assume State functions; b) a clear distinction between State power and party power; c) excessive power not to be in the hands of one man.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading "The enemies of public order", Mario Alicata says that the Communists have always been ready to cooperate in the preservation of order, and that until recently there had been no complaints in that respect. But now, he says, there exists a new element which "Risorgimento Liberale" calls the "rush to Anti-democracy", and it is provoked by the extremists of the Right. Such a trend should be quelled before it becomes dangerous. He concludes by announcing that the Monarchy in complicity with some high ranking Army and Navy officers is planning another major demonstration in Naples for Sunday.

2. Commenting on the denial by the Ministry of the "Real Casa" on Unità's statements about the collusion between the Quirinal and the neo-fascist movement, U. says that it too easily avoids a discussion of the facts, and prints further details about the relations between Umberto and the Fascists.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/241/NRB May 24, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. A.F. reports from Washington that the State Department declared yesterday that the revised Armistice with Italy agreed upon at the Paris Conference will mean the end of the Allied occupation in Italy. Great Britain and the U.S. will however make special agreements with the Italian Government concerning the stationing of troops to protect the supply routes for the Allied forces of occupation which are stationed in Austria.

2. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met twice yesterday. Nenni voiced the concern of the working classes over the negotiations now being carried out between the Air Ministry and the Trans World Airlines Inc. (TWA) for setting up a combined corporation called Italian Air Lines (LAI), and asked whether the Anglo-American partnership, although useful for the revival of Italy's civil aviation, should not be considered as a menace to Italian private enterprise and as an infringement of Italy's rights. Cevolotto explained the scope of the present negotiations and gave the assurance that no commitments had yet been made. It was resolved to make a thourough examination of the problem at a future meeting. Nenni then asked De Gasperi what steps the Foreign Ministry intended to take concerning the seizure of Italian fishing boats and the detention of the crews by the Yugoslav Authorities. De Gasperi said that the matter had already been brought to the attention of the Allied Commission. De Courten, in his turn, said that it would be a good thing to advise the Italian fishermen not to sail far off the coast pending an international agreement on fishing rights. Referring to the news reported by some papers concerning the organizing of action squads in Milan by certain parties, De Gasperi asked if it was true and pointed out that private or extraneous elements should not be allowed to interfere with the action of State organizations in matters of public order. Nolè and Cattani associated themselves with the De Gasperi's remark, and Nenni and Togliatti answered that most likely it had been thought to support the action of the Government Authorities by means of party units so as to render more speedy and efficacious, if necessary, the pacification of the people. Cattani insisted that the Government reaffirm its determination to ensure respect for the result of the referendum, to safeguard the prestige and authority of the Armed Forces and to condemn the formation of any armed or disarmed squads.

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"The Council of Ministers, recalling that the Law which was approved by the Consulta, passed by the Council of Ministers itself, and confirmed and promulgated by the Head of the State, pledges everybody to respect the result of the popular referendum; reaffirms its decision to invigilate with the utmost energy and objectivity so that the voting may be carried out in an atmosphere of liberty and under the full authority of the State, which alone has the task and the right to safeguard public order which is its exclusive responsibility. The Government, therefore, intends to prevent and repress any intimidation or violence and to impede any possible attempt to prepare or to constitute any armed party organization, and appeals to the parties and the press to support its efforts to instill in the people the sense of responsibility and self-discipline which they proved to have durin the recent administrative elections." The Council also approved a declaration to the Armed Forces by which the Government reaffirmed its confidence in all the Corps Commanders and Officers, pointed out again that no limit had been set to the freedom of opinion of servicemen although the pledge of fidelity to the Law of the State remained unchanged, and reasserted that it was the duty of all members of the Armed Forces to respect the disciplinary rules in order to ensure at any moment the defence of the Country and of the institutions which it might choose. The declaration also affirms that all symbols of the State and the Motherland, the insignia of the Army and so on must be fully respected by all the citizens and that they can not be altered unless by the Government. Any illegal action will be punished. The declaration finally reaffirms the pledge of all the parties to carry out a serious political policy for the respect of the Armed Forces. The Council of Ministers approved the periodical increase of wages for temporary State employees, the abrogation of Fascist provision concerning the Magistrature, to increase of 20 billion lire the Fund for the Economic Rehabilitation of the Country, and to put the partisans on the same footing as those who volunteered for the War of Liberation.

2. Einaudi, Governor of the Bank of Italy, made a speech at the Chamber of Commerce in Turin yesterday. He said that during the war the currency circulation had increased 19 times. 61.2 per cent of the increase had been caused by the Nazi-

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3. 10,000 missiles exploded at the Stacchini war-factory near Bagni di Tivoli yesterday. Five persons died, 4 are missing, and 46 were injuried, 12 of whom seriously. The explosion is suspected to be an act of sabotage as it took place simultaneously in six different depots and the missiles had not been activated.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 24th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. "Giornale della Sera" refers to a letter from Benedetto Croce to the editor of "Giornale di Napoli" in which the old philosopher proclaims that the institution of the Monarchy is the symbol of national unity and governmental stability. "Instinct and reason suggests the Monarchy", comments the paper.

2. Raffaele Perruzzi asks for a President of the Council who does not belong to any Party.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. "The 24th of May" (Italy's declaration of World War I), says Sav., "belongs not to the politicians, the bourgeois nor the proletariat; it belongs to the people who... gained the victory" - while the politicians first attempted to prevent the war, then sabotaged it, and recovered their sense of patriotism only when the shadow of defeat awoke them to the common fate. The 24th of May, cannot belong to the politicians who would be ready to abandon Trieste, but to the Italian people who in the last war sang: "O Trieste, Trieste of my heart, I am coming to liberate thee"

2. Giuseppe Solari Bozzi reports and comments on what he has learned unofficially of the inter-Allied Commission's report on the French-claimed Briga and Tenda zones. There are no strong nationalist feelings among the population; it seems that their preferences for either France or Italy are determined by economic considerations. The commission would reportedly have remarked a prevalence of pro-French elements in Briga while the contrary was the case in Tenda. In this connection, the writer points out that these zones were submitted to a prolonged and not inactive French Military occupation, which the experts did not take into account. Another discovery of the commission is that the Italian language in these zones is "universally" known and spoken while French is merely "understood" by a majority. Finally, it seems that the commission would have admitted, although indirectly, that the populations are of Italian language and feelings, and

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INDIPENDENTE

Giovanni Ansaldo stresses the contribution of Italian co-belligerency and says that if it was not greater it was because the Allies did not want it to be.

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ITALIA-SERA

1. Giuseppe Selvaggi tells about his chance meeting with the Count of Pollenzo in Cairo: "You are an Italian?", said the ex-King, "Remember that you must serve only your Country". Victor Emmanuel, he says, has had some conferences of a private character with King Farouk on the subject of Lybia and Italian rights against the Senussi. He is also making private representations in favour of the Italian prisoners in Egypt.

2. I.S. gives a first list of persons arrested who have confessed their participation in the neo-fascist conspiracy. Among them are Mussolini's one-time private physician and many women. The officials of the "Politica" state that they are on the track of a "large movement" whose centers would be Milan, Rome, Naples and maybe Como, where many weapons and special paper for the printing of false banknotes have been discovered.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Italo reports on the building in 1944 on the Persian Gulf of a Petroleum Refinery for the "Aramco" (Arabian American Oil Company) by 2000 Italian workers from Eritrea. This work which should have taken 18 months was terminated in 11 months by the Italian workers who have now returned as unemployed to Asmara. We have thought it fit to record this achievement of our workers abroad as a substantial contribution by the Italians from Erythrea to the Allied cause, he concludes.

2. Referring to Umberto II's visit to Turin, L. says "Turin took no notice... Umberto has returned to Rome taking with him the memory of the cold and inexorable condemnation of the City which was once Savoyard". Maybe 500 people crowded the Royal palace, it says, and the "quasi-King" went down and shook hands with many of them telling each one "I knew I could count on you".

3. In connection with the internment by Yugoslav authorities of more than 100 Italian fishermen, the C.G.I.L., upon the intervention of the delegates of the S.Benedetto del Tronto, Pesaro and Fano "Camere del Lavoro", decided to apply to the competent Yugoslav Authorities and to the Belgrade "Confederazione del Lavoro" for the repatriation of the fisherman in view of the fact that they are mere wage earners.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Discussing the anniversary of May 24, 1915 "Quotidiano" states that the Italian people entered the first war to defend Trento and Trieste and continues that the Great Powers are not working for peace if they still doubt that Trieste is an Italian town. The paper expresses the same opinion with regard to the French claims.

2. Replying to an article of "Italia Nuova", "Quotidiano" stresses that Marxism is so well known that there is no doubt about its postulates on the subject of Catholicism.

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3. Copying the London "Daily Mail" article about the disastrous European situation, h. says that the decision between Republic or Monarchy must not lead to national disunity and asks especially for unity between catholics.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Discussing the fate of the European Monarchies since the turn of the century Amerigo Rosetti points out that the situation of the Italian Monarchy is quite different from the others as the split between the people and the crown cannot be prepared. It is not a question of recriminations or sanctions, but on June 2 the people should not forget that the Italian Monarchy collaborated with Fascism.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Manlio Lupinacci says that the many accusations of Fascism and treason which are brought against the King are absolutely groundless, that he has always done his duty as an Italian citizen and as such he has earned the respect and admiration of the Italian people.

2. A.G. reports that Mr. Ivor Thomas in a book "The problem of Italy" states that Italy will never be a contented country until the cause of her troubles, namely poverty, is eliminated. There are two reasons for Italy's poverty: surplus population and lack of raw materials. The author proposes two solutions of the problem: (a) reduction of births, which, however, is a matter of individual conscience and contrary to the sentiments and instincts of the Italian people, and the resumption of emigration, which depends not on the Italians but on the other countries; and (b) an increase of production by improvement of agriculture and extensive industrialization of the country with the help of foreign capital, which could only be furnished by the richest nations. "It remains to be seen if the governments of the rich nations will want to assume these responsibilities, that is to lend the money", comments A.G.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

V.R. publishes Giovanni Conti's speech which was broadcast by the Rome radio. He said that the principal objection of the Monarchists to a Republic is that a Republic in Italy could only be Communist and a dictatorship. "Could the Monarchy kill Communism?", he asked, "Could it destroy the Party, the movement, the ideas? Would it want to kill the men of the Communist Party? If so, the Monarchy would already want a civil war. Communism

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ITALIA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

V... publishes Giovanni Conti's speech which was broadcast by the Rome radio. He says that the principal objection of the Democrats to a Republic is that a Republic in Italy could only be Communist run a dictatorship. "Could the Monarchy kill Communism?", he asked, "Could it destroy the Party, the movement, the ideal? Would it want to kill the men of the Communist Party? If so, the Monarchy would also want a civil war... Communism in a Republic would be no stronger than in a Monarchy because the only judge is and will ever be the people. If the people do not want Communism they will fight against it with their best weapons: the vote."

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MORNING PAPERS (May 24th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. "Avanti" stresses that the socialist delegations at the conference at Clacton-on-sea have agreed on the necessity of an understanding between Russia and Great Britain and of a just peace with Italy.

2. The British Labour Government, as a result of the Clacton-on-Sea conference, places 100,000 tons of coal at the disposal of Italy, states "Avanti", to face the critical situation caused by the American strikes.

3. Discussing the locust menace, P.R. says that once again the big land owners show that they don't understand their responsabilities as proprietors.

4. The Rome Municipal Council held an extraordinary session yesterday to inquire about the removal, on orders from the Prefettura, of 15 clerks from the electoral office in Via Nazionale, for "suspected irregularities and inefficiency". "Avanti", claims they were removed because of their republican sentiments by a certain Dr. Giovenco, formerly "a brilliant musketeer of the Duce".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on Nenni's statement in "Avanti", referring to the situation after June 2nd, that "Nothing must and nothing will happen", B. says that it fully agrees that nothing "must happen", but that it cannot take Nenni's affirmation that nothing "will happen" for granted. That the Monarchy will not interfere in the event of a Republican majority is clear and definite, and besides it would be another string to the Monarchist bow if the Republic were induced to discredit itself. But is it likely that the republicans would resign themselves to permanent defeat in the event of a Monarchist success? This is what we want to know, says the paper, and refers to Nenni's words that dissolute and brainless fellows' hands are itching and so are the hands of our peasants and workers". "He (Nenni) wants to make us believe that nothing will happen" exclaims the paper, and concludes "Nothing will happen because there are many reasonable people in Italy (including our peasants and workers) who will see that it is so.

2. B. approves of De Gasperi's recent statement to the United Press, points out the President's mistakes in London and Paris, and denounces the French Government's lack of loyalty.

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2. B. approves of De Gasperi's recent statement to the United Press, points out the President's mistakes in London and Paris, and denounces the French Government's lack of loyalty. The French sudden burst of nationalism heard by Thorez and the Communists is linked with Tito's claims, and both are part of the Kremlin's policy to undermine Italy's position, says B. De Gasperi seems to have guessed the truth empirically but he has not yet a clear and complete vision of the danger which threatens the future of Italy.

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'GLOBO (Economic)

1. Owing to numerous cases of Italian workers who have illegally entered France, the French Ministry of Labour has declared that "all those who are not declared useful to the French economy' will be repatriated." All French employers are to give lists of their Italian workers before May 25th.

2. The Italian ships "Voluntas" and "Vittorio Veneto" arrived yesterday at Genoa from Argentina with cargoes of Indian-corn.

3. The Chambers of Commerce of Lecce and Bari have stated that the forthcoming import of 36,000 tons of American tobacco will cause a crisis in the Italian tobacco industry and the unemployment of 200,000.

4. G. says that 100,000 workers are trying to stop the advance of the locust invasion in Sardinia but that the locusts advance about 2½ miles per day.

5. 1,000 tons of sugar and 2,500 tons of coffee arrived at Bari yesterday on board the American ship "[illegible]".

6. The amount of grain now in Italy is about 255,000 tons, 100,000 of which were imported by UNRRA during the period May 1st to May 17th.

7. Italy will export about 30,000 tons of vegetables and fruit this year.

8. 754 American tractors will be handed by the Allies to the Italian Government before June 30th. 10 tractors will be sent to Venezia Giulia and the 744 others will be divided between the other Italian provinces.

9. 2,500 tons of grain were amassed this year from Palermo province, against 18,500 last year.

10. 25,000 tons of Italian minerals are stocked in Italy and are not being used, the Italian Mine Association stated yesterday.

11. Quoting an UNRRA report on the conditions of life in Italy, G. prints that compared to the 1938 figures, the salaries in Italy increased 11 times while the cost of food increased 30 times.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Aldo Garosci says that Italy is the only country in the world which celebrates the date of her entry into the first world war. It was a Fascist celebration, he says, and charges the Monarchists with trying to continue this Fascist tradition

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1. Aldo Garosci says that Italy is the only country in the world which celebrates the date of her entry into the first world war. It was a Fascist celebration, he says, and charges the Monarchists with trying to continue this Fascist tradition today.

2. Under the heading "How the 'Italian Liberals' defended the Liberty of Italy" and "Nitti: a 'pro-Socialist' who was actually a 'pro-Fascist'", I.L. publishes a letter of his dated April 23rd, 1923 in which he wrote: "The Fascist experiment must be carried out unmolested; we must therefore make no opposition to it" and says "Today he is one of the 'big 4' who say 'No more dictatorships' to the Italians".

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Replying to "Voce Repubblicana", Gilberto Lama says that there is no contradiction between Monarchy and Democracy, but that on the contrary monarchies are usually more democratic than republics. He quotes the examples of Belgium, England, Sweden and Norway as democratic monarchies, and Spain, Russia and Yugoslavia as republics with totalitarian tendencies.

2. I.N. reports that the C.L.N. of Venezia Giulia sent a letter to all the Parties appealing for the defence of their region.

MESSAGERO (Government)

M. stresses the importance of today's anniversary. He says that when Italy entered the war in 1915 she did so because the people wanted to fight the monster of pan-Germanism and to free the Italian lands of Trento and Trieste. "Today" he concludes "the Italian people asks nothing more than they then gained and of which they cannot be deprived by the malice, the plots and the rapacity of those who want to humiliate and to rob them. We ask for justice."

MINUTO

1. M. refutes "Quotidiano"'s insinuation that it wants the faithful to vote for the monarchist "Partito Democratico Italiano", and attacks "Quotidiano's" ambiguity over the referendum. We do not link Catholicism with any form of institution, it says, we only invite Catholics to consider the pros and cons of either institutional form. The paper says that an absolute Demochristian majority in the event of a Republic would immediately provoke the formation of an atheist minority and mark the beginning of a grave struggle. It defends the Monarchy against the charge by "Quotidiano" that it has not preserved the Country from "Racialism" and affirms that were it not for the Monarchy, which overthrew Fascism in time, Italy's situation would be now similar to that of Germany. "With this example, can we, Catholics, get rid of the Monarchy?" concludes "Minuto".

2. M. devotes a large space to the publication of what it claims to be a selection of names with biographical details from the OVRA lists, in reply to similar selections published by papers of the Left, including the Socialist candidate n.2 for Lazio, Avvocato Addessi. "Informers were chosen among the most active and better informed officials of the antifascist movement: republican, socialist, cicllist (?), reformist and anarchist",

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MOMENTO

1. "Il Momento" headlines that the accident at Acque Albule was due to foul play.

2. An arsenal of weapons has been discovered near Legnano, writes "Il Momento" referring to the neo-fascist plot at Milan. This movement also organised the Monte Mario radio-station affair, continues the paper, and wonders if the center of the organisation might not be in Rome.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. quotes yesterday's London "Times": "Trieste to the Yugoslavs would mean the installation of a red Fascism in this town" and: "A new wind is now blowing in Trieste; the Slovenes and their associates the Italian Communists no longer have the whip hand".

2. Attilio Piccioni says that as there will be no referendum on the constitution, as in France, the Italian people should be very careful in chosing the political parties and the candidates they will vote for in the forthcoming elections.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Risorgimento Liberale" states that the Government had never had any intention of opposing the people's decision at the referendum. The Crown also expressed a long time ago its intention to ask the people to decide on the institutional question.

2. Discussing the new Italian Constitution, Mario Ferrara asked in a speech yesterday for a two-chamber Parliament, administrative decentralisation and a High Constitutional Court.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.Y.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Monarchy, Fascism and their nationalist followers have engineered the greatest betrayal against those who died and the sacrifice of the people in the last war, says U., and it describes as grotesque the Monarchy's present attempt to make the 24th of May a "Radiant day" in its honour, in order to stage an big scale antidemocratic manoeuvre. The Italian people it affirms, intend to celebrate this anniversary in calm and discipline. The 24th of May belongs to them and so do all the glories and hardships of our Country. The right which was denied them after the last war, has been regained now after new glories and hardships. "Let Umberto and his henchmen remember that neither on the 24th of May nor on any other occasion is there any longer room for them in our Country", it concludes.

2. Under the heading "The democratic Countries would not trust an Monarchist-Fascist Italy", U. quotes SIDI on the statement of Giorgio Ivanoff collaborator of Radio Moscow on the Italian situation in relation to the coming elections. The latter stressed the great moral damage caused by Fascism to Italy's international position, and acknowledged the great efforts made by the Italian people during these last years, which were however hampered by

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/242/PRB

May 25, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. May 24 was celebrated solemnly yesterday with a ceremony held at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier which was attended by the President of the Council, the Ministers and Undersecretaries, the General Chief of Staff, Gen. Trezzani, the sindaco of Rome, the delegations of the House, the Armed Forces and the CGIL and an immense crowd of war-wounded, ex-servicemen and ex-POWs. The Government paid homage to the Unknown Soldier by laying a laurel wreath on his tomb, and Gasperotto made a speech. He recalled the sacrifice of the glorious dead of the last war, and said that their remembrance should unite all Italians in brotherhood. Only in this way, he added, would it be possible travel democratically the difficult path of the moral and material reconstruction of the Country. At the present critical time for the Nation, the Italians looked with confidence to the United Nations and hoped that they would justly value the Italian contribution to their cause, understand the disastrous economic and financial conditions now confronting Italy, and not impose unbearable peace conditions upon the nation. At the end of the ceremony a procession marched reverently past the Tomb. The celebration culminated at 5 p.m. in Piazza del Popolo where General Bencivenga made a speech recalling the events of World War I, which drew a prolonged applause from the crowd. Despite Gen. Bencivenga's advice to disband, the crowd then formed a long procession and proceeded towards the Quirinal. The civil police tried to stop the demonstrators but they succeeded in reaching the Piazza del Quirinale which at 6,30 p.m. was crowded with people cheering the King. Nearly forty young people were detained by the Police and then released after having been severely admonished.

2. Despite the presence in Rome of the King and Minister Togliatti, the Amnesty decree was not signed yesterday.

3. The question of the bread ration will be re-examined and possibly decided upon during a meeting at the Viminal this morning. The prospects are not too rosy as the U.S. situation has been aggravated by strikes. De Gasperi stated yesterday to [illegible] always in contact with the Allies by

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3. The question of the bread ration will be re-examined and possibly decided upon during a meeting at the Viminal this morning. The prospects are not too rosy as the U.S. situation has been aggravated by strikes. De Gasperi stated yesterday to the press that he was always in contact with the Allies by telephone and telegraph, through the High Commissioner for Food, Mentasti. He also said that the Sacerdoti Mission had bought some wheat in the U.S. which however could not be got to Italy in time, and therefore the Government was carrying on negotiations with Great Britain for a loan of wheat to be replaced subsequently with that to come from the U.S. De Gasperi said he hoped that a general reduction of the bread ration could

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avoided, adding that at the worst the reduction to 150 grams would be limited only to some provinces having the lowest stocks, and would be for a few weeks only. As for the new Armistice, De Gasperi said that it could not be said when it would be signed. Referring to the conference of the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers which is to open in Paris, De Gasperi stated that the Italian representatives had been invited to attend the meetings of the 27 and 30 May only to explain Italy's viewpoint on the Briga and Tenda question and the Austrian claim and that therefore, as it was not a matter of negotiations, he did not believe it was necessary for him to attend the conference himself. Ambassadors Nobili Lupi di Soragna and Carandini would defend Italy's interests. De Gasperi concluded by affirming that, however, he would not hesitate to leave for Paris if it were necessary.

4. Interviewed by "Messaggero", Minister Romita stated yesterday that public order was satisfactory at the moment. The electoral meetings were taking place in an orderly way, as anyone could see, he said. All parties, he added, from the Monarchists to the Republicans, have pledged themselves to make the utmost efforts to insure public order before and after the elections, and I must acknowledge that they are giving proof of the greatest good will. Romita then said that there was no evidence to prove that red squads or the squads of any other party intended either impose or substitute themselves to the will of the State or to interfere in the matter of public order. "I affirmed at the Council of Ministers and reaffirm now that public order is being safeguarded by the legal forces of the State with the spontaneous and willing cooperation of all parties." As regarded rumors of plots, Romita said that there were no plot of great importance, but only some sporadic cases of evil-disposed individuals whom the Government was watching with the required attention and had handled by the arrest of various neo-Fascists, especially in Milan and Rome. Despite present rumors, the number of persons arrested did not reach one hundred, and they would be set free if investigation proved their innocence.

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5. Most papers report the presentation of Admiral Stone's decoration in Naples yesterday.

6. A pro-Italian demonstration was held in Tenda yesterday.

7. The train between Rome and Pisa was stopped yesterday by the M.P. at Calambrone (north of Leghorn). The M.P. searched the passengers and inspected the baggages, recovering a great quantity of Allied goods.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 24th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Jean Bottier, correspondent of the G.d.S., reports that one of the experts for the Italian peace conference affirmed that only a defensive air force would be allowed to Italy; this would be composed of about 400 planes and 20 to 25 thousand men.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE

I. states that the question of the French-Italian border might be discussed directly by representatives of the two countries in question. It also says that White House circles do not exclude the possibility of a "separate peace" between Italy and the U.S.A.

ITALIA-SERA

1. I.S. announces: "Italian competent Authorities possess many proofs concerning the active smuggling carried on through border transit points and Naval and Air bases by Allied servicemen. This smuggling, which makes use of Allied military transport is carried on by the servicemen themselves or by private persons with their connivance. In spite of the proofs held, the Italian Authorities are unable to take repressive action against this smuggling, owing to the fact that Allied transport is not subjected to normal Italian custom control. In this connection, they have informed us that the President of the Council, De Gasperi, has recently addressed a letter to Admiral Stone frankly denouncing this illicit Allied traffic".

2. Under the heading "Red Fascism", I.S. reports the boycotting of the paper by the Communists in the suburbs of Rome. Squads of Communists encircle the paper sellers and forbid the passers-by to buy it. We would like to know if the Minister for Justice is aware of this campaign, and what he thinks of it, says the paper.

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Renato Bitossi reports on the agreement, signed yesterday, between the C.G.I.L. and the Confindustria on the extention to Central and Southern Italy of the salaries and wages ruling in the North. All categories of workers will get an increase ranging from 30 lire to 70 or 80 lire per day, with a bonus in favour of heads of families, whether male or female. Two new provisions concern women and juveniles: (i) Apprentices over 18 who have completed the first half of their apprenticeship

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may be up-graded to their respective categories after the test of the "Capolavoro" (Masterpiece), (ii) Women will get the same pay and conditions if they are doing regular men's jobs.

2. L. reports and approves of the decision of Spartaco Cannarsa, Secretary general to the High Commissariat for sanctions against Fascism, to sue the editors of "Buonsenso, "Minuto" and "Merlo Giallo", for libels and insulting articles printed in these papers.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - N.N.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

A. Degli Espinosa says that the social situation has greatly changed in a short time, for the poor people have now become the true riches as they have the power in their hands, and what is more terrible is that they adore the State which is for them the unquestioned Sovereign whose wishes are orders. Concluding, he says that the liberals must fight to defend the individual and that it is going to be a hard fight.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Discussing the new constitution, Luigi Miranda asks that among the fundamental principles of this free popular statute the right must be established that every citizen can bring his request before and independent authority even if the petition enters a protest against the ruling political power.

2. Giulio C. Re asked in an interview the leading engineer of the Monte Bianco Company, Conte Lora-Totino, if the Ministry for Public Works authorized the projected Monte Bianco tunnel. The authorisation had not yet been requested, replied Conte Lora-Totino, as the political situation and French-Italian relations were holding things up.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Randolfo Pacciardi complains that the monarchists rely upon the armed forces. The writer says that, e.g., at Palermo the Commander of the 6th Infantry Regiment paraded his battalions to the strains of the "marcia reale" and that the Commander of the 22th Artillery imprisoned the soldiers with republican sentiments. Pacciardi invites the War Minister to be vigilent for the Monarchy passes but Italy remains. The paper reproaches de Courten for having made the glorious Italian Navy a hot bed of Sov.y sym.t.

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2. "Voce Repubblicana" quotes a message of the "Free Italy American Labor Council" which states that Italo-American are convinced that only an Italian Republic will answer to Italian and international necessities.

3. La Voce Repubblicana headlines that Italy is poor but that she has the richest King of Europe.

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Discussing the Russian-Anglosaxon divergences in Europe F. Alessandrini states that Moscow tries first of all to conquer the single nations by the marxist ideology, and points out that if Italy became communist Trieste would no longer be a problem.

2. Replying to "Minuto", "Quotidiano" states that it is always a bad thing to lose ones temper, and adds that would in a Monarchy as well as in a Republic the Christian Democrat Party would hardly have a majority in the chamber, so the Party will in any case have to make an agreement with other Parties which are not hostile to Christianity.

MORNING PAPERS (May 25th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Giovanni Caporaso says that the parties of the Right have proved their hostility to the elections not only by their tactics but also by their statements. Thus the National Block of Liberty issued a manifesto a month ago in which it made "the widest reservations with regard to the manner and the conditions of the elections". The writer concludes that the "Block" would be prepared to participate in the referendum but not to accept the result if it turns out unfavourable.

2. "A black day for Umberto II" headlines "Avanti", reporting that 50 neo-fascists were arrested at the Monarchist meeting yesterday. The paper asserts that during the bellicose speech of General Bencivenga royal squadrons administered castor oil to an old republican. At the last moment the paper learns that the war criminal Paolo Brandizzi was found among the arrested.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "Cold-blooded calculation and criminal yielding of our rulers" and "They want to destroy the Lira too", B. comments on the recent fall in the value of the Lira in the official market. In its opinion, this is due to no financial or economic reasons, but only to the people's fear for of an impending change of the currency, provoked by the declarations of many members of the Government who emphasize the necessity of the operation - which now could have only an exclusively fiscal object - in their electoral meetings. These statements have alarmed the savers, producers and consumers who had based all their calculations and prospects on the Lire, [illegible] of the currency. Thus, it says,

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2. Referring to yesterday afternoon's demonstration in Piazza del Popolo, B. says that Romita's decision that the celebration of the 24th of May should not have a political character, was too easy a way of avoiding a demonstration which, under the present circumstances, was bound to have political

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significance. Romita's order was most impudent and partisan, which is why it was not respected by the people, it adds, referring to the demonstration before the Quirinal which followed the meeting in Piazza del Popolo, and the resulting clash between demonstrators and Police.

3. B. reports the award of the "Distinguished Service Medal" to Admiral Stone by President Truman.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The directors and workers of the I.M.I. railway plant in Naples have sent a letter to Admiral Stone asking for the derequisition of the premises which were requisitioned by the Allies three years ago and have been used ever since merely as a depot.

2. The Italo-Norwegian commercial agreement has not yet been signed.

3. G. says that all the preparations for the "5% Reconstruction Loan" have been completed and that the Treasury only awaits the 2nd of June to know whether it will be the Monarchy or the Republic to launch it.

4. The Italian Government has forbidden the export of this year's potato crop.

5. The Italian Government has authorized Italian firm to represent Italy at the Paris, Marseilles and Toulon Faire.

6. The Rome free market registered an increase of all foreign currency yesterday: the Gold Pound Sterling was quoted at 7,500 lire, the Pound at 990, the Dollar at 365 and the Swiss Franc at 117.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. reports on Cianca's radio speech yesterday under the heading "Only a Democratic republic will have the right to ask for a just peace".

2. I.L. reports that the Minister of Transport Bombardi said yesterday addressing railway workers: "The Republic must not only throw out the Monarchy but bury it for ever" and: "In Italy, the Monarchy can never be constitutional but a Republic can only be Democratic".

3. I.L. publishes the telegram that the C.G.I.L. received from the "Free Italy American Labour Council" in which it says that thousand of Italo-American workers "are convinced that

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3. I.L. publishes the telegram that the C.G.I.L. received from the "Free Italy American Labour Council" in which it says that thousand of Italo-American workers "are convinced that the reconstruction of Italy can take place only under a Republican regime".

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "The celebration of May 24 in Rome", "200,000 people cheered the King in a great demonstration at the Quirinal" and "'The Northern auxiliaries', called up by the De Gasperi Government, beat up women and children without being able to prevent the spontaneous popular homage to the Sovereign", I.N. violently attacks the De Gasperi Government for having set

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the "red squadristi" to "attack with brutality and ferocity" the defenseless population which wanted to cheer the King. It says that this has been the last straw and that from now on the Monarchists know that they will have to fight to defend their political ideas and their freedom. "We firmly and desperately want peace and harmony, but not at any cost".

2. I.N. publishes in full the speech that General Bencivenga made yesterday in Piazza del Popolo. After having summarised the eventful years of World War I, and having stressed the Italian sacrifice, he said that the Italians won the war for all the Allies: the neutrality in 1914 and the intervent in 1915 worked the miracle. But the recompense was not equal to the sacrifice. "Today the future appears as obscure as at the time of Caporetto, but we must not despair. If the Allies persist in their intention to mutilate our country, to give into slavery our brothers of Venezia Giulia whom they helped us to liberate, we will prevelly suffer this great injustice, and trust in the future. The strength of right will break the chains of slavery. We must believe in our dynasty, which made a dream come true: the unity of Italy! Let us have faith in Humbert II of Savoy, and may God help him to reconstruct Italy in her natural boundaries and give back peace to the Italians! Long live the King! Long live Italy!"

3. Under the heading "The Italo-American Communists want Trieste to become Yugoslav", I.N. reports from New York that a violent controversy took place between Luigi Antonini, President of the Italo-American Labor Council, and Michele Salerno, director of the weekly Communist "L'Unità del popolo"; the latter said that the Italians of Trieste could remain Italian only if their territory were given to the ultra-democratic Yugoslav people.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Bruno Agliotti says that claim of the Senussi on Cyrenaica, is justifiable from a religious point of view, but has no territorial meaning. After giving a short history of the relations between Italy and the Senussi, during the time of Italian rule, he says that it would be a great mistake to grant them the government of a region, as they are unprepared, morally and politically, for the task.

2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, says that the Triestini celebrated the anniversary of May 24 with the same

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2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, says that the Triestini celebrated the anniversary of May 24 with the same enthusiasm as 31 years ago. Some philo-Slavs, who tried to disturb the demonstrations were taken and chucked into the sea.

3. M. reports from Milan that one of the arrested neo-Fascists has revealed that the Fascist forces in Northern Italy amount to about 25,000 men, divided into battalions 500 man strong and which can be mobilized in case of need, within 4 hours. A large secret parade was to have taken place in these days, but the many arrests prevented it.

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MINUTO

1. M. reports a rumour yesterday morning circulating in the Palazzo di Giustizia, about a grave scandal which would follow the attempt to reopen the epuration proceedings concerning some industrialists recently acquitted on all charges. It would seem that this attempt is linked with the propaganda exigencies of some of the parties of the Left, and that a high magistrate and a Candidate for the Costituente would be implicated in the scandal.

2. M. prints the letter of Avvocato Alexandro Di Stefano protesting against Unità's statement on the reopening of the case concerning his client Massimo Del Fante accused of collaborating with the Germans, which (according to Unità) "would have been mysteriously pigeon-holed".

MOMENTO

1. Discussing the reduction of the armed forces "Miles" pleads that the criterion according to which officers should remain or be retired must be the attitude the officer took on September 8.

2. "Momento" states that the Police action against neo-fascist organisation resulted in the arrest of 70 people in Rome yesterday. 19 grenades were found in the religious institution of "San Giuseppe", asserts the paper.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints the news that Admiral Stone was awarded the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal in Naples yesterday and given the full text of the citation.

2. P. reports on De Gasperi's electoral tour and speech at Frosinone, emphasizing the great applause he received everywhere.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading "Umberto's program", U. comments virulently on yesterday's meeting at Piazza del Popolo and on the demonstration which followed. Umberto's political program, it says, could be read in the gestures, the slogans and the shouting of this rabble: "Hisses at the Allied flags, applause at the

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref.103/243/PRB 26 May 1945

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi made a speech at a Christian-Democrat meeting in Naples yesterday. As some groups of monarchist students were creating an uproar he took the opportunity to point out that although he admir the enthusiasm of young people he should like to remind them and all Italians that above the flag of each party there existed the flag of the motherland, and that therefore the Italians should give up attempt to drive their rivals home as if they were mules. De Gasperi then spok of the Italian peace treaty saying that in his opinion it had not bee a bad thing for the recent Paris Conference to close without reaching solution, because had it been attempted to draft a peace in whatever manner, this would have been a peace of compromise and hurry negotia at the expense of Italy. "If we cannot speak on behalf of merit earn through victory", he added, "we can still raise our voice in the name of the conscience of the people. I said in Paris that even if they were to overpower me, a little man as I was, they would overpower an Assembly and the people, which afterwards would have called for justi As to the Eastern Frontiers, De Gasperi affirmed, that one should not consider the Trieste situation alone, but also th of the entire Venezia Giulia, because the Italian delegations from bo Zones A and B of late which he was receiving daily voiced the whole extent of the torment of those brothers who declared that they were ready to abandon all their properties in order not to remain under th Yugoslav domain. "The Yugoslavs", he continued, "claim the whole regi of Venezia Giulia on the ground of the principle of war and of occupatio but then one need not embellish the old things with new names and delude them with the name of social principles and, let us say it, of Democratic ideals which are nothing but the reviving of the ancient barbarian right of the Middle Ages". De Gasperi concluded by saying th the Italian people demonstrate not only to themselves but also to the whole world that Italy was ripe for a democratic revival and that the Italian elections, taking place in the calmest atmosphere, might sanction the start of Italy's new democratic life.

2. The new Chinese Ambassador arrived in Rome Yesterday. He stated to the press that he trusted that, after the sad interval of t war, relations between Italy and China would improve and consolidate through their re-established friendship.

3. "Messaggero" gives the U.P. interview with De Gasperi and Mr. Keeny, head of UNRRA's Italian Mission, on the food situation. The 200 gm bread ration may have to be reduced after June 2. The

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to drive Italy down once and for all if they were able. De Gasperi then spoke of the Italian peace treaty, saying that in his opinion it had not been a bad one for the moment. Paris Conference to close without reaching solution, because had it been attempted to draft a peace in whatever manner, this would have been a peace of compromise and surely negotiated the expense of Italy. "If we cannot speak on behalf of Nazis cannot claim victory", he added, "we can still raise our voice in the name of the conscience of the people. I said in Paris that even if they were to overpower me, alittle man as I was, they would overpower an Assembly and the people, which otherwise would have voted for justi As to the Eastern frontiers, De Gasperi explained, that one should not consider the Trieste situation alone, but also th of the entire Venezia Giulia, because the Italian delegations from bo Zones A and B of both which he was receiving daily voiced the whole extent of the torment of those brothers who declared that they were ready to abandon all their properties in order not to remain under th Yugoslav domain. "The Yugoslavs", he continued, "claim the whole regi of Venezia Giulia on the ground of the rights of war and of occupatio but when one must not reconcile the old things with new names and designations with the robe of moral principles and, let us say it, of Internationalideals which are nothing but the reviving of the ancient barbarian right of the Middle Ages". De Gasperi concluded by saying th the Italians should demonstrate not only to themselves but also to the whole world that Italy was ripe for a democratic revival and that the Italian elections, taking place in the calmest atmosphere, might mention the start of Italy's new democratic life.

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3. "Messaggero" gives the U.P. interview with De Gasperi and Mr. Keeny, Head of UNRRA's Italian Mission, on the Food situation. The 200 gram bread ration may have to be reduced after June 2. The other papers give the communiqué of the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council stating that "Tarchetti had a further conference with De Gasperi yesterday on the latest reports which are somewhat reassuring and envisage the possibility of maintaining the present ration, especially if present negotiations and the recovery campaign yield the expected results." "Risorgimento Liberale", however, affirms that the bread ration will be reduced after June 10th.

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4. The British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, was received by De Gasperi yesterday.

5. Judge Juvenal Marchisio, president of the "American Relief for Italy" has recently been made a Count by King Umberto II.

6. General Adami-Rossi and General Raffaele Bertoni were sentenced to death by the Florence Assize Court yesterday on the charge of "intelligence with the German enemy".

7. Romita denied to the press yesterday that all the fascist "squadristi" were being arrested as precautionary measure in view of the elections. He also stated that the Rome neo-fascists had not been arrested in the Piazza del Popolo during the monarchist meeting, but in the adjacent Piazzale Flaminio.

8. The corpses of 10 carabinieri who had been captured by bandits on 10 January last were found in a sulphur mine near Pascalin (Caltanisetta), Sicily.

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AMERICAN PAPERS (25 May)

CAPITANI N.N.

ESPRESSO N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Under the heading "war reparations in ships are absurd", G.d publishes the figures of the Italian ships now in Allied hands and sa that Italy has now only 350,000 tons of merchant ships, which, compar with her pre-war tonnage of 3,300,000 is definitely insufficient for the country's needs. It then says that after having lost 880,000 tons merchant ships during her co-belligerency with the Allies, Italy can but refuse any foreign claims on the remnant of her merchant marine.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Commenting on the imminent elections, Sav. says that the lea of the Socialist Party made a mistake when they did not refuse the alliance with the Communists. The great mass of the people who do not belong to parties would have accepted gladly the ideals of Socialism the could have been sure of its assertion. Nobody would fear a republ and the problem of the referendum would be very easily solved, but the ambiguity of the policy of the accepted leaders of Socialism has done the evil and now it is too late. Concluding, he stresses, that our freedom and our independence are at stake and this is more important than a Monarchy or a Republican Victory and that the people with th instinctive wisdom will decide for the best.

IDEA N.N.

ITALIA-SERA

Cesare Trevis, I.S. correspondent in Venezia Giulia, says th the Yugoslavs have concentrated about 65,000 men along the Morgan Lin

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Discussing the damage caused by the locusts in Sardinia Giov. Batt. Costa blames the Ministry of Agriculture for not having taken sufficient measures to prevent the scourge. The Trade Unions of seven villages have organized their own squads which gave weeks of gratuit work. But the majority of the landowners, writes the paper, refused not only to spend even small sums of money but also to take part in the common fight.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUINDICI (Independent Catholic)

Quinto Tosatti pleads in his article "freedom of education"

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UNITA' N.N.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Quinto Tosatti pleads in his article "freedom of education" for a catholic school which would admit every fit citizen without re gard to his financial position.

1327

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. In his article "Civil servants and bureaucracy", L.G.Imbriac pleads that the new organization of the bureaucracy must include the following: (1) limitation of numbers, (2) credit to be given for abil and (3) simplifying controls. The writer admits that some social difficulties may result from the application of these principles, but su gests they be applied gradually.

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2. A calm political situation and the stabilization of the Lira are the first conditions for the revival of tourist traffic to Italy states Giovanni Barzetti reporting the opinion of Mr Simone, Official representative of the American Tourist organization ASTA. It is believ that there are 145 millions dollars in liquid cash in America which will be spent to a large extent on trips to Europe, stated Mr Simone.

EPOCA (Independent Rightist)

A De Gli Espinosa says that the institutional problem does not consist in finding a way of punishing the King, but in finding a const tution that will prevent the King from naming a Prime Minister chosen by the mob-like Mussolini-but only a leader properly elected by the people.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Reporting an interview conceded by the Air Minister to "Tribuna" U.S.Nature says that the reconstruction of the Italian Civil Aviat will be considered immediately after June 2. The Air Minister signed an agreement with the Trans World Airline Inc., continues the writer, to organize the new Airlines in Italy. Replying to the criticism in t Italian press in regard to the Italo American company the Air Minister stated that every decision will be examined by the Council of Ministe 60 per cent of the capital is to be given by the Italian State and the rest will come from TWA, he concluded.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. publishes an article by Donald Bell entitled "The fate of the Savoia" in which the writer wonders how Victor Emanuel, who durin his life saw so many kings ousted by their people, did not realise before that his throne too was doomed, and that neither his son Umbe nor anyone else could change the course of fate.

2. "The private fortune of the Savoia, amounting to 2 billion l is an insult to the poor people who accept the assistance of the Quir writes A.M.

MORNING PAPERS

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Ricardo Lombardi recalls in his article "Prelatic Diplomacy" that it was the popular action, splendid by sacrifice and glory, whic started the insurrection. Only later on came the opportunism of the Ambrosian curia. The writer says that several subjects tend to change the facts and their sequence.

2. When the fascist electoral reform was voted in July 1923, r "Corriere Italiano", several affirmed the reform who today are leaders o

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2. "The private fortune of the Savoia, amounting to 2 billion lire is an insult to the poor people who accept the assistance of the Quirinal" writes A.M.

POLITICAL PARTIES

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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2. When the fascist electoral reform was voted in July 1923, r. "Italia Libera", several affirmed the reform who today are leaders o candidates of the National Democrat Union which, would defend our democrat freedom. The paper continues that Orlando, Croce and Bonomi spoke for the Fascist regime.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Writing on his tour of the Italian provinces, Nenni says tha wherever he went he felt that the Italian people "know that the Republic means 'freedom, democracy and peace' and that they trust socialism". Nenni then asks "all the Socialist men and women to devot themselves entirely to propaganda and action because on June 2nd we

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shall reap what we have sown".

2. A. comments on the news published by "Minuto" that Luigi Adiscol was a member of OVRA, and on the official denial of this news by the Ministry of the Interior, by attacking the "Monarchist methods of calumny" and the director of "Minuto".

3. A. quotes the Giulian C.L.N.'s statement that "Trieste can only be saved by the Republic" and that "a Monarchist victory in Italy would hinder the solution of the future of Trieste".

4. A. publishes the news of the arrest of one of the authors of last month's coup-de-main at Radio Rome under the heading: "Crushing the King's stronghold".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "Ignoble trade in our right to vote", B. points out: "The scandal of the electoral intrigues has now reached alarming proportions. Italy is full of electoral intriguers, forgers and speculators. Hundreds of protests arrive daily at our offices from people who have been deceived, defrauded of the right to vote. There is in Piazza Vittorio a market where anyone can buy electoral certificates at 500 and 1000 lire each... Whole pages of elector's names have been torn out of the registers. Hundreds of electoral certificates and forms are secretely printed by the Poligrafico dello Stato every day. There are many Socialists and Communists who received several certificates each. Thousands of undesirable electors are arrested under vague charges of "neo-Fascism"... The redeployed veterans are unable to vote. Many University students sitting for exams in different cities on 2 June will also be unable to vote... Displaced persons, evacuees and refugees are not allowed to vote and cannot appeal... Such is the very dangerous situation in which the Italian people will be called to decide their destiny. The Allied Authorities to whom thousands of citizens have pointed out this intolerable state of affairs, have refused any responsibilities. We therefore ask that a strict and searching enquiry be opened, conducted by ne betrates and without any sectarian influence, to probe this scandal which involves the whole electoral system...".

2. B. says that a crowd of 10,000 listened to Giannini's speech at Turin yesterday.

CICCO (Economic)

1. An Italian economic mission will soon go to Germany to examine the possibilities of selling Italian vegetables and fruit to that country.

2. 300 Italian miners left Milan yesterday for Belgium.

8,000 tons SS. "Ercole", which was sunk by the

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ROMA 1150 (Uomo Qualunque)

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2. U. says that a crowd of 10,000 listened to Nenni's speech at Foggia yesterday.

GROBO (Economic)

1. An Italian economic mission will soon go to Germany to examine the possibilities of selling Italian vegetables and fruit to that country.

2. 300 Italian miners left Milan yesterday for Belgium.

3. The Italian 8,000 tons SS. "Ercole", which was sunk by the Germans off Belgium has been refloated.

4. The Italian tanker "Lavoro" will leave today for the Persian Gulf to load 10,500 tons of fuel oil.

5. The Simplon pass between Italy and Switzerland was opened for road traffic yesterday.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) (see page 4)

1326

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Writing on the amnesty, Scrutator refutes the assertion that it could gain new sympathy for the King and says that the Government, which arranges all the details, stands more chance of gaining the sympathies of the people than the sovereign who only complys with a family tradition. But the Government, he claims, has reduced the scope of the amnesty so as to be able to grant another"republican" amnesty after June 2nd.

2. I.N. does not think that the King will sign the amnesty in th form it will have when Togliatti and the Government have finished redrafting it.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Commenting on the activities of the neo-Fascists, Arrigo Jacchia warns foreigners not to let themselves be deceived by them, as they ar nothing but the remainder of a disastrous scum which is being cleaned off from the Country, and to look instead to the real Italy, which consists of the great mass of the people longing for work and liberty

MINUTO

1. Commenting on "Isvestia's" defence of the French Communists, "Minuto" recalls that the"reactionary elements" (opposed to communism) consisted especially of French socialists and continues that it is entirely Pietro Nenni's fault if Italian socialism has not found the right way to autonomy and equilibrium in the interests of the Nation and the working classes.

2. The Republican Minister Cevoletto has signed an agreement wit the American Society TWA reports "Minuto", which monopolizes the Italian airlines and stipulates that only American flying meterial may be used. The paper asserts that such an agreement would be the rui of the Italian aeronautical industry and accuses the Minister of reserving to himself the post of the president of the new company.

MONDO N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Writing on the leaders of the National Democrat Union , "Risorgimento" states that the Liberal Party always pleaded that the Government be entrusted to experts and men of competence and not to persons who obey only party aims.

TEMPO (Independent)

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TEMPO (Independent)

T. gives alleged details of the persecution and massacres of Catholic priests by the partisans of Tito.

UNITA ' (Communist) 1. Under the heading"Our program for the Costitu te - Freedom from want", Luigi Longo says that liberty must be given a material basis which will free the workers from the obligation to sell themselves to the highest bidder,and that workers,peasants,employees an members of the professions must be guaranteed work and a decent living

2. U. says that in spite of the official reserve on the recent ope ations against the neo-fascists, the close relations between the monar chist "Tricolore" movement and the neo fascist movement in Northern Italy are more and more apparent.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/24/PRB

May 28, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. During a press conference he held in Moscow yesterday regarding the Paris conference, Molotov stated that the reparations, colonies and Venezia Giulia issues were the major stumbling blocks hindering the drafting of the Italian peace treaty. As for war reparations, he said that it was a fact that during the war the Fascist hordes invaded Russia, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania causing much damage. The Russian Government, however, considering that Fascism had been overthrown in Italy and that Italy has helped the Allied cause during the last year of the war, had limited its claims for war reparations to a very limited amount. The Soviet wished to demonstrate in this way that aggressions and damages caused in foreign territory must not go unpunished. "We learn from the Italian press", Molotov continued, "of the tremendous burden that Italy must bear as a consequence of English and American occupation of her territory. But then a slight reduction of this very heavy cost would suffice to allow Italy to pay the war reparations claimed by Russia." As for the former Italian colonies, Molotov stated that Russia had gradually changed her stand until she completely withdrew her claims, yet the English and American delegations would not admit that an agreement might be reached. "It is clear", he continued, "that the Anglo-American bloc, being influenced by the desire to impose its own will upon Russia, has not started a peace offensive at all, but actually an offensive against the Soviet Union".

2. The Big Four Deputies heard yesterday a report by Ambassador Nicoli di Soragna on the Italian viewpoint concerning the French claims on the "hunting reserves", and the Upper and Middle Roja Valley. Soragna reaffirmed that the feelings of the populations, their language and the great importance which the Roja Valley power-plants had for Italy's economy all lead to the conclusion of maintaining the present status quo. He also stressed that as France had lately set forth other claims (the Mount Cenis area, for instance), the discussions should include them all.

3. The Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister, Bebler, stated to the "Agence France Presse" in Paris yesterday that the Yugoslav Government had asked the Deputy Foreign Ministers to be allowed to present a claim on the Tarvisian Valley (Italo-Austria

1325

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4. Argentina intends to support any steps which may be taken to admit Italy to the UNO, Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador in Washington, was notified in a "confidential" memorandum handed him by the Argentine chargé d'affaires Luis Luti.

5. During an interview with International News Service King Umberto II stated that the future Monarchy will be progressive and up to date so as to ensure direct relations between the people and the Crown during times of emergency, and that complete democracy did not depend upon the name or title attached to the

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head of the State, but rather upon the balance of the various powers and the action of the Government. The King then declared that he considered the constitutional Monarchy as "most likely to favour establishment of a balanced power which was necessary for a true and steady progress of the people". He also said that it would be his care to avoid any totalitarian form of government, be this Rightist or Leftist, and that the June 2 decision, whatever may it be, should represent the basis for the harmony of all Italians and the starting point of a better future.

6. From June 1st all daily newspapers will cost 5 lire.

7. Five individuals wearing flight-suits entered the Milan-Linate airfield yesterday morning and started the engines of a "Savoia Marchetti S-79" undisturbed. After a few minutes the plane took off without making use of the runway. The alert was given almost half an hour our later when the actual crew of the plane arrived at the airfield. It is rumored that the plane was stolen by Neo-Fascists, that Carlo Scorza was one of the five, and that a funeral urn containing the ashes of Mussolini was on board. The Italian and Allied Police have started an investigation. One officer and two sergeants belonging to the real crew of the stolen plane have been put under arrest.

8. Nenni made a speech at the Rome "Supercinema" on Sunday, stating that during the Administrative elections 75 per cent of the votes were Republican in those localities where the proportional system of voting had been adopted. He also said that the electors were 25 millions, 16 in North Italy and 9 in Southern Italy. Allowing for 5 per cent who will not vote, there should be 23 or 24 million votes cast in Italy. Nenni affirmed that 14 million votes would support the Republic and 9½ million the Monarchy. He also said that the Republic, far from being a leap in the dark, would open the way to pacification, to civil and political freedom, freedom from want and from exploitation, freedom of work. As regard foreign affairs he said that only the Republic would have the spirit to talk to the Allies in plain words.

9. De Gasperi spoke in Palermo on Sunday. He reaffirmed that the Government would respect the verdict rendered by the people on the institutional question but that it was necessary to avoid any inconsiderate omission in order to eliminate any possible Allied intervention which might be justified if the elections appeared to be contestable. De Gasperi made another speech in Bari yesterday. "Rumors have it", he said, "that after the June 2 elections there will be disorders causing bloodshed between the different parties, both winners and losers. It has also been said that the State will not be able to maintain order. I reaffirm, that the present Government will tender its resignation to the Constituent Assembly on June 24 or 25, whatever the result of the

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8. Romita made a speech at the Rome "Supercinema" on Sunday, stating that during the Administrative elections 75 per cent of the votes were Republicans in those localities where the proportional system of voting had been adopted. He also said that the electors were 28 millions, 16 in North Italy and 12 in Southern Italy. Allowing for 15 per cent who will not vote, there should be 23 or 24 million votes cast in Italy. Romita estimated that 14 million votes would support the Republic and 9½ million the Monarchy. He also said that the Republic, far from being a leap in the dark, would open the way to pacification, to civil and political freedom, freedom from want and from exploitation, freedom of work. In regard foreign affairs he said that only the Republic would have the spirit to talk to the Allies in plain words.

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persons who may be particularly hot-blooded not to commit crimes after the elections because the Government will intervene even if it is not present on the spot at the moment. Watch out: he who breaks the law must pay for it."

16. Arpesani affirmed in Milan on Sunday that the Liberal Party would ask for another referendum on the constitution as drafted by the Constituents.

Afternoon papers (27 May)

CAPITANO - M.N.

DEMOCRATICO (Independent) - M.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA - M.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

If England succeeds in banishing Italy from Africa, says Africanus, the first to suffer for it, after ourselves, will be France for the balance of power in Africa will be immediately upset to France's disadvantage. He supports this view with a short history of African events in the last 50 years and rejects the unjustifiable French claims on Fezzan.

INDIPENDENTE

The paper reports that Communist propaganda, in Northern Italy especially, is directed exclusively against the Monarchy and says nothing about the Party's own aims. No one knows what the Communist Party will do when the Italian people have voted for the Republic, says l'Indipendente.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Giovanni Gallo Baccolini says that the rise of industrial stocks marks the beginning of industrial reconstruction, but regrets the too active control of the Government and asks the Constituents to restore to industry its freedom.

2. Commenting on the amnesty, I.S. says that the decree has not yet been submitted to the King for signature and that Togliatti is probably uncertain as to what to do, because if the King refuses to sign the decree as it is Togliatti, as Minister of Justice, will have either to change it or to resign which would oblige the Government to resign, neither of which is desirable.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

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L. headlines the appeal of the C.G.I.L. to the World

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INDIPENDENTE (Independent) - A.F.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA - N.F.

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1324

L. headlines the appeal of the C.G.I.L. to the World Syndical Federation with "The Labor Confederation for peace and for the rights of Italy" and "Addressing the 75 million workers organized by the World Syndical Federation, the C.G.I.L. asks their intervention with the Governments of the United Nations to hasten the conclusion of the peace treaty with Italy and to remember the great sacrifices made by our people in their fight for freedom and democracy".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.F.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Federico Alessandrini pleads once more for the union

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of all catholic forces in the elections. Suggesting Catholics vote for parties best calculated to defend catholic beliefs. Catholics may, however, vote for Republic or Monarchy as they like, but after the referendum they must all work together for the new regime.

2. "The voice of Moscow" affirms that the Vatican is openly participating in the electoral campaign, reports "Quotidiano", and quotes from the Moscow radio: "On May 12 and 19 Pope Pius XII assembled under various pretexts a large number of the faithful, mostly women, and read them anti-democratic and antirepublican sermons." The paper replies that there was nothing antidemocratic in what the Pope said.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Ricostruzione states that it would be more useful for Italy if De Gasperi would go to Paris to defend the Italian western and northern frontiers instead of travelling around the country electioneering for the Christian Democrat Party.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Attacking the Republican theories of the Action Party, Manlio Lupinacci emphasizes the uselessness of a Presidential Republic of the American type compared with the utility and guarantees offered, in the case of Italy, by a Monarchy. After discussing the position of French Presidents like Casimir Perier, Millerand or Poincaré who were unable to undertake any action of any kind without the consent of the Government, and observing that if Italy should have presidents invested, as in France, with full powers they would become new Mussolinis, Lupinacci concludes by saying to the Action Party that an Italian parliamentary Republic would be illogical and lead to the dismemberment of the country.

2. In reply to an article by Arthur Bailes in the "Daily Mail" defending the claims on the Italian colonies made by Mr. Bevin at the Paris Conference and stating that since the Italian seizure of Libya in 1912 the natives were oppressed exterminated and economically ruined, I.P. recalls that Italy took Libya with the consent and the encouragement of the British Government, points out that the alleged "oppression and killing" of natives were only military operations against rebels, which were routine matters in British colonial practice, exposes the propagandist exaggerations and inaccuracies of the article, and praises the great work Italy carried out for the economic

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. What is the attitude and the position of the neo-fascists? asks G. Natale. If they would follow Mussolini's ideas they cannot be "not-republicans" and "not-socialist" because Mussolini always stressed his socialism and ended up as a republican. On the other hand all Italian parties are united to fight against fascism even if they have the most different political aims. The problem is confusing, concludes the writer.

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2. In an interview given to "La Tribuna", Nenni describes how the Ministry of the Constituente organised the preparation for the elections and the Constituente.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Writing on the French claims on "Italian strategic points in the Alps", Francesco Ferri quotes General Giraud's words to the French troops of the Alps in 1939 that "in 15 days the French Army would occupy Milan" and says that it would appear therefore that even in 1939 the frontier was not strategically defensible and that France should have nothing to fear from Italy as the latter will be unable to make a war for a good many years.

2. A.N. thinks that the Royal family, receiving an income from all sources of 22 million lire a year, gets more than it deserves.

3. M.P. says that the State employees have nothing to be grateful for from the Monarchy.

4. M.P. emphasizes the great applause Randolfo Pacciardi received yesterday in Milan.

Domani Roma (2nd May)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Until yesterday monarchist propaganda claimed the Trieste question as its trumpcard, stirred the paper, and kept silent on two very important facts illustrating the position of the Italian people in Venezia Giulia with regard to the referendum. The first fact is a telegram sent to the President of the Council by the parties of the Trieste CNL in which all Italians and all really democratic parties are asked to vote for Venezia Giulia in an Italian Republic. The second is a declaration in which the Trieste Trade Union asks that the responsibility of the Monarchy, which created together with Fascism the present tragical situation of Venezia Giulia, should not be forgotten.

2. In its article "an interview of the King of May" referring to the interview given to INS by the King, "Avanti" criticises De Gasperi for hoping (as quoted) that any Republic could have a president like Umberto.

3. The general secretaries of the C.G.I.L., Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri, have sent a message in the name of

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2. A.M. thinks that the Royal family, receiving an income from all sources of 22 million lire a year, gets more than it deserves.

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Morning Papers (23 May)

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3. The general secretaries of the C.G.I.L., Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri, have sent a message in the name of 6 millions Italian workers to the World Trade-Union Federation reports "Avanti", to plead for a Just and quick peace for the Italian people.

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BUONGIORNO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "A wave of intimidating arrests - Are they trying to eliminate the contrary votes?", B. denounces the unendurable of the political atmosphere in connection with the ever increasing police operations, and the secret connivance that seems to exist, thinks B., between the parties of the extreme left and the newly recruited police forces. The neo-fascist

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menace is only a fake and an excuse for implementing a policy designed to carry out the elections in a regime of terror, it says. "Now we know the tactics of honest Romita... He would, if he could, put in jail all the electors who are not prepared to vote for the maintenance of the scandalous "hexarchy" in power". B. concludes by warning the Italians who believe in the rebirth of the country against a crescendo of police intervention, and entreats them not to allow themselves to be influenced by these methods but to do their duty.

2. Referring to the immediate departure for Paris of the Austrian Minister Karl Gruber following the announcement that the "Substitutes" of the Foreign Ministers wished to hear the Italian and Austrian representatives on the Italo-Austrian border question, B. suggests that De Gasperi's place at the moment is in Paris. "A square meter of the Motherland's soil is worth more than all the last seats of a party, it says.

3. B. continues its attacks on the Minister of Agriculture, Sig. Gullo, and says that it is not by "granting uncultivated land to farmers cooperatives that the locusts will be eliminated. This measure of the minister, it says, only eliminates private property.

4. "What is happening with the amnesty?", asks B. "If the King refuses to sign it, let him say so and let him explain his reasons to the country".

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The locust campaign will cost the Government 1,600 million lire.

2. G. says that this year's sugar-beet crop in Italy will produce about 285,000 tons of sugar which will insure a distribution of at least 300 grams a month per person.

3. Venezuela will favour Italian emigration.

4. The Sarzana-Parma railroad will be opened tomorrow.

5. The first Italian streamlined train arrived yesterday in Florence from Rome. The distance was covered in 4 hours and 50 minutes.

6. The European Coal Administration will send 200,000 tons of coal to Italy in June, 100,000 of which will be British anthracite.

7. Italian imports during April 1946 amounted to 1,[illegible], 000

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6. The European Coal Administration will send 206,000 tons of coal to Italy in June, 100,000 of which will be British anthracite.

7. Italian imports during April 1946 amounted to 1,0[illegible],000 tons.

8. A conspicuous difference of prices was noticed yesterday between the Rome and Milan free markets: the Gold Pound Sterling was quoted at 7,600 lire in Rome and 8,200 in Milan; and the Dollar at 370 lire in Rome and 400 in Milan.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Under the heading "The Republic has already won by a 70% majority", I.L. quotes from Nenni's latest speech.

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2. After pointing out that the Monarchists cannot be at all sure of winning the Referendum, for, if they were, they would have not asked Admiral Stone to postpone it, and that the Monarchy must be ousted for the sake of the peace and the justice of Italy, Federico Comandini outlines the program of the Action Party which guarantees social justice and political freedom.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. publishes Bergamini's speech at the "Quirino" theatre. He said that the Monarchy had the merit of having saved the country from oppression and of having united it. All the great men of the Risorgimento fought for Italy and the Savoy Monarchy and we still believe that it will be the salvation of the country. Fascism was not created and wanted by the Monarchy, but the King was obliged to accept it because all the other parties refused to accept office at that time. A republic would have been no better in the same situation and, moreover, it would not have had the strength to destroy Fascism and so spare Italy from further damage. Republics have always been a source of disorder and revolution and it is not understandable how bourgeois parties like the Christian Democrats, would accept one. A republic now would mean Communism, anti-religion and subservience to Russian imperialism. The new King, he concluded, wanted to begin his reign with an act of peace and love for the country - the amnesty, but the Government prepared a ridiculous decree and reduced the amnesty to an abrogation of small fines; the King refused to sign it and nobody will be able to convince him to sign it. When Italy, on June 2, finds herself, we will cheer at the Quirinal and cheer "God save the King". "To save the King means to save our Country".

2. I.N. says that if a Republic wins the elections it will nationalise everything and the citizens will be obliged to pay for the high cost of the State management.

3. Criticising Romita's statement that the Republic would get 14 million votes and the Monarchy 9½ million, Babuf says that the Minister of the Interior is trying to convince those who always bet on the winning horse and quotes the "Doxa" Institute's report that the Italians are 34% confirmed Monarchists, 23% confirmed Republicans and 40% Republicans who will vote for the Monarchy for fear of the Republic, or who are undecided.

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4. I.N. violently attacks the Rome Command administration for the inefficiency with which the electoral certificates have

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4. I.N. violently attacks the Rome Communal administration for the inefficiency with which the electoral certificates have been prepared and, stressing that 200,000 persons have not received their certificate, will therefore not be able to vote, says that the watchword of the electoral offices is "The Monarchists shall not vote."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

M. reports that tomorrow or the day after, Minister Romita will make an appeal to the population and the Parties asking them to respect the polls even if they see some electoral swindles, in which case they should make a full report to the proper authorities.

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MINORO

1. Further to its recent charges against Nenni and Cameron, M. says that it is in a position to affirm that the sums at the disposal of both in the Cash Office of the Presidency of the Council, amounted recently to over 10 million lire, and asks for an inquiry on the matter.

2. Replying to "Avanti", in relation to the Amendola case, M., who had said Amendola was an OVRA agent, says that its statements, printed on Sunday still await a reply, and recalls that Avvocato Amendola was mixed up in various inquiries carried out by the "Pubblica Sicurezza" at Fondi, where he was defended by "Commissario Professionale".

3. Referring to Giulio Andreotti's queries in his book "Concerto a sei voci" as to whether it was true that some men of the Action Party, asked the Allies in 1943 to intensify the bombardment of the Italian cities to speed up the liberation, and later, through Switzerland, repeatedly warned them against the armistice offers of the Badoglio Government, and to the answer given by "Indipendente" that these matters notoriously concerned Count Sforza, the only link existing between the Action Party and American circles, M. says "If this is true, this disastrous quest - aspiring to the Presidency of the Republic - will be responsible before God and the Italians... So many innocent victims cry for revenge".

MONARCHO - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. reports on De Gasperi's speeches at Palermo and Bari in which the President asked "everyone to stay at his post and to carry out his duty whatever might be the result of the elections".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The present organization of the State has served to smooth the transition from Parri to De Gasperi, states Alberto Albertini, to stop the collapse of the Lira, to restore the means of communications and to reorganise the forces of order. Many people, the writer continues, ask why this organization which is now working well should be replaced by an unknown regime.

2. The electoral commission of the Roman Communist Federation has sent a circular to its active members, reports the paper, for their orientation about the 27 parties participating in the elections. This circular divides the parties in 4 groups of which only the last is said to be truly republican; this

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[illegible] that Avvocato Nenni was mixed up in various [illegible] carried out by the "Pubblica Sicurezza" at Forlì, where he was [illegible] "Commissario Prefettizio".

3. Referring to Giulio Andreotti's queries in his book "Concerto a sei voci" as to whether it was true that some [illegible] of the Action Party, asked the Allies in 1943 to intensify the bombardment of the Italian cities to speed up the situation, and later, through Switzerland, reportedly warned them against the armistice offers of the Badoglio Government, and to the answer given by "Indipendente" that these matters notoriously concerned Count Sforza, the only link existing between the Action Party and American circles, M. says "If this is true, this disastrous would-be aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic - will be responsible before God and the Italians... So many innocent victims cry for revenge".

UOMO QUALUNQUE - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. reports on De Gasperi's speeches at Palermo and Bari in which the President asked "everyone to stay at his post and to carry out his duty whatever might be the result of the elections".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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robbers, "latifundists" or persons of dubious morality' (3)
undecided on the institutional question but not reliably
republican, such as the Natural Democratic Union and th.
Christian Democrats.

UNITA (Independent)

1. Luigi Federici praises Minister Corbino's financial policy which has stopped the threat of inflation, and says that even if not welcomed by the merchants and industrialists it is probably the basis of financial reconstruction.

2. Edoardo Anton, in a message from London, says that the English are now paying more attention to Italy and that they seem to think that "a friendly Italy is a permanent interest of Great Britain". The Catholics are conducting an energetic campaign in favor of Italy.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading "Last Interview" Mario Alicata violently attacks King Umberto for his recent interview to Michael Straight, INS, and his statement that the future Italian monarchy to come must ensure "direct relations between the people and the crown". This statement expresses only the intrinsic inability of the Savoyards to respect the rights of the Parliament and the Government, and is a warning to those who believe in a parliamentary democracy under the Savoyards, says the weekly.

2. U. prints a manifesto of the "Union of Italian intellectuals" denouncing the Monarchy as fatal to the Country, and a full column of signatures of the intellectuals of various branches of activity who promoted or adhered to its content.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/245/PRB

May 29, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Ministry of the Interior announces that in connection with the resolution taken by the Council of Ministers, the Minister of the Interior has instructed all the prefects to forbid any open-air election meetings on 31 May and 1 June. Indoor meetings will be allowed.

2. All the problems at issue concerning war reparations were examined yesterday evening at a meeting of experts which was attended by De Gasperi (chairman), De Gourton, Corbino, Under-secretary Lombardo and the president of the I.R.I. (Industrial Reconstruction Institute) Bastiore. It was again established that it would be impossible for Italy to pay any kind of war reparations now or she would be brought to economic and financial collapse. At the end of the meeting De Gasperi stated to the press that the meeting had also discussed the Russian claims for war reparations, which according to the latest news would no longer contemplate the seizure of industrial plant, but would merely require the supply of goods. As for the news given by a news agency according to which the Russian Foreign Minister Molotov would have declared, during a conference with the Italian Ambassador in Moscow, that the Russian Government was favourably considering the possibility of reducing the war reparations claims by 50 per cent. and to allow the payment be made half with foreign currency and half with the Italian assets abroad, De Gasperi stated that, as far as it could be judged from the report sent in by Ambassador Quaroni, it was not the case. De Gasperi finally affirmed that, to the best of his knowledge, the imminent arrival of General Morgan was not to be connected with the immediate signature of the new armistice.

3. As some afternoon papers had published the news yesterday that the King had confirmed with the President of the Council his intention not to sign the Amnesty decree because it did not agree with his views and was not calculated to promote reconciliation between the people, and that the Government was therefore preparing a new draft covering all categories, journalists asked De Gasperi for some explanation yesterday evening. De Gasperi stated that he was not informed of the matter and that the news should be regarded as untrue "unless Togliatti has spoken with the

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fulfilled what after the elections for the Constituente, and it seemed to me that the King, who is a man possessing a great deal of common sense, fully agreed with my view. I added that I would inform the Minister of Justice, and in fact I sent a letter to Togliatti soon after the conference. When I read in the papers that the King had ordered the Government to grant an amnesty and that it should be a comprehensive one, I explained again to Togliatti what had been said during the conference with the King. I also made a report on this conference to the Council of Ministers and I think I am divulging no secret if I state that during an adjournment of that session, I went to the Quirinal and explained to the King the character of the decree which the Government intended to issue. It is well to make it clear that one did not intend to be discourteous to the King. It seemed to me at that time that the King understood that it was impossible to grant a comprehensive political amnesty on the eve of the elections and that he fully agreed with the Government on this point."

4. At the end of yesterday's session in the House of Commons, Mr. Osborne (Conservative) said that Great Britain should not be indifferent about Italy's future. Europe and the world, he added, form a single economic unit, and it is Great Britain, in her own interest, that should help Italy to get on her feet again. It is highly important for Great Britain, declared Osborne, to have a free and independent Italy in the Mediterranean. The Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Hector Mc Neil, answered stating that Great Britain was about to give greater economic help to Italy and to put at her disposal the necessary technical assistance. Having pointed out the difficulties which unfortunately forbade meeting fully Italy's requests for coal, he declared that thanks to British initiative some shipments of wool and cotton had already been sent to Italy. Mc Neil concluded by affirming that whatever might be the result of the Italian elections, if they took place, as was expected, freely and with respect for free speech, a free press and a secret ballot, the British Government would recognize any Government which might result be returned, would trade with it and help it. (Reuter)

5. The King arrived in Palermo yesterday.

6. The plane which was stolen in Milan yesterday, was reported flying above Rimini, and it is believed in unofficial air force circles to have landed at Ibotar in Yugoslavia, where there is a fully equipped airfield allowing the landing of big planes.

7. "L'Information" news agency reports that Yugoslav

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6. The plane which was stolen in Milan yesterday, was reported flying above Rimini, and it is believed in unofficial air force circles to have landed at Mostar in Yugoslavia, where there is a fully equipped airfield allowing the landing of big planes.

7. "L'Informazione" news agency reports that Yugoslav refugees have affirmed that no less than 250 Italian pilots who belonged to the Air Forces of the Fascist Republic are now serving as instructors with the Yugoslav Air Force. They are being paid 60,000 Lire per month irrespective of rank.

8. The Italian Government has notified the Allied Authorities that 71 fishing trawlers have been seized by Yugoslavia to date. (INS)

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9. The French Foreign Minister, Bidault, stated yesterday to the press that he approved Mr. Byrnes' proposal to submit the peace treaty to the UNO General Assembly if the Big Four failed to agree during the meeting of June 15. Concerning the hotly debated Trieste question, Bidault affirmed that it was his intention to make further proposals for its solution. As for the Italian colonies he said that he hoped that the French plan would be adopted, that is to let Italy administer them under UNO control.

10. The Deputies of the Four Foreign Ministers yesterday resolved to postpone till the week-end discussions on the Italo-French frontier. They examined the "war materials" and "war criminals," issues, and J.C. Dunn raised again the proposal already made by Mr. Byrnes to appoint a special Allied Committee to receive charges against war criminals until 90 days after the peace treaty with Italy has been signed. The question of the Italian colonies will not be discussed before June 5.

11. "Messaggero" reports that in San Lorenzo Lanuio (Rome province), during a meeting held by a candidate of the Democrat National Union, some Leftist elements started an argument with a Qualunquista nicknamed "Mussolino" who was very popular in that town. The latter sought refuge at the home of some relatives of his, where he was found by the aggressors and stabbed to death. As one of the soldiers had been arrested by the carabinieri, a crowd shouted by the same elements attempted to break into the carabinieri barracks but nevertheless compelled the marescillo to set the prisoner free. The crowd, which was led by the murderer himself, paraded through the streets of the town singing the praises of liberty.

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11. "Il Seggiatore" reports that in San Piero Lamis (Foggia province), during a meeting held by a candidate of the Democratic National Union, some leftist elements started an argument with a Qualunquista nicknamed "Mussiumo" who was very popular in that town. The latter sought refuge at the home of some relatives of his, where he was found by the aggressors and stabbed to death. As one of the killers had been arrested by the carabinieri, a crowd excited by the same elements attempted to break into the carabinieri barracks but nevertheless compelled the carabinieri to set the prisoner free. The crowd, which was led by the murderer himself, paraded through the streets of the town singing the praises of liberty.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 28th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

After recalling that the decisions that will be taken on June 2nd will not be revokable, as in France, C.d.S. warns the electors who are still undecided not to make a blind move but vote for something trustworthy like the Monarchy.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. In reply to Minister Cevolotto's assertion that a transformation of the "Ala Italiana" into a L.A.I. company, soon to be established, was inopportune for the following reasons, (1) American and Italian private capital would not be attracted to the new company owing to the present bad state of the administration and (2) because it is a company of Fascist origin, L. prints a statement of the "Ala Italiana" saying that it is strange that American and Italian private investors know things about the company's supposed administrative situation of which the Air Ministry itself is completely ignorant; the second assertion is baseless, says "Ala Italiana", as the company was a amalgamation of all the Italian air companies many of which existed prior to Fascism. Moreover the personnel position is well known, as out of 4,000 personnel only 62 followed the regime in Northern Italy.

2. Under the heading "But why does not he keep silent", L. comments unfavourably on King Umberto's statement to the INS and says that he has gone as far as casting doubts on the moral value of a republican solution by saying that "the referendum result will determine whether the rehabilitation of

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3. L. prints a resolution of the "Camera del Lavoro" of Trieste city and province, saying that a Monarchist victory in Italy would be prejudical to the country's interests in those regions.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Antonio De Berti stresses the Italianity of Venezia Giulia and says that the citizens of that region will all be present

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at the Costituente in spirit to remind the Italian people that their brothers are suffering in silence and waiting for their liberation.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Manlio Lupinacci says that the pro-republican manifesto published by the Communists exclusively in "Unità" is childlish and does no credit to the great names who signed it.

2. S. XX attacks Minister Romita saying that he ordered the arrest of all the ex-Fascists who are now members of the Rightist Parties, on the grounds that they must therefore be neo-fascists, while those who belong to the Leftist Parties are left undisturbed.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Luigi Salvatorelli refutes the assertion that the Monarchy would mean stability and argues that whereas a Monarchist defeat in the referendum would put an end to the matter as most of the Monarchists would readily resign themselves to a Republic, a Monarchist victory would be only a beginning, for the republicans would continue their fight against the Monarchy on legal grounds. There would be no stability under the Monarchy, he says, for its victory on the 2nd of June would mean merely the postponement of the Republic for a few years. He claims that the Monarchy would be no safeguard against the Communist danger (if there is a Communist danger) and affirms that there is no reason, under the present circumstances, that a Republic should involve a conflict between Church and State.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading "Continuity of ideals - Fascism and Monarchy", V.R. publishes what it claims to be a "Memorandum that the (former) King wrote and handed to Marshal Badoglio on August 16, 1943." in which it is stated that "the present Goverment (the one which ruled Italy between the fall of Fascism, July 25th, and the signature of the Armistice, September 8th, 1943) must fully maintain the character of 'a Military Government' "and that "no political parties must be allowed to organise themselves openly and that the law should severely punish Republican, Labour Democrat, etc., propaganda".

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2. V.R. once more charges the priests with being anti-Republican and making Monarchist propaganda. It states that in some churches of Rome the priests instruct little boys to distribute Monarchist leaflets at the door, that one monk went out the previous night night with a bucket full of whitewash and erased all the Republican inscriptions in neighbourhood, and that a circular letter distributed by a Rome parish priest says: "All the leftist parties are against the Church... Our King is Catholic, our Italy is catholic... and... if the Republic wins no more UNRRA supplies will be sent to Italy".

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MORNING PAPERS (29 May)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. "Avanti" says that the "Italo-American Council of Labour" controls 8 million members of the "American Federation of Labour" and the "Congress of industrial organisation" 6 millions. You may be sure, states "Avanti", that these 14 million workers expect anxiously that on June 2 the Italians vote for the Republic.

2. The Buenos Aires Society "Italia Libera" has sent a manifesto to "Avanti" from 100,000 Italians of America to the Italian people. This manifesto says that 15 million Italians or Italian descendants on the American continent are anxiously expecting that Italy will vote for a social-democratic Republic.

3. Replying to allegations by "Minuto" against Pietro Nenni, "Avanti" says that it should be sufficient to read in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" the resolution of the Council of Ministers to place confidential funds at the disposal of the Vice-President of the Council and the High Commissioner for sanctions similar to those at the disposal of the President of the Council and the Ministers for Internal and Foreign affairs.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "150,000 Neapolitan electors hail Giannini in Piazza Plebiscito", B. extolls Giannini's speech in Naples and his personal success. In an impromptu speech which lasted an hour Giannini attacked the expenditures on the electoral campaign which would have reconstructed many war-damaged houses in Italy, and defended the program of the Uomo Qualunque, which, he said, was a movement neither of the Right nor the Left but ahead of all parties.

2. It is clear that the Neo-Fascist menace is only a fake designed to shroud facts like the formation of the red action squads, says B., and remarks that there would not have been such a wave of protest at the Council of Ministers if the fact were not true. All these squads, it says, have one colour and one flag: "They are Communist... and are under Togliatti's orders". "Honest Nenita, the sweetest of Italian Socialists, is digging the grave not for the neo-fascists but for his own party and for

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3. More than 50,000 false electoral certificates circulate in Leghorn, where the current price is from 100 to 300 lire.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 13,000 tons of flour arrived yesterday in Naples on board the "W.L.Smith". This flour was sent by the "American Relief for Italy, Inc." to the civilian population of Sicily.

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2. The Government has granted 4 million and 200 thousand lire for the reconstruction of the San Giovanni bridge in Perugia.

3. G. says that there are 120,250 unemployed in Milan and that their number grows by about 4,000 per month.

4. Yesterday's quotations of foreign currency in the Rome free-market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 7,230, Pound: 980, Dollar: 353, Swiss Franc: 110. Milan's quotations were as follows: Gold Pound Sterling: 7,400, Dollar: 385, and Swiss Franc 113.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. publishes King Umberto's refusal to sign the amnesty as modified by the Government under the headings: "Umberto has no time to sign decrees" and "The ignoble speculation on the amnesty decree has sunk into ridicule".

2. Commenting on tomorrow's closing of the electoral campaign, Paolo Vittorelli says that during the last 6 weeks the Action Party was represented in almost every part of Italy and decisively collaborated with the other major parties for the installation of a Democratic Republic. He then recalls the Party's attacks against the Monarchists for their petition to Admiral Stone, the Party's warnings to the electors against the "big 4" (Orlando, Croce, Nitti, Bonomi) and the Party's appeal to De Gasperi to decide whether the Christian Democrats would vote for the Monarchy or the Republic.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. says that the electoral campaign has not always been conducted with that correctness and respect for the opinion of the others that a democracy would request, but it knows that the education of a people, who has been for more than twenty years under a tyranny, is not a thing that can be improvised in a couple of years. The men of the Liberty Bloc, it says, can make only one promise, that of continuing to work and struggle in the Constituent Assembly to defend freedom and democracy.

2. Under the heading "A serious charge against the Government" I.N. publishes a letter addressed to the President of the Council by the National Committee for the repatriation of POWs. "Mr. President" says the letter "'communiqués'

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. publishes King Umberto's refusal to sign the amnesty as modified by the Government under the headings: "Umberto has no time to sign decrees" and "The ignoble speculation on the amnesty decree has sunk into ridicule".

2. Commenting on tomorrow's closing of the electoral campaign, Paolo Vittorelli says that during the last 6 weeks the Action Party was represented in almost every part of Italy and decisively collaborated with the other major parties for the instAllation of a Democratic Republic. He then recalls the Party's attacks against the Monarchists for their petition to Admiral Stone, the Party's warnings to the electors against the "Big 4" (Orlando, Croce, Nitti, Bonomi) and the Party's appeal to De Gasperi to decide whether the Christian Democrats would vote for the Monarchy or the Republic.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. says that the electoral campaign has not always been conducted with that correctness and respect for the opinion of the others that a democracy would request, but it knows that the education of a people, who has been for more than twenty years under a tyranny, is not a thing that can be improvised in a couple of years. The men of the Liberty Bloc, it says, can make only one promise, that of continuing to work and struggle in the Constituent Assembly to defend freedom and democracy.

2. Under the heading "A serious charge against the Government" I.N. publishes a letter addressed to the President of the Council by the National Committee for the repatriation of POWs. "Mr. President" says the letter "'communiqués' attached by the Allied Authorities in the concentration camps announce that the Italian Government does not wish the return of the POWs until the Italian situation is settled". The families of the POWs request an explanation or a denial from the Government and stress the injustice of an act which excludes so many Italians from the national life at this critical moment.

3. "What Monarchy? Which Dynasty? Which King?' ask the Republicans" says I.N." and in reply we ask 'Which Republic? Which President?'. Out with the names and the Italians will judge".

4. Alberto Consiglio criticises the manifesto of the Republican intellectuals and says that they have signed it only

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under the impulse of fear and that it has no meaning or value.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Commenting on the colonies question, Agenore Pringipani says that the Negus seems to have made a claim on Eritrea, which is unjust as the Abyssinians were never attracted by the sea owing to the hot climate and as the Negus has already had his reparations in the return of his territory. As for Somaliland it has been said that the ethnic principle would suggest the union of the British and Italian Somaliland, but in that case why not French Somaliland too? To give Cyrenaica to the Senussi would mean first to annul the peace treaties between Italy and Turkey and second to give to a religious association a power that they are unprepared to exercise. Tripolitania is too evidently Italian to be a matter for discussion.

MINIMO

1. Bassanio expresses his satisfaction at the recent tendency of "Popolo" and "Quotidiano" to abandon the former republican position and to return to non-partiality, and refutes Ignio Giordano's argument that the Constitutional Monarchy in Rumania and Bulgaria did not save these countries from the red dictatorship, saying that these countries are in fact occupied by the Red Army, and points out that after the last war Germany accepted the Weimar Republic, ended under the Nazi dictatorship and perished completely, while in similar circumstances Italy found in the Constitutional Monarchy an institution which enabled her to survive as a nation.

2. M. prints the Chief of the General Staff's denial to an accusation by "Avanti" that he had a hold political meeting in his office.

MOMENTO

Fascism began neither with theories nor with concrete facts but with fear, states Giorgio Pencaltea, and continues that today such frightened people talk of a "leap in the dark". To avoid such a leap in the dark the writer says that Italy needs beyond social reforms and political transformations a moral cleansing which can only be done through a Republic.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Giuseppe Sala reports on De Gasperi's electoral tour in

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of the British and Italian Somaliland, but in that case why not French Somaliland too? To give Cyrenaica to the Senussi would seem first to annul the peace treaties between Italy and Turkey and second to give to a religious association a power that they are unprepared to exercise. Tripolitania is too evidently Italian to be a matter for discussion.

MINUTO

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Giuseppe Sala reports on De Gasperi's electoral tour in the South of Italy and on the speeches he made at Foggia and Latina, emphasizing the great applause he received everywhere.

2. De Gasperi will close the Christian Democrat electoral campaign by a speech on the radio at 7 p.m. today.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Recalling Conte Brockdorff-Rantzau's words after the treaty of Versailles: "a peace which cannot be justified before the whole world will always provoke new resistance" the paper writes that history is full of unjust peaces and that it would not be surprising if there were a high percentage of injustice in the peace with Italy.

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MEPO (Independent)

1. Ugo D'Andrea criticises the French and British policies that are threatening to force Italy back into the Middle Ages and make the country an easy prey for Russian imperialism. He says that the elections of June 2 both in Italy and in France will have remarkable influence on the future of the other European nations.

2. Bruno D'Agostini in a message from Zone B of Venezia Giulia says that both the Italians and the Slavs of that region are tired of Tito's propaganda and hope to return to Italy.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In his Radio broadcast yesterday, Togliatti pointed out that what the Nation wanted was a just peace, democratic order, and an active policy of reconstruction, and affirmed that a vote for the Monarchy would be against these desiderata. He denounced the Savoyard's intention (in Togliatti's opinion) to set up a Communist Monarchy which would inevitably bring about confusion and disorder, and would prevent Italy from becoming a free and civilised Country. "The vote for the Republic", he said, "is therefore a vote for the good of our Country". He stressed what would be the character of the future Republic, saying there would be no dictatorship by a single chamber as everybody agreed upon a bicameral system. He concluded by affirming that only the Communist party had never compromised with the Fascist tyranny, and was therefore the true party of liberty.

2. U. prints the statement of Christian Democrat Guido Miglioli, leader of the Catholic Syndicalist movement in the "Valle Padana", affirming the necessity for a Republican stand by the Christian Democrats, for a better consideration of the Communist party which not only declared itself national but also respectful of the religious attitude of the people, and affirming that Christian Democracy and Antisovietism were in contradiction as Christian Democracy was opposed to a policy of compulsory war, an Anti-sovietism was an instrument in the hands of the promoters of war.

3. Reporting the reaction in Paris international circles to Molotov's recent Press conference, U. says the justice and strength of Molotov's statement and openly the friendly character of Molotov's attitude to the Italian problem and Italy's future are generally acknowledged.

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4. U. quotes from Togliatti's speech in Genoa that "Unlike the Christian Democrats", the Communists never collaborated with Fascism, while De Gasperi himself promoted the cooperation with Fascism of the "Partito Popolare"(precursors of the Christian Democrats) when Fascism rose to power.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
PRESS RELATIONS BRANCH

R/106/246/hrs

May 30, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

INTERNAL

1. The press Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers announces that Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy, recently confirmed with De Gasperi that, the Allied Governments consider the pledge of the various post-Armistice Italian Governments concerning the institutional truce as annulled in view of the imminence of the elections.

2. Continuing his Sicilian tour, King Umberto II visited Catania, Trapani, Agrigento and Reggio Calabria yesterday, being enthusiastically welcomed by the population. On leaving the island, the King addressed the following message to the Sicilian people: "People of Sicily! On returning among you after so long a time and so many vicissitudes, I should have liked to stay longer in order to see again the towns and villages which I have known dearly and for so long. This is not possible now, but nevertheless I wish to send you all my warm greetings and fervid wishes after having visited Palermo, Trapani, Catania and Messina, whose enthusiasm for the Motherland moved me and strengthened my belief in a quick revival and complete reconstruction of the country under the banner of law re-establishing your needs. Being indisputably said be your generous Island, which first saved the unity of the Motherland and then fought both with notable art with it did in accordance with its ancient fame and glorious tradition to her ascendance. I only wish to serve concretely to respond."

3. [illegible] setting of the representatives of the eleven parties which will stand for the national constituency was held at the Ministry for the Interior yesterday. Scelba invited all the parties to collaborate with the Government in order to maintain public order during the June 2 elections and therefore ensure the legitimacy of the voting. The representative of the Italian Democrat Party asked whether it was true that Milan C.L.N. had established "election squads" and Scelba, after having explained the task of the party representatives at the voting stations, said that it would suffice from the Milan prefect on the matter. Scelba also stated that nothing could be done in favour of the ex-POWs who had recently been repatriated and of those persons who will be absent from their communes on polling day, and that he would take drastic measures against those persons who might have voted twice, even under two different names. As for the "black market" of electoral certificates he said that precise instructions had already been issued to the Questure. He concluded by affirming that those people who have recently been [illegible]

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4. There is no Anglo-American bloc and the U.S. will welcome with satisfaction any support which both Russia and France will give to the American proposals concerning the Italian peace treaty.

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other matters, Byrnes, Secretary of State, declared at a press conference in Washington yesterday. He added that the U.S. Government had made "substantial concessions" on war reparations in order to reach the desired agreement, but nevertheless the fundamental strand of American policy had not changed because "the U.S. do not intend to finance the payments which Italy might be asked to make under the pretext of war reparations". As for the Italian colonies, Byrnes said that the American Government still held the view that the best solution was that of putting them under the trustee administration of UNO. Byrnes finally denied that the British and American occupation had been a heavy burden for Italy and affirmed that, as far as the U.S. were concerned, the cost had been repaid by means of the 980 million dollars worth of relief sent to the Italian population by the U.S. (U.P.)

5. Nenni denied yesterday in Milan the rumors claiming that the Carabinieri Corps would be disbanded after June 2 in case the referendum favored the Republic. (ANSA)

6. The Austrian claims on the Alto Adige have raised, as was expected, the question of the respect of the treaties signed by Italy as a World War I victor power, UP reports from Paris. The Austrian Foreign Minister, Gruber, will present his case to the Deputies this morning, and Ambassador Carandini will explain Italy's standpoint in the afternoon. Discussions on the Italo-Austrian frontier are now limited to the Val Pusteria zone, S.E. of the Brenner Pass, as the Deputies have explicitly excluded from any further examination the Austrian claims on the Canalta zone, S.W. of the Austrian town of Villach.

7. The Chief of the Air Forces General Staff, General Aimone-Cat has issued an order of the day to all the dependent Commands concerning the duties of the Forces before, on and after election day. It states that all necessary steps have been taken in order to prevent the success of any provocation, enabling officers and men to abandon the service after the June 2 elections, and affirms the certainty that the Aviation will deserve the confidence placed in it by the Nation and the Government.

8. Messaggero report from Gorizia a rumor that an "S-79" has landed at Ajdussina in Yugoslav territory, and that it is believed to be the same one which was stolen in Milan.

9. The Pope will make a speech on the Radio on Saturday.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 29th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

G.d.S. says that the Rome Stock-Exchange would have forecast a Monarchist defeat a month ago but it now believes there will be a Republican defeat.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Giuseppe Solari Bozzi reports a false interpretation by French newspapers of an Italian document submitted to the four Foreign Ministers, from which it was claimed that Italy was making territorial claims on France. Ambassador Saragna held a press conference to clarify the matter, but this clarification was given little prominence by the papers concerned, he says.

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Reviewing the political situation, L. refers to Randolfo Pacciardi's speech yesterday and his reference to the heavy expenditures imposed by the Allied occupation on the Italian Government. "At 72 hours from the elections the general situation seems quiet... Tomorrow only Umberto of Savoy will be able to continue his exhibition... But on June 2nd Italy will be republican from the Alps to Sicily", says the paper.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. points out the necessity for Italian Catholics to remain united and to resist all the propaganda aimed at dividing them. The Communists, Gen. Nobile, Guido Miglioli, and other smaller personages all over Italy, are doing their best to confuse their ideas, but we must frustrate their manoeuvres, says "Quotidiano".

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

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[illegible] (Independent) - N.N.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Questioned on the change of the currency Minister Corbino reaffirmed his definite opposition to it, says R.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. S.XX reports on King Umberto's visit in Palermo and emphasises the great applause he received during his stay in the Sicilian capital.

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2. Manlio Lupinacci declares that all the Monarchists want the same King and the same Monarchy while the Republicans do not even know which kind of Republic they will chose.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.Y.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Francesco Perri continues his attacks against the partiality of many priests, and quotes a manifesto printed in Chieti and affixed to Church doors restricting the rights of the members of parties not approved by the Church to administer Ecclesiastic properties, etc... He asks that the Church be more tolerant in her own interest.

2. Apropos of De Gasperi's recent statement on the delay in the signature of the amnesty, V.R. remarks ironically "Umberto is too busy travelling around to sign the amnesty".

3. In his speech yesterday in Piazza Santi Apostoli, Randolfo Pacciardi spoke of the industrial and agrarian problems, attacked the Monarchy and explained why there could not be a Communist dictatorship in Italy. "Even the Communists", he said, "support a democratic Republic, and then they are a minority even among the Republicans".

HOMENY PAPERS (Pro Both)

AVANTI (Socialist)

The game the Monarchists played during the last two years is evident, states "Avanti". They were in opposition to the Government with the marchese Lucifero and sabotaged it with Admiral De Courten, the Minister Casati and Jacini and President Bonomi. A Government based on mutual concessions could do very little in difficult situations, continues the paper, and everything it did was always hindered by the slowness and "moderation" of the Right which made any active and efficacious action difficult. "Avanti" concludes that the Socialist Party did not choose the easy but the difficult way of opposition, and this in the interests of the workers.

IL RISVEGLIO (Neo Fascist)

R. reports the arrest of Edoardo Costa, Qualunquist candidate for the Constituente, by the Political Office of the Rome "Questura" and comments as follows: "We shall not cry scandal. When we decided to take part in the electoral struggle conditioned by the remaining power of the "Monarchy", despotical controller of all the

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HOSTILE PAPERS (May 30th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

The way the monarchists played during the last two years is evident, states "Avanti". They were in opposition to the Government with the Marchese Lucifero and sabotaged it with Admiral De Courten, ... Minister Tupini and Scelba and President Bonomi. A Government based on mutual concession could do very little in difficult circumstances, continues the paper, and everything it did was always ... hindered by the slowness and "moderation" of the Right which made ... active and efficacious action difficult. "Avanti" concludes that the Socialists Party did not choose the easy but the difficult ... of opposition, and this in the interests of the workers.

POPOLO (Uomo Qualunque)

P. reports the arrest of Edoardo Costa, Qualunquist candidate ... the Constituente, by the Political Office of the Rome "Questura" ... comments as follows: "We shall not cry scandal. When we decided ... take part in the electoral struggle conditioned by the remaining ... power of the "Monarchy", despotical controller of all the ... functions of the State, we knew full well that we should have to ... expect all kind of vexations, persecutions and arbitrary acts. It ... is now come to the arrest of Candidates on our lists, with the ... evident purpose of intimidating the Qualunquisti and trying to ... discredit our men. We will only ask the Authorities who ordered ... the arrest of Edoardo Costa (for whose arrest no warrant has been ... issued by a Magistrate) the reasons for this measure, if they exist ... can be confessed, and remind them that these reasons should have ... been given together with the news of the arrest.

ROMA (Democratic)

1. Owing to the scarcity of flour in Milan, 200 grams of maize

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flour will be distributed today instead of bread.

2. U. asks the Government to remove the control of superphosphates.

3. The new Italian coins of 1, 2, 5 and 10 lire will be made of aluminium, magnesium, and manganese.

4. A new Italo-British Airway Company is about to be formed. It will be something like the Italo-American L.A.I.-T.W.A.

5. Yesterday's quotation of foreign currency in the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 6,850-6,950; Pound 955-970; Dollar: 340-352; Swiss Franc: 107-109.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Under the heading "A quiet talk to an undecided elector", Paolo Vittorelli offers the following considerations to those who have not yet chosen between the Republic and the Monarchy, urging them to vote for the former: (1) The Monarchy will be unable to assure a just peace to Italy. (2) The Monarchy would not maintain our good relations with our neighbours. (3) The Monarchy does not give us any guarantee that the Government will pursue a policy of peace. (4) The Monarchy will hinder imports of food. (5) The Monarchy will hinder the investment of foreign capital in Italy. (6) The Monarchy will be a permanent obstacle to the formation of a United States of Europe. (7) The Monarchy is an obstacle to Equality. (8) The Monarchy is an obstacle to Liberty. (9) The Monarchies have disappeared from almost all the countries in the world and you would not want Italy to be the only exception to this law of universal progress. (10) The Monarchy and its wealth are an offense to our society of poor people and workers. (11) The Monarchy is compelled, in order to keep its power, to exercise a continuous demagogy which inevitably leads to disorder. (12) The Monarchy is responsible for the ruin of the Italian people. (13) The Monarchy has failed to keep its promises. (14) The Monarchy is an obstacle to the reconciliation of the Italian people.

2. Gaetano Salvemini defines an Italian Liberal as follows: (a) 1814-1848 an opposer of the despotic and clerical reaction. (b) 1848-1870 a tory of the Monarchist and Constitutional regime. (c) 1871-1920 a tory resisting the democratic wave. (d) 1920-1925 a supporter of the Fascist movement as long as it did not hinder the liberal oligarchy. (e) 1925-1943 a tory who became an nominal anti-Fascist. (f) 1944-1946 a tory who declares himself a Democrat because Badoglio became a Democrat too. (g) 1946 a tory who

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "The Communists prepare the referendum" and "400 electoral certificates 'rounded up' at the Parrocchiette", Scrittore violently attacks the Communist Party saying that it is buying up electoral certificates from poor people and that the present economic conditions of Italy cannot guarantee a true democratic result of the elections as those who have nothing to eat cannot wait for the bread of the Costituente and prefer to get the 2 or 3 thousand lire which are offered to them for their certificates

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To substantiate these assertions, he reports that four Communists have been arrested and found in possession of 400 certificates. "In these circumstances", he concludes, "our Party cannot promise to accept the results of the elections".

2. Marshal Badoglio, questioned by I.N. on the so-called "flight to Pescara" declared that: (a) the decision was taken by the head of the Government, the responsibility of the act being therefore his own; (b) nobody has ever thought to call the monarchs of Norway, Holland, Greece and Yugoslavia, "traitors in flight" because they sought refuge abroad: the King of Italy did not go abroad but remained in Italian territory; (c) if Badoglio and the King had remained in Rome after the armistice they would have been taken prisoners by the Germans and the Fascist Government, who would have annulled the armistice and brought greater harm to Italy; (d) going South Marshal Badoglio was able to spare Italy from greater destruction by seeing that the armistice was enforced. The expression 'flight to Pescara' is thus to be ascribed to bad faith and political hatred", concludes the Marshal.

3. G. Lama, replying to Togliatti's comments on the King's declarations to the I.N.S., says that the bad faith of the Communist leader, who wants to confuse the Constitutional Monarchy with Bonapartist imperialism. The Italian people know, he says, that without post-Costituente referendum, the only guarantee against a dictatorship of the Left is represented by the Monarchy.

4. I.N. reports that on occasion of the great Allied military parade, which will take place on June 4th, on occasion of the second anniversary of the liberation of Rome, a high American military award will be presented to King Humbert II.

UNGARIA (Government)

1. M. says that Italy is on the boundary line between the Western and eastern blocs and that if the present policy is continued Italy, in spite of her desire to be neutral, will be obliged to take a definite position. The main points of disagreement between the two blocs are on the Italian question: colonies, Trieste, etc., and Italy is vital to both of them. Her only hope is that the suspicions be abandoned by both parties and that a real peace be made in Europe.

2. Commenting on Tito's visit to Moscow, John W. Kolars, in a message from London, says that the presence of the Yugoslav Chief of the General Staff indicates too clearly the kind of discussion that are now being carried on. The core point is certainly Venezia Giulia and Trieste and it is thought that Tito,

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of Norway, Holland, Greece and Yugoslavia, "traitors in flight" because they sought refuge abroad: the King of Italy did not go abroad but remained in Italian territory; (c) if Badoglio and the King had remained in Rome after the armistice they would have been taken prisoners by the Germans and the Fascist Government, who would have annulled the armistice and brought greater harm to Italy; (d) going South Marshal Badoglio was able to spare Italy from greater destruction by seeing that the armistice was enforced. The expression 'flight to Brindisi' is thus to be ascribed to bad faith and political hatred", concludes the Marshal.

3. G. Lama, replying to Togliatti's comments on the King's declarations to the I.N.S., says that the bad faith of the Communist leader, who wants to confuse the Constitutional Monarchy with Bonapartist imperialism. The Italian people know, he says, that without post-Constituente referendum, the only guarantee against a dictatorship of the Left is represented by the Monarchy.

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DISCORSO (Government)

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2. Commenting on Tito's visit to Moscow, Jean W. Kolarz, in a message from London, says that the presence of the Yugoslav Chief of the General Staff indicates too clearly the kind of discussion that are now being carried on. The core point is certainly Venezia Giulia and Trieste and it is thought that Tito, alarmed by the insistence of the Western powers, has gone to Stalin to strengthen his conviction and to give him material and documents for further discussions of the Big Four.

3. Giulio Camali, in a message from Trieste, reports that Yugoslav elements, near Montespino, Gorizia, attacked 6 jeeps loaded with American soldiers, many of whom were wounded. He also says that 12,000 Croatians have just arrived in Fiume and have occupied the houses abandoned by the Italians who emigrated after the Yugoslav persecutions.

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IL TEMPO

Not only has Fanfani not denied the charge that he has disposed of a sum of 10 billions as "Secret funds", but he has started saying in yesterday's "Avanti" that it was perfectly legal as the Council of Ministers had authorised it, says M., which asserts that this sum was exposed in 20 days, and wonders how many millions Sig. Fanfani would want if, by some accident, he became President of the Republic!

IL POPOLO

1. "Togliatti will bring an action against a catholic paper", headlines "Momento", stating that Palmiro Togliatti has charged a lawyer to proceed against the Udine "Vita Cattolica" for reporting sentences Togliatti was supposed to have spoken at the 16th Communist Congress at Moscow. The paper stresses that Togliatti did not participate in this congress.

2. Prof. Pasquale Ingrosso, President of the Court of the Accounts and candidate for the Democrat Union at Naples, left the Court to make active propaganda for the elections, reports "Momento" and asks De Gasperi "to whom does the car belong, and who pays for the petrol and tir..?"

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. charges "Giornale della sera" with bad faith for reporting De Gasperi's speech at Latina under the heading "De Gasperi thinks it difficult for the Republic to maintain itself" when all De Gasperi said was: "the most important problem yet to be solved is the structure of the Republic, not merely its affirmation".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the propaganda of the Left which divides the people into proletarians and capitalists the paper states that today it is not a question of rich or poor, but of freedom or slavery.

2. Referring to the circular issued by the Rome Federation of the Communist Party, "Unità" asked the management of the Communist Party, reports "Risorgimento Liberale", to obtain some news about the document's authenticity. The management of the Communist Party answered the document was unknown to them. Last night "Voce Repubblicana" interpreted the Communist answer to mean that the document was false, states "Risorgimento Liberale", and continues that the Communist answer did not say so but only that the activities of the Rome Communist Federation were unknown to the management of the PCI.

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EPOCA (Independent)

1. Edmonds Anton, in a despatch from London, says that the British parliament has decided to "strengthen" the economic mission in Italy to facilitate the commercial relations with the country. Under-Secretary McNeil would have affirmed that the clauses of the new armistice will be published in Italy before June 2; one of these clauses would provide for the reimbursement of the occupation expenses of the remaining British troops.

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2. Luigi Barzini Jr. reports that De Gasperi declared that the King has admitted that an amnesty, as comprehensive as he desired, could not be granted before the 2nd of June. The amnesty is, therefore, postponed.

3. T. states that Nenni, asked what attitude the Socialists would take in case of a Monarchist victory at the elections, declared that such an hypothesis had not been taken into consideration, due to the firm faith in the victory of the Republic, but if such were the case, the Republican question would remain open and the Socialists would try to solve it, but by legal methods, of course. Nenni also denied the rumored disbandment of the Carabinieri Corps in case of a Republican victory and that epuration would be resumed. "Enough of these useless polemics on Fascism and anti-Fascism" he said, "we must solve much more important problems.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Replying to those who argue that the mistakes of a king cannot prejudice the whole Monarchist institution, Felice Platone says that the factuousness of the Monarchy was demonstrated in all its actions and behaviour especially in the recent years of Fascism and war, and stresses Borgonini and the other high ranking officers who, says the writer, have been the soul of Fascism and cannot live without it. "The Monarchist State", he says, "can be only the State of the pro-fascists.

2. Under the heading "A step forward toward the revelation of the Umberto-Sogno plot", U. reports the interrogation at the Milan questura of General Serra, one of the leaders of the Monarchist movement in Milan, in connection with the investigations on the neo-fascist activities in Lombardy.

3. Reporting the proclamation of the Air Force Chief of the Italian General Staff to all units under his command in respect of their duties before, during and after the elections, U. asks: "What is the Minister De Courten going to order the Navy to respect the will of the people on June 2nd?"

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.C.O. 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/247/PRB May 31, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. All the morning papers, excluding Globo and Buonsenso, give the following A.C. communiqué: "The Allied Authorities state that there is no truth in reports that are circulating that there will be an Allied Military Parade in Rome on June 4th".

2. SIDI reports that as the institutional truce has been declared annulled, King Umberto II may address a proclamation to the Italian people before June 2.

3. The Austrian Undersecretary, Gruber, presented his case to the Council of the Four Deputies yesterday. He minimised the Austrian responsibility for having participated till the last minute in the Nazi aggression, affirmed that the Austrian Nazis were a slight minority, and accused Mussolini of having supported the "Anschluss". Ambassador Carandini pointed out in his answer that if Italy had had a Mussolini, Austria had had a Seiss Inquart, a Schmidt, and a Pianetta, with the only difference that Italy had lost 30,000 men in the underground movement, while Austria fought together with Germany till the last minute and would have willingly given Hitler a refuge in the Alps. Carandini however stressed Italy's sympathy for the reborn Austrian republic and Italy's desire to resume relations of intimate friendship with Austria. Carandini will submit a memorandum on the matter today which will state that the Austrian claims refer to 3,025 square Kms. of territory, or to ½ per cent of the entire Bolzano province, with a population of 77,000, or 24½ per cent of the population of the entire Alto Adige. The memorandum also stresses that highly important electric power plants are installed in the territory at issue.

4. The Monarchy united the Country and the Monarchy shall save it, Selvaggi affirmed at the Corso Cinema yesterday. He protested against the methods of the new totalitarianism and said that the Itali people knew what their interest was if they did not want to fall again under a dictatorship even worse than the Fascist one.

5. De Gasperi spoke in Florence yesterday, stressing that it was necessary that men capable of defending Italy's integrity and

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5. De Gasperi spoke in Florence yesterday, stressing that it was necessary that men capable of defending Italy's integrity and dignity be elected. He made another speech in Milan dealing with international problems. He pointed out that either the ONU was a reality, in which case it should recognise Italy's just rights concerning the peace treaty also heeding the moral support which will be given to Italy by the countries of Latin America, or it was a fake in which case the struggle against the domain of force, arbitrariness and violence would have been fought in vain.

6. U.P. reports that the Argentine Government has bought from Italy four liners at the total price of 4 million and 800 thousand dollars. The Argentine has also granted a 167 million pesos loan to Italy for the purchase of food commodities.

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7. Arguments between Monarchists and Republicans led to some incidents at Messina and Palermo yesterday. A few persons were slightly wounded.

8. "Messaggero" reports from Ascoli Piceno that a group of Christian-Democrats who were returning from the "Forca" locality was made a target of gun shots by some persons who were waiting in ambush. Seven Christian-Democrats were seriously wounded. It is believed that the aggressors were identified.

9. Orlando made a speech at the Quirino theatre in Rome yesterday. He said that only by cooperation between northern and southern Italy, that is between reason and tradition, could arise the new Italy that everybody wanted. "We are going towards the Constituente", he said, "but we do not know what we are going to do. If the Republic should win who will elect the President, the Assembly or the people? In the first case he would be a puppet, in the second a would-be dictator." Orlando then recalled the great merits of the Italian Monarchy and asked: "Why change? Only fanatics can want this." He also stressed that it is easier to bring about a dictatorship in a Republic than in a Monarchy. He added that an American loan for the reconstruction of Italy was ready, but America did not want her dollars to go to the Balkans, as would happen if Italy's policy abandoned the tradition which looked towards the West rather than the East. "Owing to her geographical and historical position", Orlando said: "Italy cannot but be either an ally or a vassal of Great Britain. If England does not want Italy as an ally, it means that she wants her as a vassal. But Italy is not Egypt", he said loudly, "and I hope that our British friends, in their profound political intuition, will not fail to consider this circumstance." Orlando concluded by affirming: "I will never sign a peace which would humiliate us by depriving us of the fleet, of our colonies, of the life blood of our national territory either in the East or the West, or by imposing unbearable sacrifices upon us. Someone might ask: What if someone else" (i.e. of the Left parties, it is implied) "signed it? No matter. That would be their affair. But Italy remains, Italy will live again. The coming revenge will be the 'ver che la dispensa'.ooo I shall not see it, but you will. And you shall think of me at that time. Long live Italy".

ooo Cino da Pistoia, who promised to vindicate the wrongs done to Florence in the 14th century, but when the opportunity came "forgot" his promise.

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10. Togliatti made a speech at the Palatine yesterday evening. After having stated that the attitude of the Savoia in these last few months had demonstrated that the survival of the Monarchy would mean the reviving of a reactionary regime of Fascist type, he referred to Orlando's speech and said as Orlando had resorted to the Trieste question in order to calumniate the Communist Party he wanted to make it clear that the Communists from now on would always refuse to cooperate with him in any organization or post of the State. Togliatti affirmed that when he heard Orlando resume the old nationalistic tunes concerning foreign policy he remembered that this man, who had other merits, had not that of a good foreign politicians. In fact he did not serve Italy's interests when he left

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Versailles just when he should have remained there to support and explain the claims of the Italian people. "Orlando spoke of revenge this morning", Togliatti continued, "and we heard it with anguish rather than with surprise: for woe to all the European countries if Italian foreign policy was now based on a spirit of revenge, and woe especially to the Italian people who unfortunately have to make others forget their Fascist past. The path to be followed is that of recognising the sins of Fascism and Monarchy, to get ourselves freed from Monarchy and Fascism and stretch out our fraternal hand to all countries, trying to make them acknowledge the merits which we earned during the course of the war and so grant us a just peace satysfing all our desires." Togliatti then said that Italy, with her 45 million inhabitants, was at present the largest European nation after the Soviet Union, and therefore the Communists would never accept Italy becoming a colony or a semi-colony of England, the U.S. or any other State. As for relations with other parties, Togliatti said that De Gasperi was charging the Communists with exaggerating the Fascist peril because he was unable to detect it just as he failed to do in 1924, 1922, 1923 and 1926 and for the same reasons which then persuaded him to lead that fraction of the "Popular" party to cooperate with the Fascist Government. "Recent experience has demonstrated", Togliatti added, "that the resolutions passed at the Socialist congress are now out of date and that if the Socialist and Communist workers do not stick together it might perhaps be impossible to save Italian democracy. As soon as the Italian people will have rendered their Republican verdict we shall strive to bring about: a) reconciliation of all Italians; b) Unity of the Republican and democratic parties in order to give Italy that calmness, order, stability of government and those political and social reforms which she needs if she wishes to climb out of the abyss into which Fascism and Monarchy have cast her. Citizens of Rome, I close the electoral campaign of the Communist Party with a triple shout: long live Italy, long live the Republic, long live Liberty."

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 30th)

CAPITALE

Referring to Minister Romita's denial of a statement made by "La Capitale" on May 25th that all the Squadristi and Fascists who took part in the March on Rome would be arrested as a police precaution, the paper asserts as follows: An order in that sense was issued by the General Direction of the "Pubblica Sicurezza" in the early days of May, and the arrests started on May 10th. About fifty persons were arrested and transferred to "Regina Coeli", but the news printed by "La Capitale" made a denial by Romita necessary and resulted in a subsequent order to discontinue the arrests of Fascists and to release forthwith those already detained.

DESTRO (Independent) - N.H.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Gustavo Fabbri refers to the relations between the Italian State and the Holy See and the bonds of the two States as determined by the settlement of the "Roman Question" in 1929. The writer explains the new situation which will arise if the Italian people vote for the Republic and asks the voters to consider this problem before they make their decision.

2. Alfio Paternò reports a conversation he had with a Sicilian personage who said that Fascism was the first gift they had had from the North and that the Republic would be the second. The Monarchy was the historical condition for Italian Unity, he added.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Summing up the situation at the close of the electoral campaign, Sav. attacks the impudence of those who pretend that by voting for their particular party the people will obtain peace, bread and work, and says that the people know that happiness can be obtained only through sacrifice and wisdom. He affirms that a Communist Italy would necessarily be the slave of Russia as a regime such as Communism would have to be maintained by force in Italy, and says that the South is Monarchist by force of long tradition while some parts of the North are Republican likewise

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RISORGIMENTO (Independent) - N.F.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

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2. Alfio Paterno reports a conversation he had with a Sicilian personage who said that Fascism was the first gift they had had from the North and that the Republic would be the second. The Monarchy was the historical condition for Italian Unity, he added.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Summing up the situation at the close of the electoral campaign, Sav. attacks the impudence of those who pretend that by voting for their particular party the people will obtain peace, bread and work, and says that the people know that happiness can be obtained only through sacrifice and wisdom. He affirms that a Communist Italy would necessarily be the slave of Russia as a regime such as Communism would have to be maintained by force in Italy, and says that the South is Monarchist by force of long tradition while some parts of the North are Republican likewise for traditional reasons - the tradition of the Communes. Referring to the Socialist party, he says that if Nenni had not linked his party to the Communists, nobody would now fear a Republic in Italy, for a Republic is undoubtedly the ideal democratic regime. "But what is done, is done", he concludes, "Let the people choose either the Monarchy or a Republic, provided they do it conscientiously, that it will at last mean peace, tranquility and liberty for all".

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2. G.d'I. reports from Milan the printing, by the "Independent Communists", of leaflets inviting the electors to vote for the Monarchy. Discussing forecasts of the electoral results, it stresses the confidence of the mass parties in their victory. The Christian Democrats and Socialists will again contend for the first place, it says, while connoisseurs affirm that the Communists will make no further progress than they did in the administrative elections. As regards the institutional problem, it is held that although the recent events (Abdication of Victor Emanuel, King Umberto's visit) have enhanced the position of the Monarchy it still has no chance in Milan city or province; but much depends on the attitude of the middle classes, as a high percentage of abstentions was registered in Milan during the administrative elections.

3. G.d'I. reports the stratagem of 3 women who induced the inhabitants of "La Parrocchietta" in Rome, to hand their electoral certificates to them on the pretext that these certificates were not valid and needed some official stamps which they (the women) would obligingly obtain through the Communist party; once in their hands, they omitted to return the certificates for some reason or other. After investigation, the Carabinieri arrested the three women, all members of the local section of the Communist party, and impounded 39 electoral certificates obtained by them in this fashion, states G.d'I.

INDEPENDENTS - N.M.

ITALIA-ERA

Writing on the Foreign Countries' efforts to keep themselves accurately informed on Italian politics, Giuseppe Selvaggi says that the international political black market in Italy began with the Allied landing. An important Branch of an Allied Service vaguely designated by its initials was exclusively concerned with the "psychological" survey of new Italian political movements and their possible development in favour of the Allies' interests and foreign policy, he says. "It is certain that the foreigners intervened often and decisively in Italian political affairs", he says and adds that foreign influence launched men and names in Italy, quoting Count Sforza and his ambiguous activity resulting from his efforts to elude the "mandate" received before landing in Italy. It is also asserted that interesting things could be written about the part played by the Action Party in his "international game". After three years, he concludes, the foreigners' international ring of political informations has been fully

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INTERVENTION - N.I.

ITALIA-USA

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. L. attacks "Indipendente" for trying to use the publication of the memoirs of a major Fascist Luigi Federzoni, as an instrument to serve the cause of the Monarchy.

2. L. attacks Saboef for his statement in "Italia Nuova" that the intellectuals who signed the Republican manifesto recently printed by "Unità" did so out of fear and that it had no value whatever, and replies that the document has the value the political opinions of "true intellectuals" have always had.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - Not appeared.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Not appeared.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Referring to the position of the middle classes vis-à-vis the parties of the masses Emanuele Cavicchia states that the Democrat Union pleads for their interests.

2. General Umberto Nobile has informed "Unità", reports R., that he has brought an action against "Ricostruzione" for the article "D'Annunzio enraged by Nobile's ill-fated expedition". The paper observes that the action should be taken against the poet, now entombed at Vittoriano, as "Ricostruzione" only copied the text of his letter.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Emilio Lupinacci says that Togliatti is afraid of the King becoming a "bonapartist" but does not remember that the shining example of Communism, Russia, has no opposition in its legislature. The King wants only the right to appeal directly to the people in case of grave divergencies between the Crown and the Government, and the Costituente will decide on the justice of this request.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Referring to Lupinacci's article "parliamentary Monarchy" in the "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" Mario Vinciguerra states that the Italians were inflicted with Mussolini not under a Republic but under a Monarchy and continues that a parliamentary Republic would correspond with modern European Democracy. The question today is not Monarchy or Republic but what has been the attitude of the Savoy since 1915, stresses the writer stating that the House of Savoy were always ready to place own interests before the interests of the people.

2. Quoting "Corriere d'Informazioni", "Tribuna" reports on a large traffic in black market articles by Allied pilots, and asserts that stolen Italian pictures have been smuggled from Germany to England by air.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. "The 2nd of June must be for Italy what the 14th of July is for France: the end of a tyranny and the beginning of freedom" says Leonida Compolonghi in a message from Paris.

2. Commenting on the action of Minister Romita for the

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the article "D'Annunzio enraged by Nobile's ill-fated expedition". The paper observes that the action should be taken against the poet, now entombed at Vittoriano, as "Ricostruzione" only copied the text of his letter.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Manlio Lupinacci says that Togliatti is afraid of the King becoming a "bonapartist" but does not remember that the shining example of Communism, Russia, has no opposition in its legislature. The King wants only the right to appeal directly to the people in case of grave divergencies between the Crown and the Government, and the Costituente will decide on the justice of this request.

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2. Commenting on the action of Minister Romita for the preservation of order during the elections, V.R. says that the Republicans are solid with him and that they will do everything possible to maintain peace and calm. The Monarchists, though, says the paper, do not seem to be so willing.

MORNING PAPERS (May 31)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Rodolfo Morandi accuses the Monarchists of having rounded up all the dispersed forces of Fascism and of using the same systems of intimidation that the Fascist used. "The Socialist Party" he says "has enough forces now to be able to guarantee peace to the

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Italian people and is determined to respect the result of the referendum even if it is contrary to our desires".

2. Under the headings "Triumphal closing of the electoral campaign" and "300,000 Roman citizens demonstrated yesterday their Republican Faith", A. reports that three great meetings have given an idea of the strength of the Roman Republicans. The Republican Party closed the campaign in the Piazza della Cancelleria where Giovanni Conti addressed a huge crowd. The Communist Party met on the Palatine with a great popular fête-champêtre during which Togliatti addressed his supporters. The Socialist Party had a meeting at the Basilica of Maxentius. Nenni, delayed at Genoa, sent a telegram expressing his satisfaction for the results obtained and wishing for the success of the Republic and the Socialists. Romita was then the first to speak and said that all the parties had in their programs a certain quantity of Socialism, which all went to the honour of the Party, but at the same time raised a legitimate apprehension as it was probably only electoral bait. He also stressed that after the Fascist experiment it was clear that there could be no connection between the Monarchy and democratic freedom, and he concluded by expressing his faith in the regeneration of the democratic Italian life. Saragat pointed out that the Monarchy was using the same methods that Fascism used for twenty long years, trying to drag the Italian people into another dictatorship. "Fascism seized power", he said, "after World War I, taking advantage of the antagonism between the middle class and the workers, the same situation is presenting itself now, if the middle class vote against the workers. By voting for Monarchy, a new Fascism is bound to arise."

3. A. points out a ridiculous incident which interrupted Falcone Lucifero's speech at the Radio station yesterday. The orator made a record of his speech and during the broadcasting the record broke and the poor man continued to repeat the same pitiful words for quite a while. "The effect was extraordinary" says the paper.

1368

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

B. reports the speeches delivered yesterday at the Basilica of Maxentius by Emilio Patrissi and Guglielmo Giannini. Patrissi attacked the "Hexarchy" Government for bequeathing a terrible inheritance of civil war to the Country and affirmed that the first principle of the "Qualunquismo" was to ensure the "future and reconciliation of the Country". They were neither "Fascist" nor "anti-Fascist", but antitotalitarian and against all dictatorships,

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He went on to extol liberty "that unsuppressible gift of God", and then passed to Communism giving the reasons which (in his opinion) made its installation in Russia necessary and possible, but criticising slogans such as "the land to the peasants". He ended by saying that he could not say what would be the result of the elections but could foretell that "the Costituente would last 10 months" and that after that period the people would be meeting again all over Italy to elect a new Chamber of Deputies.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that exports of Italian vegetables and fruit to Britain and Northern Europe will reach only 20% of its pre-war volume.

2. The director of the Sicilian textile industry left for a tour in the United States yesterday.

3. The "British Overseas Airways Corporation" airline between Britain and Persia will pass through Rome.

4. The Australian Government will not favour immigration of Italian workers.

5. 75% of Southern Italy's steam trains have been withdrawn recently owing to the scarcity of coal.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

A Republican victory is certain, states Paolo Vitorelli, as at the lowest estimate 60 percent of the Italians will vote for a Republic. Basing his observations on the results of the administrative elections the writer estimates that 14 million out of 24 million voters will declare for a Republic. These 14 million Republicans are composed of 5 to 6 million Social-Communists. 3 to 4 million Christian-Democrats and 2 to 3 million voters of the Action, Republican and Liberal-Republican parties and other smaller groups. Vitorelli continues that 5 to 7 million Italians have not made up their minds yet and states that it depends upon the support of these millions whether the Republic will be a real democrat Republic or a jacobin and adventurous one. If, on the other hand, these 5 to 7 million Italians in question vote for the Monarchy then the Republic will obtain only a 60 percent majority and will have to defend itself in an atmosphere of tension.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. prints the speech that Enzo Selvaggi, the secretary of the Italian Democrat Party, made yesterday in Rome in which he

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2. I.N. asks the Ministry for the Interior to put Radio Rome under a special control during the next three days so that no tendencious or unofficial news be broadcast before the publication of the Referendum results.

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3. I.N. reports on yesterday's mass demonstration at the Quirinal and emphasizes the 2 hours' ovation to the Royal Family.

4. I.N. reports on Lucifero's radio speech yesterday in which the Minister of the Royal House said: "during the two years that I have been close to the new King I have always admired his energy, his application to his work and his will to do good.... Fascism was a revolution of the people and a Republican initiative which imposed itself on the People and the Monarchy with the rush, the excesses and the errors which are characteristic of these regimes, and which now invites you to a new revolution." He ended by saying that Italy had already suffered too much and that with the Monarchy a new era of freedom, Peace and forgiveness would be born.

5. I.N. reports on Orlando's, Bergamini's and Benedivenga's speeches in Rome, Florence and Naples yesterday, emphasizing the great applause they received and the demonstrations which followed the shouts of "Viva il Re, Viva Savoia!".

6. I.N. says that the wagers on the Referendum, which are estimated at several hundreds of thousand lire arrived yesterday at a deadlock owing to the bookmakers' refusal to accept any more bets on the Monarchy. It sees here a new factor which forecasts a Monarchist victory.

7. Commenting on the rumor that the Socialist Mayor of Milan, Greppi, would have allowed people in Milan not provided with electoral certificates to vote on June 2nd, I.N. wonders whether Milan has already become a self-governing Socialist Republic like San Marino.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1307

1. Arrigo Jacchia says that the interests of the English people demand a friendly Italy in the Mediterranean, and the recent speech of the conservative M.P. Osborne shows that the English know this, but democratic Italy does not mean to be an English weapon against Russia and perhaps France. Italy will remain as a point of equilibrium between the two contestants, but it is necessary that England and Europe give to Italy the possibility of doing this. The old Anglo-Italian friendship, he says, must be resumed as a working reality at the service of civilisation and democracy.

2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste reports that all the properties of the "Assicurazioni Generali" and other Companies

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2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste reports that all the properties of the "Assicurazioni Generali" and other Companies in Yugoslav territory have been frozen by order of the Belgrade Government. The administrative Council sent a protest to the Yugoslav Government.

3. C. Thaler, correspondent of the U.P., in a message from London says that the Allied diplomatic authorities are laboriously looking for a solution of the Trieste question. A "status" similar to that of Danzig has been suggested and will probably be accepted, the only unknown factor being Tito. Russia, England and U.S.A. are anxious to settle the matter which is hampering the conclusion of the peace treaties. Italy is similarly anxious, but does not want a hurried peace which would deprive her of her rights in Istria.

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4. Commenting on the electoral campaign, M. says that Italy has given proof of her political maturity by the order in which the campaign has developed. There have been very few incidents after a very violent campaign.

MINUTO

Invited by the Milan "Committee for the Referendum on the Costituente" to express their opinion on the subject, the following parties and political groups approved of the submission of the Constitution to the referendum of the people: The Liberal and Italian Democratic parties, the U.Q. Front, the "Independent Revolutionary and Syndicalist Movement", the "Federazione Libertaria Italiana", the "European Revolutionary and Social Movement" and the "Schieramento Nazionale".

MOMENTO

1. Referring to the new constitution Leo Levi states that there are three categories of voters. The first group believes that the newly elected institution will be gifted with such virtues and possibilities that every difficulty will disappear in a very short time. The majority hopes, says the writer, that a gradual material reconstruction will become possible through the new institution and the rest is so sceptical that they don't expect anything.

2. Replying to many Italian requests, reports "Momento", the Consular office of the Russian Embassy in Italy informes that only 937 Italians are still in URSS and will soon be repatriated.

3. Commenting ironically on the Lucifero's radio-speech last night, "Momento" states, that it would be a marvellous idea to have Umberto as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic if he did not succeed as a King.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. reports on De Gasperi's speeches yesterday in Florence and Milan, under the heading "Who votes for the Christian Democrats defends Italy and her civilization".

2. Commenting on the Soviet Embassy's statement that only 937 Italian POWs in Russia are still to be repatriated, P. says that this number is far below the one expected and that if it is correct tens of thousands of Italian families must therefore lose all hope of the return of their dear ones. It also asks the Commission for the Italian POWs to publish all the information available on the fate of the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Russia.

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3. Under the heading "The S.79 affair", P. says that it is more and more probable that the Italian plane which mysteriously took off from the Milan airfield was flown to Yugoslavia by Italian Communists and agents of Tito. The plane was loaded with spare parts worth 50 million lire that are unobtainable in Yugoslavia.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

According to an indiscretion received by a subeditor of the agency "L'informazione" the sums expended on propaganda up to the present by the parties, reports "Risorgimento Liberale", amount aproximatively to 16 miliards lire. This does not include press propaganda.

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TRIPO (Independent)

1. The prevalent opinion of the political circles of Montecitorio is that the composition of the new Government after the elections, though being more closely related to the wishes of the people, will maintain its present character of coalition, at least at the beginning. Naturally the big share would be taken by the three mass Parties, and the demo-liberals would probably be represented. In the event of a Republic, to balance the left a larger proportion of moderate elements should be introduced, not excluding the Monarchists as representatives of the minority. It was affirmed that Orlando was the most favored candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, after a temporary canvassing of De Gasperi but the recent declaration of Togliatti that he would never collaborate with Orlando has sent the forecasts back into deep waters. It is foreseen that the official results of the referendum will be announced by the 8th or 9th of June.

2. Attico stresses that the Italians must assume the responsibility for the grave decision they are about to take. "Italy", he says, "is now in one of the most delicate and decisive periods of her history, from the decision of the citizens will depend the future of Italy". He criticises the present electoral system that obliges the Italians to choose Parties and not individuals, as "the Costituente must be formed of individuals and not Parties" he says. The institutional question must be solved by reason and not by sentiment. Italy is most probably not mature enough to take this decision, but the thing has been done and we can only hope for the best, he concludes.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. says that at the basis of revelations made by ex-directors of the S.I.M. (Military Intelligence Service) it appears that after the Coup d'Etat of July 43, the Monarchy carefully avoided assuming any definitely hostile attitude to Fascists and the Nazis, and asserts that full details of Umberto's complicity in this double-dealing of the Monarchy during these months which preceded the Armistice are given by reports held at the S.I.M.

1306

2. Under the heading "On the track of the Umberto-Scorza plot", U. gives details of the Monarchist organisation "Associazione Arditi d'Italia" composed mainly of ex-internees in the Terni to and Coltano camps. Even two ex-officers of the German S.S., it says, reported to the association and discussed the enlistmen of 80 of their companions, which was granted. Arms of all kinds have been promised

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3. In relation to the alleged traffic of electoral certificates at "La Parrocchietta" reported by "Italia Nuova", U. attacks the paper for reporting the facts falsely in its attempt to shroud the Monarchist manoeuvres and says that the certificates collected by the three women arrested belonged to members of the Communist party and lacked of the Commune official stamps and therefore needed regularising.

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