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Daily Dig
June 1946

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Daily Digest of the Rome Press - 24
June 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 100/249/PRB

2 June 1946.

Daily Digest of the Rome Press.GENERAL

1. On instructions received from the Allied Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean, Lieut. Gen. Morgan, there was handed yesterday morning, to Prime Minister De Gasperi the text of the agreement drafted by the U.S., Great Britain, Russia and France at the recent Paris conference for the revision of the Italian Armistice. The document will be signed as soon as the supplementary agreements with the U.S. and Great Britain concerning the Allied military requirements in Italy are completed.

2. The King visited Milan yesterday morning. There were some hostile demonstrations, but no serious incidents developed. The King also visited Venice where he addressed a proclamation to the people of Venetian Giulia, and then returned to Rome.

3. Foglietti, Nenni and Cianca had conferences with De Gasperi yesterday concerning the proclamation of the King to the Italian people in order to agree on a statement by the Government deploring the fact but De Gasperi did not give his support because he did not believe that the incident justified Foglietti's concern. Later on he stated to the press "Sufficiente di malizia sua." (Sufficient unto the day... Now accept the will of the majority. The rest is merely music of the future and we will talk about it afterwards." Foglietti and Nenni also had a conference with Minister Ronchi and succeeded in having their own statements on the matter broadcast on the radio, soon after the proclamation of the King. Asked by journalists for his comments, Nenni said that it should be acknowledged that the King had the right to send a message to the people and added that Umberto, by proposing a second referendum, had created a curious and intriguing precedent in case the monarchy would win.

4. Addressing the faithful, the Pope referred to the recent delusions of the people of the world concerning peace. He paid homage to the good will of those who are attempting to solve ^{grave} and thorny problems and invited them to abandon imperialistic ^{and} threats of violence. "But as long as the more or less veiled threats of violence and political or economic pressure suppress the voice of the right", he said, "it must be admitted that the first certain and resolute step towards a just peace has not yet been made." The Pope then said that the Christian spirit was the guardian of true liberty and he hoped that the two big Catholic nations, France and Italy, which were about to

conference for the revision of the Italian Armistice. The document will be signed as soon as the supplementary agreements with the U.S. and Great Britain concerning the Allied military requirements in Italy are completed.

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The answer is in the hands of the electors, they bear the answer but also carry grave responsibility for it." The Pope added that the Church was standing serene and calm but also resolute and ready to reject an attack and to defend the dignity, integrity, life, liberty, honour and eternal happiness of her sons. He then concluded by considering the grave problem of the return home of the POWs and interned persons, an by suggesting the best means of this cause of high and undelayable humanity.

5. An agreement on merchant ships between Italy and France was signed yesterday by Dr. Gaillard and Mr. Bailey, the French chargé d'affaires. The Italian Government will have some of the French ships now in Italian waters repaired by Italian dockyards and retain the others in payment of the work done.

6. In order to have sound discussions take place on the Italian peace treaty when the Paris conference reopens, the British delegation has prepared a tentative draft treaty made up of nearly eighty articles. It includes only one article concerning the colonies simply stating that "Italy renounces the sovereignty on her former colonies." The American delegation is preparing a similar draft treaty.

7. The Executive of the Republican Party issued a declaration yesterday pleading itself to ask the Constituent Assembly to submit the new constitution to a popular referendum.

8. "Gazzetta d'Italia" affirms that an Allied tank bearing a bilingual sign warning the citizens to deliver promptly all arms, passed through the streets of Bologna yesterday.

9. The Rome government has forbidden the sale of wine, beer and liquor from this morning to midnight of June 4.

10. By order of General Anders, the Polish troops will be confined to their barracks for the whole of today.

11. Tomorrow 2747 Italian ex-POWs will embark at Liverpool to return to Italy.

12. The Ministry for Labor Advises the news given by some newspapers that June 3 would be considered a holiday.

13. It is reported from Washington that the Undersecretary of the American Communist Party has issued a communique appealing to the American people to support the Moscowier claims on Trieste and Venezia Giulia, since this solution was "the only one in accordance with both the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta Agreements".

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14. The Ministry of the Interior announces: "In order to eliminate any doubt or perplexity, the Ministry believes it is its duty to reaffirm that the vote will be absolutely secret."

15. It is reported from Trieste that the Allies started a major police operation last night in order to seize firearms throughout Zone 4, and especially in Trieste, Gorizia and Venafalcone in which localities they searched the premises of the pro-Yugoslav parties. All the roads were blocked and vehicles searched. Five arms were even found in the Corrida cemetery. It is believed that this move was originated by rumors of a Slav insurrection planned for June 15.

(concluded on page 3)

APPROXIMATE PAGES (1 June)

CAPITAL N.Y.

ESPRESSO N.Y.

GIORNALI DELLA SERA

G.D.S. reports alleged Communist activities in Modena under the heading: "The terror announced in Modena - The Communists have decided to suppress all the Provincial authorities from the Prefect down to the last Carabinieri during or after the elections", and assert that assassinations take place nightly and that any compromising documents received at the Quersura are regularly stolen.

GIORNALI D'ITALIA

"Monarchy or Republic? - One thought only: ITALY" is today's headline of Giornale d'Italia.

INDEPENDENCE

The offer of the King of a confirmatory referendum, says Independence, is an example and a lesson. He replies with moral dignity to the many unjust polemics and hostilities against the person and his House. We should have liked the whole electoral campaign to have been carried out in this manner.

ITALIA SERA

1. The London "Times" considers the numerous Italian parties and political groups all over the country as a sign of disintegration, reports "Italia Sera". "The Times" adds that under these conditions it would be not surprising if fascist ideas in favour of a strong executive should arise.

2. It is a sign of the political maturity of the Italian people that no important incidents have happened in the campaign before the elections, states "Italia Sera", but says that Minister Lazzarini as a Minister of the Government should not have expressed his opinion about the result of the referendum.

LAVORO (S.G.I.I.)

1. Grazioplene Lazzarini appeals to the workers to vote for the Republic as the House of Lazzarini was responsible for 20 years of Fascism, he says.

2. Some political circles were surprised by the electoral proclamation of the "last King of Italy", says "Lavoro", as Umberto's death came within the definition of propaganda and the dispositions of the Government to stop such propaganda 24 hours before the election.

FIORALDO D'ITALIA

"Monarchy or Republic? -- One thought only: ITALY" is today's headline of "Giornale d'Italia".

INDIPENDENTE

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Oreste Lizzardi appeals^{to} the workers to vote for the Republic as the House of Savoy was responsible for 20 years of Fascism, he says.

2. Rome political circles were surprised by the electoral proclamation of the "Great King of Italy", says "Lavoro", as Umberto's name came within the definition of propaganda and the dispositions of the Government to stop such propaganda 24 hours before the election should have been considered also by the King, adds the paper.

3. Enrico Cuccia complains that the Catholics have asserted that monarchy was the only form of government approved by the Church and that to vote for the Republic would be little less than sacrilege.

OSCARO MONTANO (Vatican) N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Replying to Taglietti's complaints about the proclamation of the King the paper states that it was not forbidden to speak in Indoo. prejudice and that the press can refer to anything it may be interested in, but that demonstrations of protest would be not justified. On the

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other hand, says the paper, if the result is supposed to be certain there is no reason to be excited only because a few waverers may be attracted by the King's words.

A. "L" makes a comment yesterday of Radio London, which declared that the result of the elections would be accepted by the Italian people with the same dignity and calm which characterized the electoral campaign and that therefore the Italian people was worthy to be admitted into the big democratic family of the United Nations.

WEEKLY OPINIONS (Labor Democrat) N.W.

LEOIO IV (Independent Rightist)

We ask the electors to reconfirm the investiture of King Umberto II, writes Manlio Lupinacci, because by doing so they would prove to be wise, politically mature, and honest. Wise, because the abolition of the Monarchy would not mean the creation of the Republic but only the beginning of a laborious, long and disconcerting process of reconstruction among many Republics, and preparing the ground for a possible dictatorship. Politically mature, because it is not possible that the Italian people really believe that the Monarchy is responsible for all their suffering. Honest because the base calumnies used by the Republican parties during their electoral campaign have dishonoured their ideals. The King answered these calumnies with the offer of a second referendum which was received with further calumnies by those who recognize that the Monarchy is the last obstacle to his promotion from Minister of Justice to Lieutenant of the foreigner. For the Italians remember it tomorrow: the choice between Monarchy and Republic is nothing but a choice between West and East.

WEEKLY OPINIONS

Referring to an article in a German weekly paper about the Yugoslav troop movements Giuliano Tasta asks what these parades of military forces are for. The Allies have declared repeatedly that they will not tolerate a sudden attack on Zone A by Tito troops, adds the writer, and points out that these movements represent a part of the whole Soviet plan which could be the prelude to other and more serious attempts coordinated by Moscow.

WEEKLY OPINIONS (Republican)

1. Under the heading "The Italian people will ^{be} reborn in liberty and justice by overthrowing the Monarchy and creating the Republic" U.R. prints: "1,200 billion lire of war damage, 500 billion lire for the Allied occupation, 2,500,000 homeless, 460,000 refugees, 260,000 Italians still prisoners of war, 300,000 killed, 100,000

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GRUPPO DALLA NICOLIO

Referring to an article in a Formula weekly paper about the successful troop movements Giuliano Vasta asks what these parades of military forces are for. The Allies have declared repeatedly that they will not tolerate a sudden attack on Zone A by Tito troops, adds the writer and points out that these movements represent a part of the whole Soviet plan which could be the prelude to other and more serious movements coordinated by Moscow.

ACQUA ELETTORALE (Republican)

1. Under the heading "The Italian people will be reborn in liberty and justice by overthrowing the Monarchy and creating the Republic" V.R. prints: "1,200 billion lire of war damage, 500 billion lire for the Allied occupation, 2,500,000 homeless, 450,000 refugees, 360,000 Italians still prisoners of war, 300,000 killed, 100,000 wounded, Trieste fiercely claimed; Trieste, Zara, Istria, Gironaccia, Brindisi, Comalide, the Empire: EVERYTHING LOST... in the war declared by the Monarchy and by the aristocracy and military clans that still support it. Who dares now say that the Republic is a jump in the dark?"
2. V.R. prints two telegrams saying that the Italians in Tunisia and in Russia wish for the triumph of the Republic.
3. Under the heading "The useless words of the Luogotenente against the feeling of the Nation", V.R. publishes King Umberto's proclamation and comments saying that "the Luogotenente (it insists on this word) infringed and is still infringing the prohibition of electoral meetings."

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MORNING PAPERSAVANTI (Socialist)

1. "Avanti's" headlines today are the following: "Every one to the polls for the Republic and Socialism... King Umberto and the other Savoia are preparing their escape... Hissed in the proletarian cities, refused by our brethren of Venezia Giulia and by the Italians in the two Americas, the provisional King is about to join his father and the money they have abetted."

2. Renzi discusses the ill fate of the Monarchy and invites the Italians to vote for the Republic and Socialism.

3. A hand-grenade was thrown against the office of "Avanti" and "Unita" in Milan yesterday. Three compositors were hurt, reports "Avanti".

4. A. says that the Italian Ministry of the Navy will provide all the monarchist sailors with two or three electoral certificates.

5. Under the heading "The Pope has refused to see Umberto II" A. confirms the news of the Pope's refusal and denies the monarchist denial of this alleged "invention for electoral purpose," stating that "the Minister of the Royal House himself entrusted Princess Diana, the Italian Ambassador in the Vatican, with asking Pius XII to bestow his Apostolic Benediction upon King Umberto" and that the Holy See forwarded a negative answer to the Italian Foreign Ministry.

6. Under the heading: "The electoral campaign was closed yesterday with a speech by the Pope", A. says that by "voting for Socialism Catholic electors will be sure to be voting for Christian civilization and against the capitalists who find in their money the material strength to suppress the human personality."

BUONAMICO (Uomo Qualunque)

Commenting on the false rumor spread yesterday by "Avanti" that the Pope had refused to receive King Umberto, B. depicts the fact that "Avanti" began yesterday to follow "Unita's" example by publishing tendentious electoral stunts".

GIORGIO (Economic)

1. G. says that the investment of Swiss capital in Italy will be proportional to the political and economic stability of the country.

2. G. urges the Italian Railway Directorate to provide the country with rapid trains for the transport of vegetables and fruit.

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BUONERROTI (Unione Qualunque)

Commenting on the false rumor spread yesterday by "Avanti" that the Pope had refused to receive King Umberto, B. deplores the fact that "Avanti" began yesterday to follow "Unita's" example by publishing tendentious electoral stunts.

GRUPO (Economico)

1. B. says that the investment of Swiss capital in Italy will be proportional to the political and economic stability of the country.

2. B. urges the Italian Railway Directorate to provide the country with rapid trains for the transport of vegetables and fruit.

3. An Italo-French agreement was signed yesterday in Rome. This agreement provides for the repair of French ships in Italian ports.

4. 44,000 tons of grain were delivered to the masses by Italian farmers up to May 31st.

5. B. says that the anti-looust campaign in Sicily, Sardinia and Lazio proceeds in a satisfactory manner.

6. B. gives the names of the 13 Italian motor fishing boats captured by a Yugoslav mine-sweeper in the Adriatic.

7. War data as to Italian flour mills amounts to 6 ~~million~~ ^{thousand} lire a day or 20% in their total production.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. All parties were agreed that the electoral campaign was over writes Mario Berlinguer, saying that the last King of Italy only broke once more a law of his country. The writer criticizes the King for even exhibiting photographs of his children for electoral purposes, and says that a constitutional King should communicate only with the democrat representatives of his country instead of going on propaganda tours.

2. Commenting on the King's electoral tour under the heading "The cities of the north speed the departing Fascist King to the sound of hisses", Italia Libera states that the people of Genoa, Milan and Venice hindered his appearing in public.

3. After conversations yesterday with Nenni and Togliatti De Gasperi received Alberto Cianca, states "Italia Libera", who stressed that the King would not have published his proclamation if he had been sure of his position.

4. "Italia Libera" headlines "A monarchist outrage against 'Avanti' at Milan and reports that a grenade was thrown at the premises of the paper. Three workers were hurt.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. "Italia Nuova" headline today is the following: "For the salvation of Italy, for you and your children - Italians! Vote for the Monarchy and the Star which are guarantees of Liberty and Reconciliation."

2. I.N. reports on King Umberto's tour in Northern Italy under the following headings "The myth of the Republicanism in the North..." The King walks among the people of the 'Red Stronghold' of Milan... The great acclamation of Genoa... Veterans and workers of Milan carried the King shoulder-high through the acclaiming crowd... The people demonstrate at Venice..."

3. Under the heading "When the ship begins to sink..." I.N. quotes Nenni's alleged statement that the Monarchy will win the Referendum and that the Socialist Party no longer wants to be tied to the Communist Party and says that it is very probable that in the next few days the socialist Party will denounce the Social-Communist alliance and ally itself with the Christian Democrats.

4. After reporting on the Pope's speech, I.N. mentions "Avanti" article entitled "The electoral campaign was closed yesterday with a speech by the Pope" (see above) and regrets "the base anti-Catholic

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MESEGGIERO (Government) N.N.

MINUTO

1. The Catholics of Italy and France e.g. the absolute majority of the citizens of the two countries had the opportunity to listen to the words of the Pope, states "Minuto" and adds that after the defeat of the totalitarian States security of the principles of liberty is not guaranteed as there is another terrible totalitarian danger e.g. Marxism. The paper concludes that all Catholics must stick together voting for the Christian Democracy and for Monarchy.

2. Umberto was welcomed in Milan with cheers and ovations, write "Minuto" adding that Umberto was carried on the shoulders of some of his adherents in Piazza del Duomo. "Minuto" also reports an enthusiastic welcome at Venice.

3. "45,000 Italians have been forced to leave Rome" headlines "Minuto" adding that yesterday morning large police operations took place in the Gorizia area where many places were searched.

4. Sempronio writes that neo-fascism should not be overestimated as all the parties are fighting against fascism. On the other hand June 2 should mark the end of the period in which the claim to be anti fascist was alone a sufficient qualification to participate in the Government.

5. The Queen obtained her electoral certificate through the personal intervention of Minister Ronita, writes "Minuto", ironically speculating on what the Republican papers will say about this privilege of the Queen compared with the other 10,000 Italians who are deprived of their electoral rights.

MOMENTO

1. "Momento" forecasts the results of the referendum at 60% republican and 40% monarchist. As for the parties the following numbers of seats in the Constituent are forecast: Bergamini's Liberty Bloc and allied groups, 15 to 20 seats; National Democratic Union (Liberal and Labor Democrats, etc.), 80 seats; Christian Democrats, 150-180 seats; Socialists 130 seats; Communists 110-120 seats; Action, "only some personages of national stature"; Republican 20-25 seats; and Qualunquisti, "not more than a limited number". "The reader will judge these figures for what they are worth," concludes the paper, "not forgetting that 'urns' are feminine and thus suitable as a feather to the pen."

2. "The Republicans will undertake to submit the new Constitution to another referendum" headlines "Momento", and says that Ronita has stated that a certain number of electoral certificates were printed by some workers of the Istituto Poligrafico for electoral purposes, but every certificate overprinted with the word "fascists".

3. "Umberto received with kisses also at Milan and Venice" headlines "Momento" and adds that Umberto was forced to reach the archbishop's residence by an underground passage.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints in the whole of the Pope's speech on the front page under the headline "Umberto's speech".

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints in the whole of the Pope's speech on the front page under the heading: "Have faith - your are stronger than your adversaries - GOD IS WITH YOU".

2. Under the heading "Red Solidarity"; P. reports on the New York "Daily Worker's" news that the American Communists will back Tito's claims on Trieste.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Risorgimento Liberals states that Tosliatti is enquiring whether or not the King is allowed to vote. The question was controversial in 1900 and still remains so, continues the paper.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on today's elections, T. quotes "The Manchester Guardian": "If the Italian people will be able to accept the result of the Referendum with the same calm and dignity they showed in the Administrative Elections, Italy will deserve the credit of passing a very difficult moment of her history".

2. Nono Stresa says that if Albania claims 797 billion lire as was reparation to Italy, every Albanian would therefore receive 709,000 lire.

UNITA' (Communist) M.N.

GENERAL (concluded)

16. The Ministry of the Royal House states that there is no truth in the news given by some morning papers that the Pope had refused to receive King Umberto. The news was merely invented to confuse the electorate."

17. Almost all parties have set up a transportation service to allow their sick and invalid supporters to go to the polls.

18. The papers warn women not to stain their voting papers with lip-stick when they lick the glued label otherwise the ballots might be annulled.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

A/108/250/PB

June 4, 1946.

Daily Direct of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Elections for the Constituent: The Ministry for the Interior announced that up to 4 a.m. this morning the results for 1,836 voting sections out of 35,236 are as follows:

	Votes
- Christian Democrats	391,434
- Socialists	245,916
- Communists	226,728
- Republicans	49,321
- National Democratic Union	47,008
- Uomo Qualunque	36,848
- Action Party	21,056
- National Liberty Bloc	11,749
- Republican Democrat Concentration	4,032
- Christian-Social Party	2,594
- Italian Unionist Movement	1,242
- Other lists	29,254

The Communists are leading in Bologna, Modena, Reggio Emilia, Parma, Ravenna, Pistoia, Pisa.

The Socialists are leading in Milan, and the Christian Democrats in almost all other centers, including Rome, Turin, Genoa, Palermo, Sassari, Salerno, Cagliari, and Rieti. The National Democratic Union is leading in Messina and Naples.

2. The elections took place in an orderly way throughout Italy and no serious incidents occurred. In order to avoid gatherings of people and excitement of spirits the Ministry for the Interior, Romita, has ordered the removal of all loudspeakers placed in town by the newspapers and news agencies to broadcast the partial results of the elections. Romita has also given instructions for a bonus allowance to be paid to the members of forces responsible for public order for their praiseworthy services.

3. Asked by journalists to comment on the elections, De Gasperi said yesterday that it was difficult to give any forecast because the number of lists of candidates differed too much from one constituency to another, with a minimum of 5 in Trento to a maximum of 27 in Rome, and also because of the different character of the electors of the North (13 millions), Center (5 millions), South (6 millions), and the Islands (2 millions). It is most interesting

- Christian Democrats 391,434
- Socialists 245,916
- Communists 226,728
- Republicans 42,321
- National Democratic Union 47,006
- Uomo Qualunque 36,848
- Action Party 21,056
- National Liberty Bloc 11,749
- Republican Democrat Concentration 4,032
- Christian-Social Party 2,594
- Italian Unionist Movement 1,242
- Other lists 29,254

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4. The Ministers of the Services were received by De Gasperi yesterday.

5. During yesterday's session of the Deputies of the Republic Ministers in Paris, the Russian delegate rejected the proposal to trust an inter-allied Commission with the charges and trials of Italian war criminals because, he said, this task should be the

responsibility of each single Power interested in the issue. Another proposal made by the three Western powers to create a combined organization responsible for reviewing the bilateral treaties concluding before the war between Italy and other Powers was stubbornly opposed by the Russian delegate who maintained that such an organization would violate Italy's sovereignty. The Russian delegate did not yield his stand even when the U.S. delegate proposed that the organization should last only 18 months and that its functions should be mainly supervisory.

6. The Austrian Premier, Renner, stated yesterday to the press that the question of South Tyrol should not be considered settled. "The Austrian Government", he said, "will never cease raising the question of which the solution can only be but that of a pure and simple restitution of the disputed territory."

7. De Gasperi stated yesterday to the press that Article 5 of the revised armistice annulled all obligations of an economic and financial character previously imposed upon Italy by the Allies by the 1945 "Long Armistice". The new obligations would be established by supplementary documents outlining the American and British viewpoints on the matter which would be signed separately for each document. Italy, however, had been allowed to sign separately to negotiate with Washington and London on the economic and financial terms of the new armistice. De Gasperi concluded by stating that Britain and the U.S. were now consulting with other Powers in order to harmonize their policies.

8. "We will try to have 750 thousand tons of wheat, 18 million dollars worth of gasoline and 700 thousand tons of coal per month reach Italy in the second half of 1946", M. Lenzi, Cleveland, Vice-President UNRRA's Italian Mission stated yesterday to the ANSA economic correspondent. "The program for 1946 is very different", he said, "is the most difficult to fulfill, but at least the price has increased from 71 to 90 dollars per ton." M. Lenzi added that by the end of 1946 the situation would be completely better than that of January 1946, although there would be a deficit of wheat which the Italian Govt should take care of before then. He concluded by affirming that the UNRRA Italian Mission would discontinue operation by the end of 1946, leaving open only a few offices to handle the distribution of those goods which had not been sold within December.

9. The political branch of the Milan office has arrested a Beniamino Chiz who is suspected of having been involved in the criminal attempt against the printing office of the newspaper "Avanti".

10. It is reported from Milan that the Christian Democrats officially announced yesterday their opposition to the Committee for the referendum on the new constitution.

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9. The political branch of the Milan branch have arrested a criminal attempt against the printing office of the newspaper "Avanti". It is reported from Milan that the Christian Democrats officially announced yesterday their adherence to the Committee for the referendum on the new constitution.

11. The Pope answered as follows to the greeting sent him by King Umberto II: "Our blessing shines warmly and graciously the wishes that Your Majesty together with the Italian people, as to express to us on occasion of our 75th birthday, and willingly broadens to the entire Italian people, in the rational and peaceful their history, trusting that the Lord will do what is most fortunate and anxieties into fresh and conscious efforts of Christian civilization. Pius Pope XII."

12. It is reported from Trento that the carabinieri and the police have succeeded in arresting 50 German. Former members of the Wehrmacht, who had committed many robberies to an amount of several million lire in cooperation with gangs operating in the Inno Valley.

13. The Roman Vicariate has given instructions that, as a sign of gratitude to the Lord for having saved Rome from the horrors of war, the bells of all the churches be rung for 15 minutes after the usual "Ave Maria" today.

AFTERNOON PAPERS: June 3rd)

CAPIUTABE (Christian Democrat) - M.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Reporting on yesterday's elections, E. says that on the basis of approximate calculations, the Institutional "Dorsa" of Naples indicated 80 per cent of votes to the Monarchy against 10 per cent to the Republic in that city (and 10 per cent spoiled ballots, etc.) Meanwhile, "Espresso's" correspondent in Bologna says that according to prognostications, the Republic in that city got 80 per cent of 200,000 votes. E. points out also that the Royal family, with the exception of the elder dachess of Aosta who voted in Naples, voted in Rome yesterday thus putting short a report that they had assembled in Naples.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the headings "Obscure situation in Venezia Giulia" and "A state of emergency proclaimed by the Allies in Zone A, G.D.S. gives an unconfirmed report that all Italian and Yugoslav political organizations are being searched by Allied Authorities and that arms and ammunition were rounded up in view of an expected Yugoslav coup-de-main on Trieste.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Commenting on the elections, Sav. appeals to all to respect the issue, whatever the decision, and to give the world proof of the Italian people's political maturity. "We shall prove our mutual tolerance, and the world which still watches us with distrust will be compelled to respect us", he says, and concludes by paying a tribute to the Italian women who also contributed nobly to the solution of the great political problem.

INDIPENDENTE

1. The first advantage of the elections will be to exclude any doubt upon the legitimacy of the government's representation of the people, writes Villalta, and continues that the second will be the knowledge of the respective strengths of the parties.

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2. It is reported from Milan that 90% of the voters went to the polls.
3. "Indipendente" headlines "Unprecedented Russian offensive against American policy" and states that the Russians accuse the Anglo-Americans of having seized the whole of Italian industry.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Commenting on the situation in Libya, Giuseppe Selvaggi

is convinced that the seaboard population will support Italy in the event of a "Guerilla", and denounces important stocks of armaments being gathered by the Arabs at the strategical points of the country, saying that this should concern the British as well as the Italian authorities.

2. In its column "Documenti", I.S. says that in view of the recent Yugoslav troops movements in Zone B, the Allied troops have taken all measures to guarantee an efficient defence in the event of an attack on their forces. It is not hazardous, says I.S., to affirm that practically the whole Yugoslav Regular Army, amounting to 250 or 300 thousand men with two divisions (Proletaria and Osebi) including a majority of Russians, and 20 Battalions of Partisans, are concentrated on the area bordering the old frontier. It gives details of the array of the Yugoslav forces. The article includes a sketch by the paper's correspondent of the battlearray of the Yugoslav troops, and quotes Tito's proclamation to the troops on the day preceding his departure for Moscow saying that great events were impending, and that they must do all their duty as soldiers and Communists for the sake of the great Yugoslav Motherland.

3. I.S. learns that 300 of the newest Allied armoured cars have arrived in Naples. No Allied explanations were given in this respect, but it was rumored that they would have constituted a reserve of force ready to intervene if troubles should have arisen during the elections, says the paper.

LAVERO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Commenting on the appeal of the C.G.I.L. to the workers of the world to press their governments to speed up the Italian Peace, L. says that the C.G.I.L. gave the assurance that Italy was marching on the path of democracy and liberty, and that it was essential that all good Italians demonstrated that Fascism was really dead, and that they cooperated in the reconstruction of the Italian Democratic State.

2. Commenting on yesterday's elections, L. reports that the "ex-princess of Piedmont", Maria José, although not included in the electoral list at the moment of the delivery of the list to the President of the electoral office of her Constituency, was inscribed arbitrarily yesterday afternoon upon intervention of the Secretary of the Commune of Rome.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.Y.

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OSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Rightist)

1. P.A. states that the present attacks of the "Pravda" against the Pope are similar to those of the German "Angriff" and "Westdeutscher Beobachter" on November 23, 1936.

2. Commenting on a letter from London, "Quotidiano" states that the multiplicity of the Italian political parties is about to coalesce into three main-streams: marxist totalitarian materialism, Christian spirituality and, wavering between them, Socialist liberalism.

RICORDO XXII (Liberal Democrat)

The paper stresses that June 2 demonstrated the political maturity of the Italian people which is ready for a democratic regime in spite of 20 years of struggle and bitterness.

RICORDO XX (Independent Rightist)

Writing on the Allied Parade which, says "Secolo XIX", was to have taken place in Rome on June 4th, on occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the liberation of this city, the paper asserts that it was cancelled by the Allied Command in order to not to repeat the bad impression spread in Czechoslovakia by the parade the Red Army held during the Czechoslovakian elections, and emphasizes the tact of the Allied Military Authorities.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The first thing to establish after the elections, writes "Tribuna", is that the people have shown that they know to use their rights with calm and even with mutual tolerance.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - U.N.MORNING PAPERS (June 4th)AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the elections A. says that although there is no certainty so far as to their result, there has already been one result that should be considered a victory, that is "we have all, or practically all, voted without any incidents worth mentioning".

2. A. accuses the Monarchists of having used every illegal means to get votes for their party, asserting that many Carabinieri abused their right to vote in any electoral section by voting in several different ones, "naturally giving their votes to the Monarchy", and reporting the arrest of several monarchist women for either holding extra certificates or voting under false identities.

BUONSIKURO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. B. emphasizes the pointlessness of the institutional referendum, and asserts that either under a Monarchy or a Republic, the supplies for Italy will continue to depend on the good will of the Anglo-Saxons, and that the country's only interest is "to form a decent government with men able to convince if not to win".

2. The paper prints the following telegram from Lima:-

It is learned that electoral certificates bearing the sign of the Christian Democrats at No. 6 instead of the Uomo

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2. The paper prints the following telegram from Lima:-
It is learned that electoral certificates bearing the sign of the Christian Democrats at No. 6 instead of the Uomo Qualunque sign were distributed to electors at the electoral Section No. 48.

These certificates therefore had nine signs instead of ten.

This irregularity was pointed out by an elector who had received one of these certificates, numbered 430, and a

"servatore". For the President (temporarily absent), made a written statement at the first before witnesses.

As above is advised to you for necessary action and communication to the Minister of Interior and the Allied Command.

Signed: Vicepres. Naz. MARINA.

MONDO (Economic)

1. Nicola Tridante says that the Italian production of almonds amounts to 35,000 tons per year, 90% of which should be exported as before the war.
2. This year's potato crop in Italy is expected to amount to 2,400,000 tons, that is 900,000 tons more than last year.
3. Six maritime routes are operated between Genoa, Spain, England and Turkey: one weekly and two fortnightly between Genoa and Spain, one fortnightly between Genoa and London, one monthly between Genoa Liverpool and Glasgow and one fortnightly between Genoa and Istanbul.
4. The sum allowed to be taken into France from Italy has been raised from 5,000 to 20,000 francs.
5. A new disease is now threatening the crop in Sardinia; 50% of it is already lost.
6. Yesterday's quotation of Foreign Currency in Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound Sterling: 6,600-6,770; Pound: 590-1,040; Dollar: 340-347; Swiss Franc: 103-106; Milan: Gold Pound Sterling: 7150, Dollar: 370; Swiss Franc: 105.50.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. "Italia Libera" headlines "first consideration" stressing the influx of voters, the perfect order in which the elections were carried through and the moderation of the working classes. It is still too early to judge the results of the elections, adds the paper, but the predominance of Republican voters seems to be confirmed. There may result unexpected monarchist minorities in the North and stronger Republican extremes in the South than imagined, continues "Italia Libera" concluding that the Communists and Socialists may be together superior to the Christian Democrats while the Action Party demonstrated its presence everywhere.

2. "I.L." prints a letter of Croce dated 3 May 1944 criticizing the (then) Prince Umberto for his interview given to the London "Times" on 20 April 1944, in which he had said that the whole Italian people wanted the war against England

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the headings "Communism and Christian Civilisation" and "The Vatican's strong answer to Radio Moscow's electoral campaign", I.N. reports Radio Moscow's attacks against the Vatican for "the reactionary propaganda of the Clergy and of the Pope to the Italian masses for an anti-Leftist crusade" and the Vatican's answer that the only 'crusade' was the one

in favour of the Church and Christianity and the only 'reaction' was the one against the institution of dictatorship.

2. "Italian Move's" headlines today are the following: "For Peace and Reconstruction", "The Country calmly awaits the results of the Electoral Campaign", "The wonderful example of moderation shown by millions of Italians should be a pledge of Honour for all the Parties", and "The first results give a Monarchist majority".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. It is necessary to give Italy good political and social laws, says M., to reconstruct the economy and above all to obtain for Italy the reinstatement of full sovereignty within the boundaries of her national territory which shall not be intolerably mutilated. All this cannot be achieved by a single political doctrine or by a single party, but must instead result from the calm and tenacious cooperation - within and without Parliament - between the various political views. This is why all the Italians must accept the result of the elections without reservation.

2. Analysing the results of the elections on the basis of the first data received, Messaggero says that ultimately the order of the parties will most likely be as follows: Christian-Democrats, Socialists, Communists, Democrat National Union, National Bloc for Liberty and Honor Quasimodo. As for the referendum, either the Republic and Monarchy might win, but only by a small margin. The paper concludes by pointing out that the percentage of invalidated ballots would seem to be very high.

L'ESPRESSO (Christian-Democrat)

1. Minuto's headlines stress the success of the Christian Democrats and the defence of Western civilisation by the Catholic parties.

2. Commenting on the referendum on the Constitution, M. says that the law drafted by the "Hierarchy" government does not include such a measure and that the Communists are unfortunately blocked by the law in their refusal to submit the future Constitution to a referendum. Thus, by virtue of the new Constitution, Italy may again have a "master party", says the paper sadly, adding that the democratic demonstration of the Italian people on the 2nd of June, the first after 25 years, might well be the last.

3. In a statement yesterday to some journalists and other persons, the Minister of the Royal House, Marquess Invarelli,

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3. In a statement yesterday to some journalists and other persons, the Minister of the Royal House, Margherita Lucifora, said that "knowing the King as he did, he imagined the latter had probably returned blank certificates to the Section President, after voting in Via Lovanio 13."

MINUTO (Independent Leftist)

1. It may be too early to judge the results of the elections but one fact may be noticed already, stresses "Momento": the victory of the Italian Democracy, and concludes that it is so as hoped that the result of the elections will be welcomed democratically.

2. "Monterot" headlines "Overwhelming majority of the parties in the center in the big cities of the North" and observes that 70% in Milan, 75% in Genoa, Bologna and Modena, and 50% in Turin voted for Republic.

REPUBLIC (Christian Democrat)

P. prints an interview with De Gasperi on Franco-Italian relations in which the President of the Council said that the Italian Government had always demonstrated the greatest good will to the French Government in: (a) signing a commercial agreement between the two countries, (b) drafting the new statute on Italian emigration to Tunisia, (c) authorizing the emigration of 10,000 Italian miners to France, (d) reaching an agreement for the repairing of French ships in Italian waters.

RISORCIAMENTO INDEPENDENTE (Independent) - N.N.

LIBERAZIONE (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The paper expresses its satisfaction for the general development of the elections.

2. Unità's headlines refer to a "great Republican victory in Central and Southern Italy and the nation-wide success of the Communist party."

3. U. comments ironically on the "been-gest" of voting only "a fraction" by King Umberto and the Queen, and says that their abstention was largely made up by the their henchmen's extra votes (3 or 4 per head).

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 784

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/106/251/PBB

June 5, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Results for the Constitution: Official results up to 3 P.M. this morning are as follows:

	Notes
Christian Democrats	6,801,767
Socialists	4,209,908
Communists	3,853,205
National Democratic Union	1,177,125
Young Christians	924,167
Republicans	829,083
Block of Liberty	445,699
Action Party	280,630
Popular Front, Concentration	79,517
Unionist Movement	55,319
Christian-Social Party	46,406
Other lists which are not connected with the National Constitution	618,280
TOTAL	19,291,114

2. Referendum: Minister Romita made the following statement this morning to the press: "There is a slight Republican majority; however the results of numerous voting stations are yet unknown. I do not deem it advisable, at present, to publish the figures on the referendum for obvious reasons. I will certainly publish them within the day." ("L'Espresso")

"Questioned by us, comrade Giuseppe Romita, Minister of the Interior, categorically denied having given interviews of any kind to Italian or foreign news agencies on the progress of the voting for the referendum and the Constitution. Romita then informed us that the scrutiny of the votes continues and that the official announcement of the results... will be proclaimed by the Court of Cassation." ("L'Espresso")

The Ministry for the Interior announced: The data and figures given by the press concerning the result of the "referendum" are not official and therefore are not to be relied upon. The Ministry for the Interior will issue a communiqué on the matter as soon as the figures have a certain consistence.

3. Brigadier J.M. Dunlop, CIO of the Allied Commission for Lombardy has sent the following letter to the Sindaco of Milan on June

- Communiste	4,203,208
- National Democratic Union	3,553,205
- Uomo Qualunche	1,147,125
- Republicans	524,167
- Bloc of Liberty	829,332
- Action Party	445,690
- Reform. League, Concentration	280,530
- Unionist Movement	73,567
- Christian-Social Party	55,243
- Other lists which are not connected with the National Constitution	46,405
	616,269

TOTAL

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"Questioned by us, comrade Giuseppe Romita, Minister of the Interior, categorically denied having given interviews of any kind to Italian or foreign news agencies on the progress of the voting for the referendum and the Constitution. Romita then informed us that the veracity of the votes continues and that the official announcement of the results... will be proclaimed by the Court of Cassation". ("Avvenire")

The Ministry for the Interior announces: The data and figures given by the press concerning the result of the "referendum" are not official and therefore are not to be relied upon. The Ministry for the Interior will issue a communiqué on the subject as soon as the figures have a certain consistence.

3. Brigadier J. L. Duilio, CIO of the Allied Commission for Lombardy has sent the following letter to the Sindaco of Milan on June 10: "Dear Sindaco, I beg you to accept my most sincere congratulations for the excellent organization of the elections which took place yesterday and this morning. My direct observation and also the report that I received from all of my officers show that not only public order was exceptionally tranquil, but also that the administrative apparatus functioned with perfect regularity. I am sure that it will be a reason of just pride and personal satisfaction for you to point out that the people of Milan was able, after twenty years of Fascism, to give a vivid proof of common sense and dignity."

4. Particular significance attaches to the voting in the communes of Brija and Tenda, where the voter cast reached 84 per cent because it demonstrated the wish for union with the Motherland of the population of the Upper Roja Valley. (MISA)

5. Contrary to all expectations, the final results of the elections in the city of Milan gave the majority to the Christian Democrats by a margin of 80 thousand votes over the Socialists. The Socialists, in turn, are now leading in Turin by a margin of 4 thousand votes over the Christian Democrats.

6. During the debate on foreign policy in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Bevin stated that the city of Trieste was overwhelmingly Italian, as the proportion of Italians to Slavs was ten to one. "Under these circumstances", he said, "I would never myself consider Trieste to Yugoslavia. It seems, however, that Russia is on the point of violating her previous stand provided that the four foreign Ministers agreed on the internationalization of the town. On behalf of U.I.'s Government I cannot consent that this port, of such vital importance for the whole of Europe, be subjected to the sovereignty of Italy or Ethiopia but recalled that such zones had been liberated either by British or British Dominion troops. He affirmed that he would prefer the greater part of Trieste to be assigned to Ethiopia. "We wish to keep our promise to the Senussi", he concluded, "not to return Cirenaica to the Italians. We must fulfill our obligation."

7. The Austrian foreign Minister, Karl Renner, submitted to the British Foreign Minister, Bevin, a political program by which the Vienna Government asks, among other things, that the recognition of the frontier with Italy in Alto Adige be based not only on the principle of justice but also on the principle of giving a minimum support to the authority of the Austrian Government within the count Austria also asks for freedom of use and access to the port of Trieste. (U.I.)

8. The American and British Governments have sent a note to Marshal Tito in Belgrade requesting explanations on the holding of Italian travelers by the Yugoslav authorities and on the internment of the Italian crews. (U.I.)

9. De Gasperi and Amintorelli will participate in a meeting on the food situation this morning. It is foreseen that the bread ration will be reduced to 150 grams per day for a period of nearly ten days.

10. The Allied authorities reiterated their order to the Allied officers and men to abstain from frequenting civilian restaurants owing to food crisis now confronting the Italian population. (U.I.)

one. "Under these circumstances", he said, "I would never myself contribute to Marshal Tito. It seems, however, that Russia is on the point of giving the Soviet Union a broad provision that the four powers of the world should have the internationalization of the town. On behalf of H.M.'s Government I cannot comment that this port, of such vital importance for the whole of Europe, be subjected to the Soviet Union which has recently been suggested." Devin hinted at the Italian-Austrian dispute on the Alto Adige and forecast "a considerable accommodation" of this matter. As for the Italian colonian he stated that Great Britain was not trying to extend her empire at the expense of Italy or Ethiopia but recalled that such zones had been liberated either by British or British Dominion troops. He affirmed that he would transfer the greater part of the troops to be assigned to Ethiopia. "We wish to keep our promise to the Germans", he concluded, "not to return compensation to the Italians. We must fulfill our obligation."

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10. The Allied authorities reiterated their order to the Allied officers and men to abstain from frequenting civilian restaurants owing to food crisis now confronting the Italian population. ("Massacre")

11. The Allied Commission has sent a notice to the editors stating that, in view of the unfortunately frequent misstatements of facts and the rumors concerning events in Zone A of Venezia Giulia that have been appearing lately in the public press, their attention is invited to the services of the Public Relations Office of Allied Force Headquarters (AFHQ PLO) which is responsible for assisting in the verification of Allied Venezia Giulia news and for issuing daily news bulletins from the Allied Information Services in Trieste. ("Lavori")

3.

ATLANTIC PAPER (June 4th)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.Y.ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.Y.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.Y.GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.Y.

1. Pending the electoral results, I. emphasizes the necessity "to think of Italy first", and reminds the republicans that in the event of a vote for the Monarchy their duty is to accept it.

2. Analysing the electoral situation as so far known, I. stresses the decided progress of the Communists saying that even if they should remain slightly behind the Socialists their success is still greater than that of the latter, as they would constitute an extreme wing capable of dragging the Socialists along with them, even by splitting them if necessary. It also points out the unexpected success of the Uomo Qualunque.

ITALIA-NOVA

1. Commenting on the similarity between the Italian and French political situation, Luigi Rossi says that in both countries opposition to the Communist originated with the Socialists themselves

(in Italy with Saragat at the Florence Congress), and was the major factor in the Catholic parties' victory. But it is time, concludes the paper, that these parties, in both France and Italy, renounce compromise and take a firm stand especially before the Communists. "Will Bidault and De Gasperi understand this necessity? Let us hope so, for France, for Italy and for Europe itself".

2. The paper protests against the Minister Romita's decision to forbid the diffusion of electoral results by means of loudspeakers operated by the newspapers.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - R.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Today's "L'Uomo Qualunque", says T.A., runs a violent attack against the Christian Democrats with the intention, maintaining the writer, of enticing Catholics to the Uomo Qualunque party and so laying the foundations of a big independent party of the center. Nobody forbids the Uomo Qualunque to create a big center party, since everybody - we do not know why - seems to have in horror the Right. As some members of the Action Party and even of the Liberal party have always held the same sort of opinions, the Uomo Qualunque might try and come to an understanding with the "clean and

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forces of Socialism, as it says, and - why not? It might also try to work along the Communist masses. The field is large and there is glory for everybody. But, as we have said before, the Catholics must gather around the Christian Democrat party because it is the nearest to the aspirations of the faithful. The future of Christian civilization is now at stake and, therefore, the Catholics cannot support improvisations which might be versatile but surely are vague and also intolerant of any contradiction.

RICOSTRUTTORNE (Labor Democrat) - N.N.

SIRODO KZ (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

ITALIANA DEL NOBILIO

Interviewed by the paper's Editor, De Gasperi asserted that the future French Government will be obliged to recognize Democratic Italy's efforts to bring relations between the two Countries back to normal. According to De Gasperi Italy's good will is illustrated by the following facts: 1) Italy's attitude in the negotiations on the status of Italians in Tunisia, 2) the consideration of all the French requests in the Commercial agreement between the two countries, 3) the signature of the agreement for the emigration of 20,000 Italian miners to France, in which all the views expressed by the French Government were met, 3) the settlement of various matters concerning French vessels in Italian waters. "The prime objective", concluded De Gasperi, "is the reconciliation and cooperation of the two countries. My Government certainly recognizes this objective and has done and will do every effort to reach it".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

On June 2nd the Italian people gave the finishing blow to the Monarchy, says V.R. We may affirm this because even if we admitted the absurd hypothesis that Monarchy will win the test of the polls, it is positive that the institution would have to be radically changed. The new constitution should voice the will of the people, and provide for the maximum sovereignty of the people and the minimum sovereignty of the head of the state, especially if this latter be hereditary.

MONITOR PAVIA (June 3th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Commenting on the political elections, A. says that the competition of the Constituents is now clear and not liable to serious modification. Left and Right balance each other, and the small political advantage is now due to what "left" still exists in

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ROSA RIBAUDINO (June 5th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Commenting on the political elections, A. says that the composition of the Constituent is now clear and not liable to serious modification. Left and Right balance each other, and the small leftist advantage, if any, is due to what "left" still exists in the large body of the Christian Democrats. As for the institutional question, it expresses the optimistic view that the hopes of the Republican are materializing. It regrets the illegal interference, material corruption and moral pressure carried out by certain people, and especially the Church, in favour of the Monarchy, and concludes by saying that it is a good omen that Italians are perhaps reaching a goal of peace and justice at the time of the anniversary of the liberation of Rome.

5.

BUONALUMINO (Gomo Qualunquo)

1. Under the heading "First panoramic glance", B. discusses the political situation after the first electoral results. It is very satisfied with the success of the Gomo Qualunquo and says that all the waverers who ended by voting for the "amphibious" Christian Democrats and the forces of a "reasonable Left" will undoubtedly join it, now that they cannot doubt any longer "our sincerity and the local coherence of our ideas and actions". It criticizes the Christian Democrat Party, calling it a "Religious Recantation" and a collection of all kinds of fears and indecisions, and recalls its attacks on the C.D. The paper's views as to the future of the Christian Democrats are pessimistic, and so are they as regards the "Unione Democratica Nazionale". It is pointless, concludes B., to discuss the "paralizing illusions" of "exhausted" Sig. Parri, and there is little or nothing to say about the other parties.

2. Considering the possibility of a coup-d'etat by Rito, B. says that the moment would be excellent indeed, with the Italians agitated by electoral problems and a pointless institutional crisis. The international situation is also at a stage of extreme tension, says the paper, and a clever manoeuvre of Rito to endangering the position of the Allied troops would persuade them to come to an agreement, and the Italians, divided between Left and Right, Monarchy and Republic, would not even notice the wound.

GIORGIO (Economic)

1. G. says that the Italian straw hat industry works at full pressure in Florence.
2. 303,000 tons of coal are scheduled to arrive in Italy before the end of this month, 133,000 of which from the Ruhr, 91,000 from the United States, 36,000 from Great Britain, 32,000 from the Persian Gulf, and 10 from South Africa.
3. G. says that this year's crop in the province of Milan will be excellent.
4. 49,700 tons of grain were delivered to the ammassi by Italian farmers up to June 3rd.
5. 200,000 tons of French Beans, 13,000 tons of Peas and 24,000 tons of chick peas are scheduled to be cropped in Italy this

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on the election results for the Action Party, Fernando Selmiavatti stresses that the Action Party proved to be an avant-garde party and adds that the votes of those party members who were prevented from voting at Milan and Parma for procedural reasons should be added to the results.
2. On June 21 the National Council of the Action Party will meet in Rome, states the paper.

6.

3. I.L. headlines "What do we expect today?" and answers that after June 5 simply freedom is expected, and a stop to living in an absurd and humiliating manner. The King represents an obstacle in the way of Democracy no less than an enemy encamped in our country, continues the paper, and concludes that there were two very important episodes in Italian history: the liberation from the Germans and the liberation from the House of Savoy.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.L. says that the police, which is a "civil service" and a "technical organization" in which men spend years to make a career based on study and experience, ought not to be headed by men who do not belong to the force and who have not passed through its ranks such as those designated by the Government as "Chief, Director and Director of the Police", and that these posts should henceforth be filled by men who have served in the police and deserved high posts of command in it.

2. A Milanese reports on an article printed by Milan's "Corriere d'Informazioni" entitled "Where on earth can the Italian government go?" in which the writer says that, in practice, it is very difficult for Italians to emigrate, because of the inferior and the inferior conditions are closest to and worse than those of France. Charles de Gaulle, added, Milan and the French America can only afford a very small number.

LIBERAZIONE (Newspaper)

1. In perspective of the fate of the different parties in the elections, the newspaper before international public opinion is the Italian people, says "Libera". In fact, the newspaper says and the Italian authorities are unanimous in affirming that the Italians have proved themselves worthy of their so-far-famed liberty. But it must also be pointed out that great merit is due to Minister Bonomi, who pledged to preserve public order and had facts follow his words. The appreciation of his deeds both of the heart and right is the best proof of his impartiality and competence.

2. If the position, defined so far by each party, are not immediately altered by the final results, the make up of the Constituent Assembly should be as follows: Christian Democrats 195 seats, Socialists 123, Communists 115, National Democratic Union 34, Free International 26, Republican Party 23, National Liberty 13, Action Party 8, Party's Concentration 2, Unionist Movement 2, Christian-Socialist 1, other lists 17. The assembly would therefore be divided into a left bloc made up with 214 Social-Communists, a

1. I.M. says that the police, which is a "civil service" and a "technical organization" in which men spend years to make a career based on study and experience, ought not to be headed by men who do not belong to the force and who have not passed through its ranks and are not dedicated by the Government as "Chief, Director" and "Inspector of Police", and that these posts should be reserved to be filled by men who have served in the police and deserved high posts of command in it.

2. A 2-column report on an article printed by Milan's "Corriere della Sera" entitled "When on earth can the Italian electoral vote be won?" the writer says that, in principle, it is very difficult for Italian to end with a victory, but that the Democratic Party and the Socialists are the only ones who can do so.

3. (Continued)

1. In perspective of the fate of the different parties in the elections, the "Corriere della Sera" writes: "The Italian people, says 'L'Espresso'. In fact, the Italian press and the Italian authorities are unanimous in affirming that the Italians have proved themselves worthy of their civilized liberty. But it must also be pointed out that great merit is due to Minister Ratti. He succeeded to preserve public order and had facts follow his words. The preservation of his deeds both by the 5th and 12th is the best proof of his impartiality and competence."

2. If the position, gained so far by each party, are not appreciably altered by the final results, the make up of the Constituent Assembly should be as follows: Christian Democrats 195 seats, Socialists 123, Communists 115, National Democratic Union 31, Union of the Middle 26, Republican Party 23, National Liberty 13, Italian Party 3, Catholic Concentration 2, Unionist Movement 2, Christian Socialists 1, other lists 17. The Assembly would therefore be divided into a left bloc made up with 215 Social-Communists, a right bloc made up with nearly 90 members, and a center bloc made up with the 195 Christian-Democrat members. It is believed in political circles that various persons will make advisable the formation of a coalition Government.

3. "L'Espresso" states that the Italian Military authorities in Venezia Giulia have declared that the reports of a jeep containing American soldiers being attacked by Yugoslav men near Montebello (Gorizia) are absolutely without foundation.

7.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

4. reports that during the sorting of the electoral certificates, in via Cavour, one was found bearing the inscription "Viva Mussolini". After regretting the fact, the paper concludes that "this Fascist, if really convinced, could have voted for the Communists to reach the same goal".

NOIEMBO (Independent Socialist)

Nobody must be afraid of the Republic, states "Monarto" adding that the Republic spells order, peace, harmony and work and concludes that the Republic will bring about the reconciliation of spirits. A few days ago, says the paper, we wrote that in case of a Monarchist solution we were prepared to accept the decision of the majority. We have no reason to doubt that our opponents are prepared to do the same in the presence of the Republican solution.

POPOLIO (Christian Democrat)

"Popolo's" heading today is the following: "The figures for 18 million votes say: WE WON".

RISSORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Commenting on the result of the elections, the paper states, that the success of the Christian Democrats is a phenomenon of a general character similar to the successes of the corresponding parties in France, Bavaria and Austria. In Italy the success is more accentuated as the spiritual power of the Church is more appreciable in Italy than in other countries, continues the paper, and stresses that the success of the Socialists was a vital answer for this party with the Communist Party wanting a fusion with the Socialists. The greatest successes of the Communists were gained in places where formerly Fascism encountered the least opposition, concludes "Riorgimento Liberale".

TEMPO (Independent) - F.B.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. On the basis of news from all parts of Italy, it is possible to assert that the Institutional referendum is in favour of the Republic with a clear majority, says U., adding that Minister Rodita, however, refused to confirm the news.

2. The paper quotes "SIDR" that if the Monarchy should lose, which now appears certain, King Umberto and his family would leave Italy for Egypt. Much luggage belonging to the Royal House has been

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ROMOLO (Christian Democrat)

"Romolo's" heading today is the following: "The figures for 10 million votes say: WE WORK".

ARMANDO DIEMER (Liberal)

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UOMO (Communist)

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2. The paper quotes "SIDR" that if the monarchy should lose, which now appears certain, King Umberto and his family would leave Italy for Egypt. Much luggage belonging to the Royal House has been arriving in Naples for some days, so that it may be assumed that Naples is the port chosen for embarkation, says the report.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/292/PRB

June 6, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Referendum. Results was given by the Ministry of the Interior for 35,242 voting stations out of 35,317, as at 2400 hours, 5 June.

	<u>Republic</u>	<u>Monarchy</u>
- Piedmont	1,250,070	938,945
- Liguria	633,130	284,692
- Lombardy	2,270,335	1,275,163
- Venezia Tridentina		
(excluding Bolzano)	191,450	33,728
- Veneto	1,403,441	954,372
- Emilia	1,526,238	454,589
- Tuscany	1,280,815	506,167
- Marche	498,607	213,621
- Umbria	301,209	117,755
- Lazio	753,978	795,501
- Abruzzi e Molise	347,578	459,478
- Campania	435,844	1,427,038
- Apulia	465,629	954,754
- Lucania	107,653	158,210
- Calabria	337,244	514,633
- Sicily	768,109	1,301,200
- Sardinia	206,098	319,557
Total	12,718,019	10,709,423
Republican majority:	2,008,596	

2. As the Republican victory was already certain early yesterday morning, Minister Romita convoked immediately at his office the Minister of War Brosio and the Chief of Police in order to agree on the necessary steps to be taken for ensuring public order.

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2. As the Republican victory was already certain early yesterday morning, Minister Romita convoked immediately at his office the Minister of War Brosio and the Chief of Police in order to agree on the necessary steps to be taken for ensuring public order. At about 9 a.m. De Gasperi had a long conference with Romita and Undersecretary Spataro at the Viminale, and Romita announced to De Gasperi that he could consider himself the provisory head of the State. After having approved the policy laid down by Minister Romita to ensure that the change of regime would take place with the utmost tranquillity, De Gasperi went to the Quirinal and communicated the results to the King. At noon De Gasperi convoked the Cabinet Council which consisted of Nenni, Togliatti, Brosio, Romita and Cavalletto. Togliatti and Nenni pointed out that it was advisable to relieve the people from uncertainty as soon as possible and therefore to publish, if in a non-official way, the results of the referendum without waiting for the solemn proclamation by the

Court of Cassation. This is order to avoid the building up of an atmosphere of excitement in public opinion. It was resolved that the change of regime would take place at the same time as the official proclamation of the results of the referendum, which will be made on Saturday at Montecitorio by the President of the Court of Cassation. When the council recessed, De Courten, De Gasperi then conferred with the Minister of Marine, De Courten. De Gasperi then stated to the press that the King had received the announcement of the results of the referendum with that same absolute self-control which he had always shown lately. He added that the King would wait for the official proclamation of the results of the referendum and would leave the country after the ceremony marking the change of regime. As for the King's journey and destination, De Gasperi stated: "We have no information yet, but we shall get it from various sources".

In the afternoon, on demand of the Secretary of the Italian Democrat Party, Enzo Selvaggi, a meeting of the representatives of the various parties took place at the Viminale. De Gasperi said that he believed it was necessary to proceed in full agreement as had been the case lately, and that he was happy to affirm that he had already found manifestations of good will on the losing side. He also said that the King had expressed the wish to participate in the ceremony of the change of regime so as to endow it with an atmosphere of perfect calm and reconciliation. A proposal of Di Vittorio, which was supported by Selvaggi and Cinnini, to fix a holiday to commemorate the event in quiet contentment, but without giving it any polemical meaning, was endorsed by the meeting. The holiday would most probably coincide with the proclamation day. At the end of the meeting an official communiqué was issued which, referring to alarmistic rumours spread by irresponsible elements with the intention of perturbing the calm of the people, stated that "all the parties declare to disavow anyone who provokes such actions".

3. The Council of Ministers will meet on Saturday morning to take note of the modification of the institutional form of the State and to proceed with the promulgation of the law concerning such modification.

3. De Gasperi made a speech on the Radio yesterday evening stating that: a) All the machinery of the elections procedure was in the hands of the magistrates, from the Tribunals in the constituencies up to the supreme electoral office in Rome which consisted of six Presidents of Sections and 12 Councillors of the Court of Cassation with the intervention of the Procurator General. Every guarantee was therefore given to all the political parties and

wait for the official proclamation of the results of the referendum and would leave the country after the ceremony marking the change of regime. As for the king's journey and destination, De Gasperi stated: "We have no information yet, but we shall get it from various sources".

In the afternoon, on demand of the Secretary of the Italian Democrat Party, Rino Selvaggi, a meeting of the representatives of the various parties took place at the Vatican. De Gasperi said that he believed it was necessary to proceed in full agreement as had been the case lately, and that he was happy to affirm that he had already found manifestations of good will on the losing side. He also said that the King had expressed the wish to participate in the ceremony of the change of regime so as to endow it with an atmosphere of perfect calm and reconciliation. A proposal of Di Vittorio, which was supported by Selvaggi and Giannini, to fix a holiday to commemorate the event in quiet contentment, but without giving it any polemical meaning, was endorsed by the meeting. The holiday would most probably coincide with the proclamation day. At the end of the meeting an official communiqué was issued which, referring to alarmistic rumours spread by irresponsible elements with the intention of perturbing the calm of the people, stated that "all the parties declare to disavow anyone who provokes such actions".

3. The Council of Ministers will meet on Saturday morning to take note of the modification of the institutional form of the State and to proceed with the promulgation of the law concerning such modification.

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3.

during its last session, affirming that he trusted that anyone who wore the uniform or any civilian would not fall short of their duty to respect the symbols and the flags as they were the expression of fidelity to the continuity of the Motherland.

4. Many papers report on the editorial in the London "Times" (5 June) on the partial results of the elections for the Constituent.

5. BBCI reports from London that a spokesman of the Foreign Office categorically denied the news circulating in Rome last night that the Allied Authorities intended to intervene in the matter of the results of the referendum.

6. ANSA states that there is no truth in the news circulating yesterday that the King had committed suicide. Other rumors which must be considered as being completely false: The Minister of the Interior, Ronita, arrested. A coup d'etat carried out in the South by some high ranking officers; statement by Vittori, in an interview with a foreign news agency, that he forecast a sure split between North and South.

7. U.P. reports from Paris that the Deputies acknowledged yesterday afternoon that they were unable to overcome the deadlock in the discussion over the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, Trieste and the Dodecanese islands, and that they have therefore resolved to refer the matter again to the decision of the Four Foreign Ministers.

8. Churchill said yesterday in the foreign affairs debate in the Commons that the three big democracies of the West should remain firmly united on the Trieste question and support Mr. Bevin's praiseworthy action aiming at the internationalizing of the port. He added that the port of Trieste was of vital importance for Europe.

9. The Italian Minister of Air Cavallotto, the Ambassador of Great Britain, Sir Noel Charles, the British Air Vice-Marshal Brodie, General Linone Gatt, other high-ranking officers of the Italian and British Air Forces together with aeronautic technicians made a flight over Rome yesterday on board of plane of the "British Overseas Airways Co.", which in the morning had arrived from London covering the distance in about four hours and a half.

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AFRICAN PAPERS (June 5th)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "What happens in Tripolitania?" Attili Arsi reports on the present situation in Tripolitania saying that the local authorities have completely changed the administration of the country taking into no account the competence of its officials and appointing the manager of a Post office to the post of Questore and viceversa. He then attacks the local Government for the distribution of a book entitled "Libya 1834-1911" written by Major Anthony Gachin I.B.E. and published under the care of the "Government Press 1945" in which the author describes the great wealth existing in Libya before the Italian conquest and in which he charges the Italians with having spoiled everything in Libya instead of bringing any benefits to the country. He also reports that three directors of the "Fiat" "Petrolioli" and "Silec" Companies to whom the Allied Commission in Rome granted permits to enter Tripolitania were not allowed to disembark by the Questura of Tripoli and were sent back to Naples after a 21 days' trip through Alexandria and Suez. He concludes by writing that there should be "superior political reasons" which determine the isolation of Tripolitania from Italy but wonders which they are.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

E. asserts that a British correspondent in Rome telephoned his newspaper that the Queen of Italy voted for the Socialist Deputy Saragat.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

"Giornale della Sera's" headlines today are the following: "Without the votes of the Prisoners of War, of the Italians in Venezia Giulia and of the Italians abroad... a majority between 5 and 6 per cent. is emerging in favor of the Republic".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

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GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Interviewed by C.d.I., Minister Romita declared himself satisfied for the development of the elections, first because they recalled the confidence he had had in the political maturity of the Italian people, and secondly because they confirmed the success of his own efforts. He described the measures taken by the Ministry for the Interior affirming that the Police forces had strict orders to act severely against trouble-makers but to act with great moderation in minor incidents. Referring to the important contribution of the different parties to the free carrying out of the elections, he hoped that their cooperation would continue after the elections and help to maintain the reconciliation of the people. He then passed to the problem of the unity between Northern and Southern Italy, saying that some problems needing a national solution, such as the return of the prisoners, unemployment, etc... should have priority. These problems being solved, he said, we shall then face the problem of reconstruction which should cover once and for all the problem of "southern Italy".

2. Reporting rumours about the electoral results, G.d'I. says that Minister Romita would have already advised the King to make arrangements for his departure before the official announcement of the referendum results to the Country. But no confirmation has been obtained in the official circles, says the paper, which also reports another rumour about an alleged Allied request to the Italian Government that persons who for various reasons were unable to vote, should be enabled to do so.

3. G.d'I. reports from London that the "Daily Mail" has reported from Rome that General mobilization has been ordered in Yugoslavia. No confirmation of the report was available in London.

INDICIMENTS - N.R.

ITALIA-SERA

1. I.S. gives a warning to those who see in victory a "punitive instrument" for their political opponents. "Italians", it says, "want peace, they want to be free from fear because they have a high sense of human dignity... Those who are accustomed to lead people like herds cannot understand this, but in every Italian there hides a partisan, that is a man able and willing to defend himself by himself". The paper concludes by saying that "moderation is the only salvation for the victors, and that only through their moderation will the resentment of the losers disappear.

2. Reviewing the electoral situation, I.S. says that the votes obtained by the Christian Democrats and the Socialists (the latter, however, being given to Saragat's progressive policy and not to Menni's) show the Country's determination to follow the traditional balance of democratic good sense and avoid violent experiments. The paper also stresses the success of the Uomo Qualunque saying it might soon ascend to the position of a mass party, and that together with the "Plocco della Libertà" it is a factor of balance against the forces of the extreme left and especially the Communists. It ends by giving the news that De Gasperi went to the Quirinal at 11.30 this morning and states that Admiral Staccini and other personages were there.

3. I.S. attacks the methods of the exponents of Italian foreign policy who following the example of the "Hierarchy" governments subordinate the Country's interests to "politics". This, it says, explains why whoever was in charge carefully avoided any action which might have served the interests of the Country but was opposed to the interests of his party. It also explains why the parties in the Government considered the major diplomatic posts as fiefs within their exclusive competence, fighting between themselves to fill them and preventing them being assigned to professional

INDEX AND DISCUSS -- N.N.

ITALIA-3103

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LAVORO (C.G.I.B.)

1. The paper says that three big parties have obtained the majority in both Italy and France, and in Italy more than in France, as the Right - Monarchists, Qualunquisti and Conservatives - have been clearly beaten. The Italian people, it says, have rejected ideologies akin to Fascism, and wishes that the three major tendencies be represented in the new Government with the others following in their wake, promising the fullest cooperation from the C.G.I.B. with such a Government.

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2. I. quotes ANSA that Otto of Hapsburg would have expressed favourable views as regards the Alto Adige problem subject to the conservation in Italy of the Savoy Dynasty.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Commenting on the institutional choice made by the Italian people, Federico Alessandrini stresses the position of the Church - and therefore of the Catholics - which accept any regime so long as the rights of the Christian ideals are preserved. But the character of the Republic, he says, will depend on its make-up: it might as easily be a Dictatorship as a Democracy, and in that sense the victory of the Christian Democrats assumes a decisive importance. He is confident that the Christian Democrats will defend spiritual and political liberties and will endeavour to give these liberties a basis of social justice. He ends with a tribute to what "l'Avanti!" calls the "parrocchiano" (Parish rabble) saying that this "Parrocchiano" held fast for 20 years while many others strayed far away.

2. Commenting on Mr. Bevin's statement in the Commons, I. says that the tone was more conciliating and moderate than might have been expected from the Greator. His words were wise, it says, but they await confirmation and the signs are not encouraging. More than ever, adds the paper, it is obvious that the basis of world security should be sought outside the traditional methods of Diplomacy, and quotes the statement of the American Foreign Undersecretary, Spruille Braden, which is like an echo of the warnings of Pope Pius XII: "As a basis of international relations, only morality, respect for oneself and the others, can get the world out of the present confusion, and spare it the dreadful menace which lingers over mankind".

3. Replying to an article in the "Saint Louis Post-Dispatch", referring to the Pope's latest speech and saying that the Pope had never assumed such an indicting attitude towards Hitler, Mussolini, Franco or Vichy Laval as he did now against the Communists, I. says that if the observers of the paper has been more accurate they would have found out that in a time when everybody in Europe was ready to appease the various totalitarianisms, one force alone resisted - the Catholic Church.

RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Wondering what sort of a Republic will be installed now, I. says that the voting for the Costituente shows clearly that the Italian people want a Democratic Republic tending neither to Right

as the rights of the Christian ideals are preserved. But the character of the Republic, he says, will depend on its make-up: it might as easily be a Dictatorship as a Democracy, and in that sense the victory of the Christian Democrats assumes a decisive importance. He is confident that the Christian Democrats will defend spiritual and political liberties and will endeavour to give these liberties a basis of social justice. He ends with a tribute to what "they" call the "Parrocchiani" (Parish people) saying that this "Parrocchiani" held fast for 20 years while many others strayed far away.

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3. Replying to an article in the "Saint Louis Post-Dispatch", referring to the Pope's latest speech and saying that the Pope had never assumed such an indicting attitude towards Hitler, Mussolini, Franco or Vichy Laval as he did now against the Communists, E. says that if the obscurity of the paper has been more accurate they would have found out that in a time when everybody in Europe was ready to appease the various totalitarianisms, one force alone resisted -- the Catholic Church.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Wondering what sort of a Republic will be installed now, R. says that the voting for the Costituente shows clearly that the Italian people want a Democratic Republic tending neither to Right nor Left. The narrow margin which gave Republic its victory is a warning that only a Democratic Republic may be accepted without difficulties from the minority, says the paper.

2. Promoting on the formation of the future Government, R. says that we shall revert to a Government of coalition between the parties of the Left and the Center-Left. The Communists, it says are rumoured to be desirous of participating in the new Government even on conditions of inferiority to the Socialists and Christian Democrats.

SECCIO VII (Independent Rightist)

1. S.M. says that according to the results of the elections already published the Costituente will be formed by: 200 Christian Democrats, 110 Socialists, 100 Communists, about 40 National Democrats, 30 Quasimuniti, 2 Republicans, 1 Monarchist, 6 Actionist and a few other minor groups, and therefore will have a left of about 240 deputies, a center of 200 and a right of 80.

2. S.M. asserts that a Rightist Party had already prepared an original attempt against the King in case the Monarchy had won. The lot had fallen on a certain Vivaldi working in the Rome Tramway Company.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - R.M.

VOCE PERUSIANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading: "The Republic was born free" V.R. says that "the Italian Republic was born out of the heart of the people, out of the will of the people, and out of the conscience of the people who are the masters of themselves" and concluded: "The scepticism of Croce said that it was not necessary, the constitution of Delandò affirmed it was useless, the Church was hostile to it by supporting the dynastic legitimism, and the Foreign Dominators preferred the Monarchy because it was more docile and naive... but God wanted the Republic".

2. Rinaldo Ossola writes: "The Monarchy is dead... It is for more than a century that we have been preparing for this day and we were expecting it... In spite of all the efforts of the Monarchy to revive itself and all its preparations the Italian people have definitely condemned the Monarchy and are preparing themselves to build the Republic... We were "His Majesty's subjects" we are now "free citizens of the Republic".

MORNING PAPER (June 6th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. After saying that Republic will create the conditions for the reconciliation of all the working classes, Giuseppe Saragat stresses the determination of the Socialist party to protect the democratic aims of the Nation and implement the principles of Social Justice of their program, seen in the Republic the new triumph of human liberty, and appeals for the cooperation of all the Italian for the rebirth of the Country.

2. A. reports the first reaction of the American Press to the

TRIESTE DEL SOLOLO - N.M.

VOOR LINDUR LICHANA (Republican)

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2. A. reports the first reaction of the American Press to the Italian elections, saying that many papers point out the reasons for the House of Savoy's loss of popularity, unfavourably comparing their attitude during the past 20 years to that of the Scandinavian Kings who still held their thrones. Some Officials of the American Government have expressed the opinion that the success of the moderate parties in the elections might speed the grant of a loan for the reconstruction of Italy, says "Avanti".

3. A. attacks Nitti for his statement to a foreign agency that the result of the referendum worried him, and that the "South would never accept the decision of the North". "Everybody in Italy and abroad congratulates us for the magnificent proof of democratic civilization given by our Country, but Nitti is worried!" exclaims the paper.

concludes "The Italian people will frustrate Miti's prophecy. North and South will embrace each other in a common good will".

4. A. denounces the last manoeuvre of the "Unione Monarchica" which it accuses of recruiting people who have not voted because they had no certificates, assuring them that the referendum will soon be held again, and of getting them to sign a form stating that had they been able to vote they would have voted for the Monarchy.

5. A. reports Churchill's statement in the Commons that he disapproved of the decision to leave the Alto Adige to Italy.

MUONZINGHO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "The sun also rose this morning", Ciannini claims that nothing has really happened with the going of the Monarchy and the coming of a Republic. He regrets that it was regrettable to hold the referendum in the present circumstances and says that the small margin which gave the Republicans their victory bids them to abstain from any exaggerated demonstrations which might stir up passions and provoke reactions. "WE MUST BUILD THE NEW ITALIAN STATE", he says and concludes "We are the bosses, and the Government is at our service. On this basis we are prepared to agree with anybody".

2. Commenting on the debate in the Commons, B. says that there would be some observations to make about Revin's references to the British pledge towards the Sennesi and the Italian occupation expenditures, but that these criticisms could be spared "owing to the satisfaction he gave us in respect of Trieste. The paper regrets Churchill's statement on the Alto Adige question.

3. B. reports the statement of the former British Foreign Secretary Butler in the Commons that he wished some progress could be made in the drafting of the Italian peace treaty and recalling that the Italian Ambasciata had been signed 3 years ago and that the Italian troops helped the Allies for a year and a half.

4. Writing on the Italian Air Lines, B. says that their reorganisation had been delayed so far by the fact that too many people are arguing over the question. In spite of the fact that the agreement between the T.N.A. and the Italian Government will result in assuring foreign supremacy in our skies, the Italian Government should not delay the constitution of the L.A.I. in view of the advantages it will afford to Italian Tourism, and the work it will give our air personnel and technicians.

5. A. reports Churchill's statement in the Commons that he disapproved of the decision to leave the alto judge to Italy.

PUNOCHISO (June 2nd)

1. Under the heading "The sun also rose this morning", Piccini claims that nothing has really happened with the joining of the Monarchy and the coming of a Republic. He reports that it was regrettable to hold the referendum in the present circumstances and says that the small margin which gave the Republicans their victory hides them to obtain from any exaggerated demonstrations which might stir up fanaticism and provoke reactions. "WE MUST BUILD THE NEW ITALIAN STATE", he says and concludes "We are the bosses, and the Government is at our service. On this basis we are prepared to agree with anybody".

2. Commenting on the debate in the Commons, B. says that there would be some observations to raise about Bevin's references to the British pledge towards the Germans and the Italian occupation expenditures, but that these criticisms could be scored "owing to the anti-faction he gave us in respect of Trieste. The paper repeats Churchill's statement on the alto judge question.

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GLORO (Economic)

1. B. says that a small increase in coal imports from the Ruhr would very much improve the Italian economic situation.

2. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency in the Rome and Milan Free Markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound Sterling: 5,700-7,400; Pound: 1010-1040; Dollar: 360-370; Swiss Franc: 105-112; Milan: Gold Pound Sterling: 7000, Dollar: 370; Swiss Franc: 109.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Under the heading "Welcome the Republic" Fernando Schiavetti

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writes that the first Italian Republic with a national character was born on June 2 but the remembrance of that Republic will be bound in our memory always with June 5 because yesterday was the first time we breathed a Republican atmosphere. The Republic of June 2 will do its best to calm apprehensions and to win the esteem and cooperation of all Italians, states the writer and continues that the Republic will be as reasonable and pacific as it was in its origin, but it will request its subjects to pull together, and defend it with the utmost possible loyalty.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on the results of the Referendum, I.N. says that in spite of the bad political, moral and psychological conditions which the Monarchists had to suffer during two years compared with their adversaries the Republicans, in spite of the C.N.R. government which appointed men of the Left to all the important Ministries and represented at the Consultative 50% of the Italian people by 94% of the Consultative and the remaining 40% by 6% of the Consultative, in spite of these huge handicaps there were still almost 14 million Italians, or 45% of the voters, who voted for the Monarchy because they saw in it a greater guarantee of stability, order, safety, liberty and the defence of the Italian Democratic traditions than they saw in the Republic. "The majority - it concludes - has the duty to ask the collaboration of the minority in building up the new State, taking into account the minority's religious, political, moral, economic and social claims".

2. Commenting on a statement of the London "Times" saying that "an Italy in which Milan and Genoa" ("The Times" actually says Turin) "are clearly ranged against Naples and Palermo must feel that its unity is endangered", I.N. says that the results of the Referendum do not justify such a comment and that it is not at all a question of speaking of "a divided Italy".

GOVERNMENT (Government)

1. The paper says that on Saturday morning the Council of Ministers will issue the first presidential law establishing the formula of the heading of all ordinances to be issued in the name of the Head of the State, which most likely will be either "in the name of law" or "in the name of the Republic". At the same time the Council will choose the new seal of the State. Also on Saturday morning, in accordance with the law on the powers of the Constituent, De Gasperi will temporarily take over the functions of Head of the State and exercise them till the election of the provisional Head of the State which will be made by the Constituent Assembly on June 26.

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MUSCACHIO (Government)

1. The paper says that on Saturday morning the Council of Ministers will issue the first presidential law establishing the formula of the heading of all ordinances to be issued in the name of the Head of the State, which most likely will be either "in the name of law" or "in the name of the Republic". At the same time the Council will choose the new seal of the State. Also on Saturday morning, in accordance with the law on the powers of the Constituent, De Gasperi will temporarily take over the functions of Head of the State and exercise them till the election of the provisional Head of the State which will be made by the Constituent Assembly on June 26. As for the possible interim President, Mussolini affirms that according to current rumors Orlando and Bonomi are the men who have the greatest support. It seems, however, that Orlando would be preferred in order to establish, in accordance with the results of the referendum, a bridge of harmony between Northern and Southern Italy. Other rumors, continues the paper, say that the King would leave Italy on Saturday. On leaving he would send a farewell message to the Italian people exhorting them to cooperate in full harmony of aim and spirit to the reconstruction and revival of the common Motherland, and to respect the laws and democratic institutions which they have freely chosen.

2. In the great book of Italy's history, says Jacchia, today we read: close of a cycle, advent of a new era. The immense popular emotion is the only adequate comment on the imposing solemnity of this event. Italy is a Republic. This means that she has definitely broken with her past. This means that she has acknowledged the policy of the Monarchy - from the Fascist usurpation to the unjust war and to the sad September 1943 - to be clearly inexcusably contrary to the feelings and the interests of the Italian people. But this is not the time for blaming. The most urgent duty of the Italian people is that of fulfilling the pledge universally and solemnly taken to respect the minority and be chivalrous to any idea openly expressed and loyally defended. The Republic must be, in the first place, a guarantee of freedom for all citizens, whatever might be the party to which they honestly subscribed. (The Republic must be the new brotherhood of all the Italians; in order to reconstruct the country it will need the willing and loyal cooperation of all the sons of Italy. Let the winners understand this; and let those who have lost accept with good discipline and with good heart the verdict of the arms.

MINUTO

1. After recalling that a large proportion of Italians did not vote (Those of Venezia Giulia, the prisoners of War, etc.) M. says that even if this percentage had assured the victory of the Monarchy, it would likewise have been by a small margin, so that the situation would have been like the present one, that is a minority very nearly 50 per cent. If this minority would oppose the majority, says the paper, the result would be a civil war, which is absolutely unthinkable. There remains only to accept the regime chosen by the majority, saying the paper, adding that "there remains to us a great love: Italy".

2. Writing on the reaction of the American Press to the Italian elections, M. quotes the "New York Post" that the Italian like the French, electors have declared freely that they would have nothing of Communism, and the "World Telegram" that the French and Italian electors together with the debates in the Commons, show the tendency of Western Europe to resist Communist pressure.

MINUTO

1. How the Republic has come the Republic must restore Italy, states Tomaso Smith, and adds that everyone must contribute his stone, whether small or big, for reconstructing the edifice.
2. "Hopes and delusions in the Royal palace" headlines "Il Corriere" and comments on the perfect calm and self-control of the

people is that of fulfilling the pledge universally taken to respect the minority and be chivalrous to any idea openly expressed and loyally defended. The Republic must be placed, a guarantee of freedom for all citizens, whatever might be the party to which they honestly subscribed. (The Republic must be the new brotherhood of all the Italians; in order to reconstruct the country it will need the willing and loyal cooperation of all the sons of Italy. Let the winners understand this, and let those who have lost accept with good discipline and with good heart the verdict of the urns.)

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MONUMENTO

1. Now the Republic has come the Republic must restore Italy, states Tomaso Smith, and adds that everyone must contribute his stone, whether small or big, for reconstructing the edifice.

2. "Hopes and delusions in the Royal palace" headlines "L'Espresso" and comments on the perfect calm and self-control of the Queen and Umberto on knowing the result of the referendum and during their departure.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. "Popolo's" headline today is the following: "Referendum: REPUBLIC, Constituent: CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY."

2. P. says that the forthcoming import of 20 billion units of penicillin through UNRRA and the American Relief for Italy will cover the country's need.

3. Today is the 2nd anniversary of the "Popolo's" foundation.

11.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (LIBERAL)

It must not be forgotten that there is only a small majority for the public, stresses the paper, and a strong minority for the monarchy. This fact will render the task of the Republicans difficult, continues "R.L.", stating that it is today the task of the Republicans to use the utmost prudence and to be careful not to kindle false hopes, and concludes that the Republicans are likely to leave all if they make mistakes.

LIBERALE (Independent)

"Riforma" special correspondent in Naples telephoned that the Queen and her children embarked at 4.30 this morning on board the Italian cruiser "Duca degli Abruzzi".

LIBERALE (Conservative)

Commenting on the Republican victory, Felice Molitelli says that it was obtained in spite of recourse by the monarchists to all kinds of shifts and against the opposition of the Church and the Fascists. In his opinion, the solid Republican majority was consolidated mainly by the fact that the end of the monarchy was demanded by the exponents of political conservatism, the social revolutionaries, the fascists and their sympathizers. The Republic was wanted by the labour forces of Italy, says the Communist leader, and concludes that the efforts of too many directors of the Church to impede the unity of the forces of labour with the forces of the people is a serious risk to social and political reform have been frustrated.

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1513 (Continued)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/253/173

June 7, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The latest results of the referendum given by the Ministry of the Interior are as follows:

- Republic 12,737,396
- Monarchy 10,725,532

Republican majority 2,011,864

The results for 31 voting stations are not yet known, but the Ministry of the Interior will not issue any further bulletin as the final official result will be given by the Supreme Court of Cassation during the ceremony of the proclamation.

2. As the Courts of Appeal and the Tribunals of the constituencies have not yet turned in all the statements concerning the scrutiny, it is foreseen that the ceremony of proclamation will be postponed to Monday or Tuesday.

3. The Minister of the Interior, Benito, on announcing the results of the referendum to the prefects, reiterated the absolute necessity of maintaining public order, and invited them to convoke the local representatives of the political parties in order to get them to cooperate in ensuring that the new Italian regime be born under the best auspices of tranquillity and without any demonstrations of intolerance or protests against the freely expressed will of the people. The prefects must act with the utmost energy against those who spread false news as well as against those inconsiderate elements who might attempt to perturb public order in any way. All public officials must remain at their posts and continue to carry out their tasks. It will be especially requested that the Police forces, from the Agents of Public Security to the carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza, be unconditionally respected, because by fulfilling their duties they have well deserved the gratitude of the people. "Leaving with your prudent judgement", the Minister added, "any other initiative which might be suggested by the local situation, I request that the following directives be scrupulously followed everywhere: 1) The slightest disrespectful act of whatever description made against the members of the Royal Family or their relatives, must be strictly suppressed; 2) the Royal residence, the offices and the administrations of the

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1042

2.

4. It is reported from Naples that almost 100 ill-disposed persons coming from the center of the town, went last night to the Carabinieri's barracks at Port. Grande and demanded arms-ammunition, but they were energetically rejected by the carabinieri. In order to quell the riot which developed, the carabinieri fired a few rifle shots in the air. The demonstrators then proceeded to the adjacent church of St. Anthony with the intention of taking possession against the parish priest, who was fortunately absent. Meanwhile, an unidentified person, presumably belonging to the group of demonstrators, threw a hand-axe into the street, wounding seven people one of whom later died. During the night the leaders of the anarchist groups of the town went to the Prefect and explained that the inadequate and provocative deeds of the demonstrators should be in no way attributed to the members of the various anarchist organizations.

5. Yesterday afternoon a group of one hundred anarchists attempted to invade and ransack the premises of the Communist Party in Naples. The demonstrations were dispersed by the police. Some priests were assaulted and battered by incensed individuals who were convinced that the priests were guilty for the Republican outcome of the referendum. ("Vissasi Cristo")

6. The Casperdi received the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles, and General Lee yesterday morning. In the afternoon he also had a conference with General Iorga.

7. The Rome Police have arrested a person suspected of having participated in the raid on the Rome Radio Radio station.

8. De Gasperi had a meeting on the food situation with the High Commissioner Martelli yesterday. As in the Puglia province the farmers have already started harvesting and threshing, and as three more ships loaded with wheat and barley have been ordered to sail for Italy thanks to the good services of UNRRA, the bread ration will not have to be reduced.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 6th)CAPITALIA (Christian Democrat)

C. quotes from a leading article in the New York "Times" that the coming of the Republic was the personal responsibility of Victor Emmanuel III. Reviewing the electoral results for the Costituente, the American paper stresses the triumph of the Christian Democrats, saying that it is a symptom of the epoch, in that, by rejecting all extremist trends Europe, affirms her will to survive through moderate forms of Government.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. E. quotes A.P. that the Italian elections are followed with great interest and favourably commented on by the British Press. The "Yorkshire Post" stresses the necessity of a stable regime for Italy and says everybody in England hopes she will be able to find it. The Liberal "News Chronicle" conveys its wishes to the new Republic and severely criticizes Victor Emmanuel III adding that Umberto, although more sympathetic than his father, has proved that he lacked the qualities to govern. According to U.P. the American Press gives great attention to the Italian referendum. In its comments, the "New York Herald Tribune" points out that Umberto II was the first King of a great country to participate in an electoral campaign for the defence and conservation of the power of his family, and was also the first to be expelled through the simple and non-violent action of voting. The paper also points out that the Republic has a difficult time ahead of it.

2. Under the heading "The Pope has confidence in Italy", E. stresses the Pope's attitude of strict impartiality in the institutional problem, saying that he confined himself merely to the observation that Italy's problem would be increased by the installation of a Republic, and quotes a statement of Pius XII to the new Italian Ambassador, Pasquale Diana, that he believed "in the generosity, the valour, the fortitude and the rich natural gifts and solid Christian faith which are the pride of the Italian people..."

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OPINIONE DELLA SERA

1. Yesterday we read a strange article in the London "Times" entitled "Divided Italy", writes G. della S., adding that the title of this article already says everything; but shows only one thing: how little the English writer knows about Italy. Italy is not at all divided even if the result of the referendum would seem to have split the country in two. Italy is no more divided than Great Britain or America, the classical examples of countries with two political parties, would be if one party gained only a 54% majority. It just means that the Government will have to seriously consider the minority. "G. della S." states that the strongest party is not the Christian Democrats but the party of those who voted for Monarchy.

Yesterday we fought for monarchy for the sake of the national interests, for Democracy and freedom. Today we continue to fight for the national interests, for Democracy and for the freedom of the new regime.

2. The Queen and her children have left for Portugal headlines "G. della S." and writes that several members of the House of Savoy intend to go to Switzerland.

GEORNAME D'ITALIA

1. G.d'I. says that the special correspondent of the French paper "Liberation" obtained an interview with Sig. Nenni, in which he regretted the small margin of the Republican victory which, in his opinion, was due to the action of the Church and the "Azione Cattolica". He concluded by saying that the Italian Republic would be democratic and popular like the French Republic and that it would do everything possible to realize an understanding with France.

2. The paper quotes SIDI that it is rumored in some political circles that a monarchist representative will be asked to join the new National Government.

3. Reviewing the comments of the British Press, G.d'I. quotes the "Daily Telegraph" opinion following yesterday's "Times" reference to a second referendum, that Umberto II would have no chance even in a second referendum.

4. G.d'I. reports the statement of a Yugoslav deserter that the theft of the S.79 in an aerodrome near Milan was planned and directed by two communists of Zone A who wanted to present it to Tito as a birthday present.

INDIPENDENTE

Vallalta stresses that the Republican majority amounts to only 4.30% and asks whether the result would have been different if Venezia Giulia and the mass of the prisoners not yet repatriated had been able to vote.

ITALIA-32PA

I.S. reports from Istria (Zone B of Venezia Giulia) that the situation there is becoming more and more difficult. The dreadful spectre of famine hangs over the people who for a year have borne all the suffering and have been exposed to all the inares and abuses. The Italian currency has been completely abolished now, and the Yugoslav occupation currency has practically paralyzed the entire economy. The revenue taxes increase almost

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ITALIA-3EPA

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LIVORO (C.G.I.E.)

1. In connection with the rumours spread by agents provocateurs about a division between North and South, L. quotes SIDI that responsible political circles observe that it is against the Country's supreme interests to talk of separatism, and that it is an insult to the national traditions of the Southern and Island populations to accuse them of separatist intentions.

5.

2. The paper reports the impression of Spanish monarchist circles that the fall of the House of Savoy in Italy has greatly reduced Spanish hope of a restoration of the Monarchy.

3. The paper quotes the "White Press" that the Pope will take the first opportunity to call for the cooperation of the Catholics with the Republic.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

Surveying the direction of the votes of the minority, the paper points out that the monarchist parties obtained in fact roughly 1,400,000 votes while ten times that number went to the monarchist institution, and interprets the fact as a proof that the voting of the minority did not follow a rigid principle, nor was it provoked by a dislike for a Republic in theory, but by considerations as to "what Republic" would come out. In these circumstances, says the paper, reconciliation in a personal and individual Republic should not be too difficult, and the fear of a division between North and South should prove baseless.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on accusations of "diversity" and Toledetti, that the Church had conducted propaganda in favour of the monarchy, Alessandro points out that the Church did not influence her adherents to vote for either Republic or Monarchy and that the Marxist arguments are only an attempt to divide the unity of the Catholic.

RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Contrary to current opinion, states Umberto Rossi, the fact of only a small Republican majority is not an evil, as a weak majority must watch its step in the construction of the new Republican form of government, and allay the suspicion and apprehension of Allied and Foreign circles which fear that the Republic might degenerate into a real dictatorship.

2. The paper reviews Francesco Witli's latest book: "In disprezzo del Re della Europa".

SPERANZA (Independent Rightist)

The Monarchy of the Risorgimento has not been defeated, it has been betrayed by those who for three years have played a double game of conscience in Italian political life, says Emilio Imbriani. We know that we are saying hard words, but we take full responsibility for it. The referendum has shown that the Monarchy

paper points out that the monarchist parties obtained in fact only 1,400,000 votes while ten times that number went to the Fascist institution, and interprets the fact as a proof that the voting of the minority did not follow a rigid principle, nor was it governed by a dislike for a Republic in theory, but by considerations as to "what Republic" would come out. In these circumstances, says the paper, reconciliation is a perilous and ill-considered step which should not be too difficult, and the fear of a division between North and South should prove baseless.

QUADRIPIÙ (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on announcements of "Avanti" and "Il Mattino", that the Church had conducted propaganda in favour of the monarchy, Alessandrini points out that the Church did not influence her adherents to vote for either Republic or monarchy and that the monarchist arguments are only an attempt to divide the unity of the Catholics.

RICOSTITUZIONA (Labor Democrat)

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2. The paper reviews Francesco Nitti's latest book: "La disgregazione della Europa".

SHCULO KI (Independent Rightist)

The monarchy of the Risorgimento has not been defeated, it has been betrayed by those who for three years have played a double game of conscience in Italian political life, says Claudio Lapinacci. We know that we are saying hard words, but we take full responsibility for it. The referendum has shown that the monarchy was really national, that it was not the monarchy of the South, the rich people, the generals, or a single party. Before these results, contempt speaks louder than grief in our souls: a handful of men, the Liberals, whose past and name committed them to the defence of the old state, they had founded, a handful of men whose duty was betraying the traditions of the Risorgimento. We have no more to say now. We are in no hurry to separate ourselves from these three years of constancy and fidelity and pay homage to the future. As long as the King is in Rome our post is at his side. Then, following his example, we shall be able to make our sacrifices for the unity and harmony of the Italian people.

ANTONIA DEL POPOLO - R.N.

6.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Even if the margin of the Republican victory is small, this victory must still be considered as a miracle in view of the forces ranged against it, says Rinaldo Ossola, adding that with one or two exceptions the whole Church worked in favour of the Monarchy. Let us hope, he says, that the Church like everybody else will now understand that this is not the end of the world, nor a "trap in the desert", and that they will be loyal to the new regime.

2. Replying to an article of the "Times" attacking the division between North and South in the Italian referendum, V.R. gives the historical reasons which explain the attachment of the South to the Monarchy, and says that owing to these facts the present monarchist sentiment they reveal have no importance, and do not warrant the opinion expressed by the British paper. The population of the South will soon agree with the Republic when they understand that they can live in their own way, free and in decent social and material conditions, concludes the paper.

GIORNALE LAVORO (June 7th)AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Ignazio Silone says that the struggle for the Democratic Republic is not yet finished. "We have proclaimed the Republic", he says, "but now we must make it".

2. ... reprints an article of the "Manchester Guardian" on the advent of R. public in Italy. It stresses that the poor classes have won their fight, but that several problems still remain to be solved, the most serious of them being unemployment. "There are two million unemployed in Italy now", it says, "and if emigration is not reopened on a large scale, movements like the "Unione Quilangue" will gain strength and endanger the young Republic".

3. A. attacks "quintiliano" saying that it is trying to create an anti-clerical movement in Italy to have the pretext of fighting against "the forces of progress" in favor of those of reaction.

UNIONE QUILANGUE

1. Rinaldo says that if there is no civil war now in Italy the credit goes to the Unione Quilangue which enabled the persecuted to voice their protests, acting as an outlet for any tendency to desperate and pointless acts. He adds that the proposed amnesty should be granted without delay.

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ITALIAN PRESS (June 7th)

ITALY (continued)

1. Il Lavoro claims that the struggle for the Democratic Republic is not yet finished. "We have proclaimed the Republic", he says, "but now we must make it".
2. A reprint of an article of the "Manchester Guardian" on the subject of a public in Italy. It stresses that the poor classes have won their fight, but that several problems still remain to be solved, the most serious of them being unemployment. "There are two million unemployed in Italy now", it says, "and if emigration is not reopened on a large scale, movements like the 'Uomo Qualunque' will gain strength and extend to the young Republic".
3. A attacks "partidismo" saying that it is trying to create an anti-Communist movement in Italy to have the pretext of fighting against "the forces of progress" in favor of those of reaction.

ITALY (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Giannini says that if there is no civil war now in Italy the credit goes to the Uomo Qualunque which enabled the persecuted to voice their protests, noting as an outlet for any tendency to desperate and pointless acts. He adds that the proposed amnesty should be created without delay.
2. The paper reports the comments of some British and American newspapers on the Italian Referendum under the heading "The Anglo-American Press seems satisfied".
3. R. reports a rumor originated by somebody at the Headquarters of the Italian Communist Party, that the King, following the example of Napoleon III, may remain in Italy as head of a Democratic Party and present his candidacy to the Presidency of the Republic, and says that it caused much alarm in the circles close to Molitotti which affirmed that "there are Republics and Republics, and special epochs". The Communist Party has already been too present in not believing the King, says the paper, but to allow him

to stay as a private citizen in Italy would be going too far!

4. B. asserts that the United States Consul in Turin was shot while he motored on the highway near Chiavasso. The criminal attempt had negative results.

GLOBE (Economic)

1. 89,000 tons of coal were extracted from the Salcis mines during the month of May.

2. The Congress of the North Italian merchants and traders opened yesterday in Turin.

3. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency in Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 7,000-7,400, Pound: 1,030-1,055, Dollar: 350-360, Swiss Franc: 110-112. Milan's quotations were similar.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The atmosphere of relief and calm during the first days of the new Italian Republic is without doubt a most encouraging sign, states "I.L.", hoping that monarchist circles are sincerely convinced not to oppose to the Republican decision of the country. The opinion of some Italians who think that it would be a good thing to confine the Presidency of the new Republic to people who were more loyal openly until now against it cannot be shared, stresses the paper, adding that to do so would be to repeat the errors of the former and the Spanish Republics.

2. Replying to Patrisi's attack in the "Uomo Qualunque" I.L. stresses that it would be a sad day indeed on which any view of the paper found the slightest consent of the "U.Q."

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. "Italia Nuova's" headlines today are: "An inexorable reality: eleven million Monarchists" and "Let us not repudiate the ideals which have animated us until now".

2. Enzo Selvaggi addressing himself to "Our friends the monarchists and our adversaries the Republicans" says that immediately after the publication of the first official results of the Referendum, the Monarchist party, respectful of its program and of the King's example, has proclaimed with full sincerity the democratic loyalty of all the Monarchists towards Italy. Then writing on the results of the Referendum, he says that in spite of an unbalanced political struggle on ground chosen by the Republicans who also had control of the Government and the nation in their hands, the monarchists have all over

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1. The atmosphere of relief and calm during the first days of the new Italian Republic is without doubt a most encouraging sign, states "L.B.", hoping that monarchist circles are sincerely convinced not to oppose to the Republican decision of the country. The opinion of some Italians who think that it would be a good thing to continue the Presidency of the new Republic to people who were more loyal is openly until now against it cannot be shared, stresses the paper, adding that to do so would be to repeat the errors of the Civil War and the Spanish Republics.

2. Replying to Patria's attack in the "Uomo Qualunque" I.L. stresses that it would be a sad day indeed on which any view of the paper found the slightest consent of the "U.Q."

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. "Italia Nuova's" headlines today are: "An inexorable reality: eleven million Monarchists" and "Let us not repudiate the future which have animated us until now".

2. Enzo Salvemini addressing himself to "Our friends the Monarchists and our adversaries the Republicans" says that immediately after the publication of the first official results of the Referendum, the Monarchist party, respectful of its program and of the King's example, has proclaimed with full sincerity the democratic loyalty of all the Monarchists towards Italy. Then writing on the results of the Referendum, he says that in spite of an unbalanced political struggle on ground chosen by the Republicans and also had control of the Government and the nation in their hands, in spite of a two years' intensive and fanatical propaganda all over Italy and contrary to the Republicans' forecasts of a 70% majority, the Republican victory was only a 53% one. Salvemini then says that "if eleven million Italians have shown confidence in the Monarchy this means that the people had not felt the necessity of a new and unspecified Statute... This fact must be taken into account". "Winning is really fought our battle -- Salvemini concludes -- for the triumph of Democracy and Liberty, we shall repudiate none of the ideals and moral values which have animated us until now, and we say to our friends and to all those who fought with us for the triumph of Democracy and Liberty that our ranks are and must be more compact than ever and our schemes even more resolute and clear than yesterday. To our friends we also say: 'E' cala. We must be

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and not play into the hands of the provocateurs. Your interests, your claims, and your rights will be defended and preserved".

3. Referring to "Voce Repubblicana's" expecting "sincere conversions to the Republic", Babeuf says that no one ever asked during 86 years of Constitutional Monarchy for any "sincere conversion of historical Republicans to the Monarchy", that a complete freedom has always been left to the Republicans and that even the stocks of Mazzini were published by the "Monarchist State", the King of Italy subscribing a hundred thousand lire. "A conversion to what Republic?" - he continues - "You still ironize on our alleged fear of Bolshevism but you forget that we, the Monarchists, are 11 million while you the old Republicans are very few compared with 8 million Christian Democrats and 9 million Marxists".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Criticizing the unjustified alarms of "The Times" at a deep scission between Northern and Southern Italy, M. stresses that the Monarchy obtained large successes in the North while the Republic gained a good position in the South, thus balancing the supposed division of the country. The majority decided for the Republic and the Italian Republic will eliminate all the differences and all possible bitterness between the two regions. Concluding, the paper asks "The Times" to use its world-wide influence for constructive purposes, like that of obtaining a just peace for Italy, instead of bothering with imaginary events; Italy and the world will be grateful to it for that.

2. It foresees a week of intense political life among the Parties as their leaders will all come to Rome for the first meetings on the formation of the new Government. The most favored candidates for provisional President are Orlando, Nitti and Bonomi, with the Communists wanting Sforza. The President of the Council will probably be De Gasperi, though some Social-Communists propose Romita.ogliatti declared that he would prefer to remain Minister of Justice. The new cabinet would keep an aspect of coalition due to the many important unsolved problems which need national unity.

3. The nervous tension in Venezia Giulia caused a minor incident yesterday. Rumours that the Yugoslav troops had passed the frontier and were advancing in Italian territory, caused 27 citizens of Trieste to take a defensive position in a building. Police forces who came to reestablish order were

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4. Robert Thaler of the U.P., in a message from London, says that political circles of the British capital report that Molotov will probably be substituted following Russia's decision to take a more conciliatory attitude towards the peace treaties.

9.

MINUTO

1. The Republic's first concern must be the promised amnesty and National reconciliation, says M.
2. M. says that Nitti, Bonomi and Orlando are canvassed as possible candidates for the Presidency of the Republic, adding that many parties wishing to constitute a Government of coalition, are determined to vote for Orlando. It also quotes the view of the Secretary of the Socialist party by the Head of the Press Office of the Italo-American Embassy Council saying that the Organisation thinks that Don Indro Montanelli would be the best candidate for President. The paper quotes also Nenni as President of the Constituent, in which case he would be the President of the Socialist party, leaving the Hon. Silvio Berlusconi, Portinari and Lombardo, who are determined to ally with the Communists and to reject a collaboration with Togliatti, to assume leadership of the party.

3. Interviewed by "Minuto", Minister Rinaldo stressed his repudiation of the, and assured that the Government would be most generous towards those who prove willing to cooperate. He expressed his satisfaction, with a few exceptions, for the general behaviour of the Carabinieri Corps and said there was no question of its disbandment. Referring to the Sicilian problem, he said that common criminals in that country would be severely punished, and expressed his opinion that a great economic and social development could and should be effected in Sicily, adding that this should be the first problem to be tackled by the Government.

4. Referring to the comment "Disappointment for the Monarchists" accompanying a news printed by "Voces Repubblicane" relating to the continuation of UNRRA's help for Italy, M. says that the paper's bad taste and irony is out of place under the present circumstances.

ROMA

1. Those who were afraid of a possible Communist triumph must be persuaded that such a triumph does not depend upon the 44 million of Italian Communist voters but of the outcome of the international conflicts of interests and ideologies in Europe.

that any parties wishing to constitute a government of coalition, are determined to vote for Orlando. It also quotes the telegram sent to the secretary of the Socialist party by the Head of the Foreign Office of the Italo-American League Council saying that the Organisation thinks that Don Indro Spavero would be the ideal candidate for President. The paper quotes also heard as quoted the President of the Constituent, in which case he would realize the part of President of the Socialist party, leaving the secretary, Spavero, Pertini and Lombardo, who are determined to offer the resignation with the Communists and to reject a collaboration with Togliatti, to assume leadership of the party.

3. Interviewed by "Minuto", Minister Romita stressed his Republican faith, and assured that the Government would be most generous towards those who prove willing to cooperate. He expressed his satisfaction, with a few exceptions, for the general behaviour of the Carabinieri Corps and said there was no question of its disbandment. Referring to the Sicilian problem, he said that common criminals in that country would be severely punished, and expressed his opinion that a great economic and social development could and should be effected in Sicily, adding that this should be the first problem to be tackled by the Government.

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MOMENTO

1. Those who were afraid of a possible Communist triumph must be persuaded that such a triumph does not depend upon the 4½ million of Italian Communist voters but of the outcome of the international conflicts of interests and ideologies in Europe. In this connection it is important whether Italy has a King or a President as the protagonists in this fight are much more important than we are.
2. Momento says that the scope of the amnesty will be wider than provided by Umberto, and that political offenders will be especially considered.
3. Allied Military Police discovered three tanks hidden in a field near Cornons, (Venezia Giulia), writes the paper asserting also that an Allied truck was fired at on the Plave road.

POPULO (Christian Democrat) - M.H.

10.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Stating that the position of the new president should be discussed not only by experts but also in public, "R.L." writes that all abstractions in the matter cause suspicion, as abstractions may be good enough for juridical constructions but not for life. The paper concludes that it would be ambiguous to govern in the name and for the sake of the people as some mean Christian people and others Socialist and Communist people.

TIMEO (Independent)

Arturo Labriola says that during the electoral campaign the parties lost sight of the need for national harmony and only fought for their personal position. Now the conditions of Italy are sadder than before, he says, as the nation is divided in two and the elections have generated a larger separation than that which existed before.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Referring to yesterday's troubles in Naples, and some symptoms of agitation around the Headquarters of the Unione Democratica Italiana in Rome, U. says they are the result of the too many equivocal alliances made with certain categories of people (Underworld, professional adventurers, unemployed and desperate people) in certain cities by the Savoyards. These people says the paper have nothing in common with those who on June 2nd voted in good faith for the Monarchy, and they constitute the Fascist vanguard of the Monarchist party. U. concludes saying that the duty of the Government, the Armed Forces, the Police, and all honest citizens is to destroy them before they can harm the Nation.

2. U. quotes the comments of some British and American newspapers under the heading "Unanimous international sympathy for the Republican victory in Italy", and prints the "Daily Herald's" conclusion that "The result of the referendum is a moral victory for the Italians", and the Russian Radio Commentator Ivanov's statement that more than any other party, the Italian Communist party has proved to be a great democratic party, that the Christian Democrats are in favour of economic reforms and for the democratic renewal of Italy, and that their followers will necessarily work in close cooperation with the democratic parties of the left.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/254/PAB

June 8, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The Minister of Public Works, Cattani, and the Secretary General of the Liberal party, Cassandro, yesterday called on De Gasperi at the Viminale, and called his attention to the fact that article No. 2 of the law on the referendum (No. 98 dated 16 March 1946) said that "if the majority of the electors who vote will pronounce in favour of the Republic, the Constituent Assembly, etc. etc.", thus asking him implicitly to ascertain whether the votes gained by the Republic had actually reached the number required by law. The representatives of the Liberal Party, referring to the wording of the law, maintained that in order to establish the majority required for a valid proclamation of the Republic it was necessary to include in the account all the votes which had been cast, including the ballots which had been returned blank or annulled. The President of the Council stated that the procedure was in the hands of the Magistrates who would apply the law in its letter and spirit. On leaving De Gasperi's office, Cassandro stated to the journalists that by raising the question it was not the intention of his party to make an objection capable of modifying the substance of the referendum, but only to ask that the law be interpreted in its exact meaning.

2. The Press Office of the President of the Council announced at 2,30 p.m. yesterday that: "the latest comprehensive data received at the Ministry of the Interior give 23,462,928 votes for the Referendum (the results of 31 voting stations are still unknown) and 23,008,907 votes for the Costituyente (1 voting station is still missing). Therefore it is not true, as some newspaper affirm, that the number of votes for the Costituyente exceeds by nearly one million the votes for the Referendum".

3. "Avanti" and "Unità" report that tonight at 6 p.m., during a solemn session of the Court of Cassation, the Republic will be officially proclaimed. The Council of Ministers will meet soon after. "Tempe", instead, affirms that a Committee of eminent jurists have filed a plea to the Court of Cassation aiming at having the proclamation of the results of the referendum suspended, pending investigations by the same Court

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1) The Court cannot proceed to the proclamation until after having given its verdict on the protests and claims concerning the voting procedure, because the findings of the Court on this matter, which shall be given within 15 days, might alter the result of the referendum. 2) The law No. 99 of 16 March 1946 announced the elections for the whole of Italy, excluding the Venezia Giulia and the Alto Adige, and explicitly

declaring in its article No. 2 that elections in these constituencies would be held later. The letter and the spirit of the law, therefore, would not allow the proclamation of the results of the referendum till after the elections in Venezia Giulia and Alto Adige, whose importance is not only arithmetical but also political and moral. 3) The task of the Court of Cassation cannot be limited simply to adding up the figures given by other offices but must extend to examine the exactness of the attribution of the votes, as in fact the law requires that all the statements of each voting station be sent to the Supreme Court. 4) The announcements made by the Ministry of the Interior never hinted at the blank ballots and invalidated votes - which seem to be very numerous - as it was erroneously believed that the majority should be established taking into account the valid votes only, instead of on the number of those who actually participated in the voting as is the case, according to custom and logic. This is instanced by the recent election of Count Sforza to the presidency of the Consulta, where the urns returned 97 blank and 8 invalidated ballots and yet the accounting was made referring to the total number of voters who had cast their vote. (285).

4. The King has asked De Gasperi to expedite as much as possible the official proclamation of the outcome of the referendum and informed him that it was his intention formally to hand over to him the powers of the State during a ceremony at the Quirinal in the presence of the President of the Court of Cassation. This in order to have the change of regime take place with the utmost normality. The King will then leave for Lisbon by air.

5. The King was received by the Pope yesterday.

6. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, was received by De Gasperi yesterday.

7. It is probable that the Cabinet Council will hold a meeting today in order to examine various questions concerning the new institutional situation. It is believed that during the meeting De Gasperi will make a report on the decree for a wide amnesty now being prepared by the technical offices of his Ministry. The decree would reportedly grant: a) amnesty for offences punishable with terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years; b) remission of 3 years imprisonment to those offenders who have already been sentenced. The decree would also cover political offences, excluding that of cooperation with the enemy after September 8, 1943.

8. The Executive of the Christian Democrat Party sent a

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8. The Executive of the Christian Democrat Party sent a message to the Italian people yesterday, stating that it feels it is its duty to invite all the Italians, whatever might be the opinion which they expressed on the institutional question, to give their sincere and harmonious support to the Republic. The Christian Democrat party solemnly pledges to make sure that the freedom and the rights of the citizens be respected by means of balancing the powers of the State, a bicameral legislature,

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the administrative decentralization of the regions and communes, the juridical recognition of the syndical associations. The party intends to support a Government capable of defending by democratic means our sacred rights in the international field, of restoring our finances, of carrying out the reconstruction of the country, of ensuring employment and bread for all the workers, of improving the living conditions of the State employees and pensioned-off persons, of guaranteeing internal order and reconciliation which should be achieved through a broad amnesty for political offences.

9. The Deputies of the Foreign Ministers yesterday had a long discussion on whether the Austrian claims should be considered or within the meaning of the term "minor rectifications" or not. On account of the French delegate it was resolved to appoint a special committee to examine the hydroelectric problems involved and upon which the Austrian claims are based. The Deputies also examined the question of the Italian colonies and the French delegate recalled again the French proposal to give Italy the trusteeship on her old colonies under UNO control. The British delegate proposed to create a special Committee of Enquiry for the Italian colonies, which should then submit its findings to the Four Foreign Ministers. After a lengthy discussion the British proposal was rejected, and the Deputies resolved to leave their governments decide on the issue.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 7th)

CANITALE (Christian Democrat)

C. quotes "ORRIS" that, replying to Churchill's statement suggesting a plebiscite in Alto Adige, Italian responsible circles have declared that Italy could not consider the security of a country of 43 million people being dependent on the decision of a small border minority.

ESPRESSO (Independent) -- N.Y.

GIORNALE DELLA STAMPA (Monarchist)

G. della S. reports that "The Times" thinks that the proposal of a post-Constituent referendum is gaining favor in political circles and will probably be approved by the Assembly.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading "A Democracy on test", after pointing out that the votes obtained by the various parties and especially the mass parties do not exactly reflect their real "strength", the paper hopes that the parties in the Government will remember that they are no longer the nominees of a political group, but that they are responsible to the masses which gave them their votes.

2. The paper reports the visit of many personalities to King Umberto at the Quirinal before his departure. The King received Grand Admiral Thaon di Revel, Marshal Badoglio and other dignitaries of the "Collare dell'Annunziato", and also various Allied Officials. The first members of the Government who went to the Quirinal to pay their homage to the King were the representatives of the Action party.

3. The paper reports that "The Times" which had suggested a second referendum for a definitive settlement of the institutional question two days ago turns again to the matter, and stresses that the small majority of the Republican success compares poorly with the 100 to 1 majority by which Victor Emmanuel II was installed on the throne of Italy, commenting that the Italian Monarchists will not easily resign themselves to considering the referendum results as definitive.

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ISERVISQ (Independent) - N.W.

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INDIPENDENTE - N.W.

ITALIA-SERA

1. I.S. accepts what it asserts to be the terms of the new armistice which it got from "a very high Allied personage". The document's 12 articles are described as follows: (1) abrogation of the "additional conditions" of the 1943 long armistice; (2) defines the relations between the two countries; (3) abolishes the Allied Commission, but provides for a special section of the Supreme Allied Command to supervise (a) the Italian armed forces and war production, (b) the Italian Navy and (c) the continuance of AMG

in Udine and Venezia Giulia, (4) says the armistice doesn't apply to Italian colonies and dependencies; (5) provides for separate financial and economic arrangements, especially in connection with the maintenance of troops in Italy awaiting redeployment release or needed on lines of communication to Austria; (6) promises the quickest possible repatriation of Italian POW; (7) protects, the interest of United Nations nationals; (8) stipulates that Italy must cooperate in handing over war-crimeinals and (9) any United Nations property she may have; (10) "can now be considered practically superseeded owing to recent events in Italy"; (11) states that the armistice is without prejudice to any other claims the United Nations might want to make against Italy, any decisions about Italian territories and assets, or any limitations that might be imposed by the peace treaty; while (12) stipulates when the armistice will take effect, and that it will be derogated by the peace treaty.

LAVORO (C.G.I.I.)

Giuseppe Di Vittorio says that the Catholic landowners, the big industrialists and bankers of the Christian Democrat party did not vote for the Republic, but the workers of the party did so, like their brothers of the Socialist, Communist and other democratic parties. The struggle for the Republican victory therefore enhanced the Syndical unity, he adds and concludes by saying that the Republic will do everything possible to solve the problem of unemployment.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The paper reports on the article "After June 2" in the July issue of the review "L'Assistente Ecclesiastico" by Mons. Luigi Civarri who stresses that Catholics will accept the new regime with loyalty and adds that every form of Government can be good or bad and that, therefore, the concern of Italian Catholics will be to do their best for the new Italian Republic.

2. Replying to further attacks of "Avanti", the paper stresses that even "Avanti" must admit that Marxian and Christianity are in irreconcilable opposition and adds that only when the Italian Socialist approximates to the position of the British Labour Party will Catholics be able to participate.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) - N.N.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) - N.N.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Liberty for everybody but not liberty to assassinate the Republic, writes Francesco Perri stressing that the old fascists who believed in good faith that they were working for the greatness of the country are welcome like brothers as well as the monarchists who followed an ideal and not their own interests. But it must be said once and for all to those who are still hostile to the Republic that the new regime is able to defend itself at any cost.

2. Replying to T. Alessandrini's complaints in "Quotidiano"

with regard to the attacks of "Avanti" and "Unità" against ecclesiastical, V.R. writes that the resentment of the press of the Left appeals to the reactionary ecclesiastical circles - as Togliatti called them - which did their best to prevent the Republican success. Fortunately the faith is in better hands as we know that the Holy See will soon issue instructions which we shall welcome with satisfaction. We know that it would be a great mistake to fight the Church.

3. A. Claudio Rocchi urges that the new constitution should decentralize the political administration and favour regional autonomies which will appreciate the typical local capacities.

MORNING PAPERS (June 3th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Commenting on the advent of the Republic, A. says that the Monarchy divided the Italians but the Republic will unite them, because at the base of the Republic is the principle of popular sovereignty. North and South can be rivals for the reconstruction of the country, but not enemies. The production of the South is necessary to the North while the production of the North is indispensable to the South.

NUONSENCO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. The paper prints Giannini's broadcast of yesterday. After repeating that the referendum results had turned out as unfortunately as the Uomo Qualunque had expected, Giannini hoped that the Italians would maintain and, if possible, improve the discipline displayed during the elections. He said that the Country should no longer serve as a field for the others' experiments, and referring to the referendum on the Constitution, he said that he trusted that within a year the Italian people would be called upon again to decide on their destiny.

2. D. learns from reliable sources that the King does not intend to leave the country before he has personally effected the handing over of power to De Gasperi.

GLORIO (Economic)

1. Under the heading "First duty" G.M. di Simone describes the responsibilities of the new Constituent in respect of the Country's economy.

2. G. reports the meeting yesterday at "Palazzo Chigi" between De Gasperi, the British Air Undersecretary W.C.C. Oribatt and other personalities to discuss the agreement between Italy and Great Britain on the operation of the Italian air lines. The

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Commenting on the advent of the Republic, A. says that the Monarchy divided the Italians but the Republic will unite them, because at the base of the Republic is the principle of popular sovereignty. North and South can be rivals for the reconstruction of the country, but not enemies. The production of the South is necessary to the North while the production of the North is indispensable to the South.

BUONSIMBO (Juno Qualunquo)

1. The paper prints Giannini's broadcast of yesterday. After repeating that the referendum results had turned out as unfortunately as the Juno Qualunquo had expected, Giannini hoped that the Italians would maintain and, if possible, improve the discipline displayed during the elections. He said that the Country should no longer serve as a field for the others' experiments, and referring to the referendum on the Constitution, he said that he trusted that within a year the Italian people would be called upon again to decide on their destiny.

2. B. learns from reliable sources that the King does not intend to leave the country before he has personally effected the handing over of power to De Gasperi.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Under the heading "First duty" G.M. di Sienne describes the responsibilities of the new Constituent in respect of the Country's economy.

2. G. reports the meeting yesterday at "Palazzo Chigi" between De Gasperi, the British Air Undersecretary W.C.C. Gribbett and other personalities to discuss the agreement between Italy and Great Britain on the operation of the Italian air lines. The agreement will be signed this morning at the Air Ministry; it is similar to that between the Italian Government and the American Trans World Airways, and will run for 10 years.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Stating that the Republic was built without the support of the middle-classes Paolo Vitorelli points out that those who voted for the Monarchy because it was Fascist voted at the same time for the Fascist Qualunquist Party. Thus it was possible

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to state the number of the fascist voters in the country, i.e. a few more than 1 million. These who voted for the Monarchy out of sympathy or for sentimental reasons voted at the same time for the Liberty Place of for the Monarchist candidates, i.e. a few more than 1½ million. The other 3 million Monarchists voted for the Monarchy because they were afraid of the leap in the dark".

2. Riccardo Lombardi argues that U.Q. Party is a resurrection of Fascism.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N. gives the text of Enzo Selvaggi's radio speech in which he said that the Italian Democrat Party had always been prepared to bow to the decision of the Italian people. That means to exclude all violence, but not to abandon ideological positions and traditional convictions. It must be possible in a Republic to confess to be a Monarchist just as the Republicans had every Democratic Liberty during the Monarchist regime. On the other hand the Monarchists must be conscious that they are the defenders of political, moral, religious and social values which cannot be annulled and substituted merely by a small majority of votes.

RICCARDO LOMBARDI (Government)

1. Replying to some papers which expressed the doubt that the results of the referendum were juridically correct, R. stresses that their mistake originates from the Art. 2 of the Decree 96, dated March 16, 1948 which says "In case the majority of the voting electors should vote in favor of a Republic...." They assume from it that in the number of "voting electors" should be included the number of votes annulled and those which were given in blank and if the Republic should not have majority on this number added to that of the Monarchist votes, the referendum should be repeated. Their mistake is that the article regarding the result of the referendum is Art. 1 of the same law and which says that "the people will be called to decide through a referendum on the institutional form of the State" and the hypothesis of a non-result of the voting is not made. The law on the rules for the referendum procedure says clearly that the constituency offices will count the number of votes favorable to the two institutions, that the Court of Cassation will count the votes and then proclaim the result of the referendum, blank and annulled votes are not mentioned and the result, therefore, is according to the greatest number of validly expressed votes.

2. The President of the Court of Cassation, in an interview with V. A. Napolitano, declared that the proclamation of the results

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REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT

1. Replying to some papers which expressed the doubt that the results of the referendum were juridically correct, M. stressed that their mistake originates from the art. 2 of the Decree 98, dated March 16, 1946 which says "In case the majority of the voting electors should vote in favor of a Republic...." They assume then it that in the number of "voting electors" should be included the number of votes annulled and those which were given in blank and if the Republic should not have majority on this number added to that of the monarchist votes, the referendum should be repeated. Their mistake is that the article regarding the result of the referendum is art. 1 of the same law and which says that "the people will be called to decide through a referendum on the institutional form of the State" and the hypothesis of a non-result of the voting is not used. The law on the rules for the referendum procedure says clearly that the constituency offices will count the number of votes favorable to the two institutions, that the Court of Cassation will count the votes and then proclaim the result of the referendum, blank and annulled votes are not mentioned and the result, therefore, is according to the greatest number of validly expressed votes.

2. The President of the Court of Cassation, in an interview with V. A. Napolitano, declared that the proclamation of the results of the referendum will probably be made on Monday next and that the promised national holiday will not be proclaimed yet. Questioned on the validity of the referendum he said that the law foresees the possibility of contesting the results within fifteen days after the proclamation and that all claims will therefore be examined after the proclamation itself.

MINUTO (Christian-Democrat)

1. M. quotes Reuter's correspondent in Paris that during a session of the "Substitutes", the British representative Edwin Webb made the unexpected proposal to send forthwith a quadripartite commission to Benghazi and Tripoli, which would report to the Council of the four Foreign Ministers on June 20th.

8.

2. The paper reports that the Officer commanding the Allied Troops in the Iavado area during a visit in the Yugoslav elementary school of Sava wondered why no steps had yet been taken to recover some school books whose use had been recently prohibited by the Allied Authorities. Upon answer from the teachers that the books could not be retrieved because the pupils refused to hand them over, orders were immediately given for the closing of the school.

3. K. says that Field Marshal Montgomery will soon arrive in Italy to inspect British troops.

4. Surveying the distribution of the votes, K. says that the electoral geography has not changed much and is very similar to that of the pre-Fascist period.

MONTENITO (Independent Leftist)

The Monarchist policy was always based on three misconceptions, states Manlio Brosio: not to admit their mistakes, not to have taken a clear anti-fascist stand, and an irreconcilable towards any proposal to renew the institution. In fact the Monarchy did not suggest any gesture towards a reconciliation of the people.

PERELO (Christian Democrat)

1. Banner headline of the L. "The attribution of seats following the results of the elections - 207 Christian Democrats out of 556 deputies at the Constituent Assembly."

2. Don Sturzo says that the Americans are unanimously convinced that the Italian people voting for the referendum and the Costituente have shown a democratic maturity which was unexpected by many people. The end of the Monarchy shows that the Italian people has rejected all the consequences of the Fascist "adventure" and all the reactionary forces with it, while the victory of the Christian Democrats demonstrates the desire for a program of social reform organized in a spirit of freedom. "O Italia people", he concludes, "we have won freedom today and nobody, in Italy or abroad, will ever rob us of it. This is the meaning of the 2nd of June 1946".

RICORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Analysing the position and the strength of the different parties especially of the Communist Party the paper stresses that a Socialist-Communist Bloc is not probable as even the Socialists are against Communism. It must be considered that the Communist attitude will be entirely negative to any constructive policy. It is not possible to continue the paper to attack the Communists in

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MONTEPULCINO (Independent Leftist)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. reports that Green Porzio and De Nicola were present at a meeting at the Naples Prefettura and that the meeting decided unanimously to urge the citizens to keep calm and avoid any demonstrations which can compromise the good name and dignity of our country.

2. Remita declared to a group of reporters that the general situation of the country can be considered as calm and that the occasional disorders in Naples have been limited and quelled by the correct but firm intervention of the police. The calm of the country can only be preserved if both North and South decide to collaborate for the good of Italy.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Writing on the sudden reluctance of certain Monarchist groups to accept loyally the results of the referendum, Mario Alicata says that the example of temperance and political authority given by the workers should not imply that it is not their firm determination to protect the victory recently gained.

2. J. headlines that Togliatti's decree on the amnesty will also cover political offenses.

3. In a letter to all the organizations and comrades of the Communist Party, Valerio Togliatti thanks them for their work, advises a careful study of the electoral results to help the further development of the party's action. He denounces the general attacks on the Communist party especially from the conservatives of the Christian Democrats and the reactionaries of the Catholic Church, and points out that, for their part, the Allies speculate on the division of the Country and civil war, spreading their concern over the inexisting danger of a Communist coup d'Etat. He goes on to say that the Communist party is the greatest political organization in Italy and is still stronger after the electoral struggle, and concludes that the Communist party will come up to its task in the new period of work and struggle which will open with the Constituent Assembly.

4. In relation to the attempt being prepared by some organizations to send petitions for the annulling of the referendum to the Allied Commission, U. quotes SIDI that such manoeuvres are severely criticised and definitely rejected by the Allied circles which have been able to confirm the regularity of the recent voting.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/255/TRB

9 June 1946

Daily Digest of the Home Press.

GENERAL

1. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of De Gasperi. Following a remark by Nenni concerning the intervention of the Liberals in the question of the proclamation of the results of the referendum, Cattani explained again that his action had no other aim but that of obtaining an exact interpretation of the law. Romita then gave the latest news of the internal situation of the country especially referring to the incidents which occurred in Napoli and Palermo. He said that on the basis of the reports he had received, the situation could now be considered as normal in these towns, whilst in other centers public order had not been perturbed. The Minister for Justice, Togliatti, made a report on the amnesty decree as proposed by the technicians of his Ministry. After a lengthy discussion, it was resolved that the Minister would redraft the decree and submit it for final approval to the Council of Ministers which will meet today. The Council established that the day following that of the proclamation of the result of the referendum should be considered a civil holiday. Consequently, as everything leads to believe that the ceremony of the proclamation will take place today, tomorrow will be a holiday.

2. The following letter appeared under large headlines in the final edition of Saturday evening's "Giornale della Sera":

To Rear Admiral Ellery Stone, Head of the Allied Control Commission, and for information to the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers in Rome.

The undersigned Tullio Benedetti, formerly Consultore of the Consulta of Italy and now elected Deputy to the Constituent Assembly addresses your most Illustrious Lordship and, in his capacity of National President of the Italian Monarchist Union by explicit mandate from the Union itself, and representing also all the other Italian Monarchist Associations, begs to call your attention to the following precise declarations:

The I.M.U. has learned, without the slightest doubts that the gravest and most blatant electoral frauds have been perpetrated in the institutional referendum thus altering its result in favour of the Republic. Innumerable complaints in this sense continue to be received.

In these circumstances the undersigned has the honor formally to request by this letter, in the name of the Italian Monarchist Union, that the Allied Authorities and take an immediate verification of the voting papers, of the electoral returns and of the complaints sent in by the citizen electors, ordering the inspection of all the electoral material collected together at the Supreme Court of Cassation of Italy, before the latter proceeds to the official announcement of the results.

The moral and juridical basis of this request lies in the formal undertaking of the Allies to ensure to the Italian people perfect regularity of the electoral consultation and, especially, of that regarding the institutional form of the State.

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Only the requested check, and the guarantee on the part of the Allies of the regularity of the electoral operations will be able to put the mind of the public in a position to judge the too many presumed electoral frauds and make possible a calm, complete and definite acceptance of the results of the referendum in accordance with the pledge made also by the Monarchist organizations.

At the same time this will tranquilize international democratic opinion in the sense that it will have been the involuntary accomplice of an antidemocratic abuse of power.

With respect,

TULLIO RENEDUCCI

Rome, 3 June 1946.

3. STDI reports that the Allied circles are rejecting all the manoeuvres being carried out by some Monarchist organizations which, in spite of the previous reprimand continue to send to Admiral Stone electoral material of a little value in order to provoke the annullment of the results of the referendum and the elections. The Allies judge severely those who do not want democratically to acknowledge the established fact and try hinder the new form of the State, as the regularity of the June 2nd consultation has been ascertained. (Lavoro)

4. The Minister of Marine, Admiral De Courten, stated to Cecil Sprigge that Italian Navy personnel had maintained absolutely discipline during the constitutional crisis both on board the ships and ashore. As to the repercussion on the Italian Navy of the discussions developing at the Paris Conference he stated that the Ministry had not received either official or non-official information which might lead it to doubt about the full acknowledgement by the Allies of the contribution to the common war. The rumors contrary to this confidence which were reported in the newspapers had obviously created a profound sorrow among Navy personnel, who, however, had not lost their confidence in justice.

5. A big demonstration hailing the emerging of the Republic was held yesterday in Genoa. The demonstrators, including partisans, infantry-men, sailors, carabinieri and policemen, placed a wreath on the monument to Giuseppe Mazzini. (LSP)

6. The former Queen of Italy, Marie Jose', is expected to arrive in Lisbon today on board the cruiser "Duca degli Abruzzi".

7. The Ministry of War states that there is no truth in the news affirming that Marshal Messe and General Caracciolo have been arrested.

8. AP reports from Washington that it was learned from official sources that the new Italian Armistice will be ratified in the coming week and published soon after.

9. It is rumored that General Roatta is hiding in Milan.

10. The Rome Police arrested all the 13 members of a gang of forgers, and seized forged one thousand lire bills for an amount of 36 million lire.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 3)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) N.N.ESPRESSO (Independent) N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) (see "General", para. 2)GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Africans attacks the English administration of Libya which is trying to make it into a British colony, he says. The Italians are eliminated in every field and many British officials are taking up their permanent residence. "If the English people are determined to deprive Italy of her few colonies it is certain that they will not find an Italian to sign 'their' peace treaty which will betray the hopes of so many Italians", he concludes.

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta requests that the proclamation of the Republic should not be made in a hurry because all doubts must be set at rest before taking a step of such importance. It has been said, he reports, that the King asked the proclamation to be expedited because he was anxious to leave. The King, for once at least, can wait; justice must come first.

ITALIA SERA N.N.LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Under the heading "the women welcome the Republic" Adele Dei writes that in the new Republic the Italian women expect laws which will stipulate that women doing the same work as men must be paid on the same scale as men. The Republic must make laws concerning maternity welfare and old age.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Under the heading: "Marxism in theory and practice" Quinto Tosetti states that the Communists are entitled by their theories to make practical concessions in order to attain practical aims, but the doctrinarian and political theories of Marx and Lenin did not allow any theoretical concessions.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

A meeting took place this morning at the Palazzo Chigi to draw up an agreement between the Italian and the British Governments, writes the paper, with regard to the Italian airlines. De Gasperi presided and the British Government was represented by W.C.G. Cribett, Undersecretary for aviation. The agreement is similar

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to that which was concluded with the American TWA a few days ago.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Replying to "Voce Repubblicana", S.XX says that the Republic has the right to defend itself against direct attacks but regrets V.R.'s speaking of "plots", under which excuse it is very easy for a government to pass the bound of legality and enter those of oppression and dictatorship. Freedom is the first thing to be saved, it concludes.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Luigi Salvatoralli states that the Monarchy obtained such a strong minority only because the majority of the Christian Democrats voted for it. The writer accuses the executive of the c.d.m. party to have denied the importance of the referendum saying that the decision was in reality between Communism and Anticommunism.

2. Reporting on an interview with Finocchiaro Aprile, president of the Rome provincial deputati for reconstruction, V. Statera writes that the cost of the restoration of more than 1000 Km. of roads and 130 damaged bridges in Rome province alone will amount to 1 milliard lire.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading "Speech to the Big Three", Francesco Parri says that "with the fall of Monarchy, accomplice of the old Fascist policy, the Old Italy is dead because the Italian people have rejected it," and that "the new Republican Democracy expects that its judges will take this fact into account, not only by sending congratulations but also by changing the clauses of the armistices and renouncing reparations in money and territory." He ends by saying that we are decided to defend ourselves with much more energy than we have employed up to the moment...the Republic cannot be dishonoured".

2. V.R. prints the letter of an ex-President of a Catholic Club who writes that owing to the "pro-Monarchist campaign of the Catholic Clergy" his daughter will no longer be educated at the "Congregation of the Daughters of Mary".

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. ... asserts that "at Naples, the 'Squadra Savoia' rob the citizens and loot the shops" and that "a certain General Falanga and the attorney of ex-King Victor Emmanuel III are leaders of the 'movement'".

2. Commenting on the letter which Tullio Benedetti addressed to Admiral Stone yesterday, A. says that by this "second appeal to the Foreigners the Monarchists are trying to hinder the proclamation of the Republic after having tried to hinder the Referendum". It then says that "his party passion has made the Monarchist leader

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forget all considerations of dignity and national interest,... that in his letter he has unduly praised himself by mentioning his appointment of Deputy to the Costituente and that he and his partisans did not hesitate to present themselves, in a false and hypocritical way, as the victims of an 'anti-Democratic abuse of power'. "The monarchists still have their cheeks red with the slap Admiral Stone gave them in answer to their supplications for the postponement of the Referendum, yet now they turn their other cheeks in this protest at the Republican victory, but we feel sure that also this time, the slap will not be long in coming", the comment concludes.

3. After discussing the situation of Libya before, during and after the war, Massimo Jellus says that the interests of the Italians in this colony should be defended because such interests still exist and because the Libyan problem is closely connected with Italian and international affairs.

RICONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "Nothing new in Paris", R. says that the Republican victory in the Italian Referendum does not seem to have effected even the slightest change in the French, British, Yugoslav, Ethiopian and Austrian claims on Italy, as the Republicans had forecast. As for the British proposal that a commission should be sent to the Alto Adige to settle the question of the Italian hydro-electric plants R. wonders whether nowadays it has come to hydro-electric interests being considered more important than geographic, juridical or strategic ones.

2. R. criticizes Togliatti's impending amnesty decree and says that it ^{would} be an amnesty of ^{one} who is not yet satisfied with all the blood shed and an amnesty which ^{will} change the face of the Republic and would substitute its birth certificate with a death certificate as all the Italians will ^{be} unanimous in disapproving it.

ESODO (Economic)

1. 93,000 tons of grain were delivered to the masses by Italian farmers up to June 8th. The amount delivered up to June 2nd was 49,700 tons.

2. Italian bank accounts in the United States will soon be unfrozen.

3. The Italian Treasury asserted that the Allied Authorities have withdrawn 12 billion lire from the Italian Treasury during the first five months of this year. The amount the Allies could have withdrawn is 21 billion lire. The difference is due to the fact that there are fewer Allied troops in Italy and that the Italian Government now provides for the payment of Allied requisitions and works.

4. The hemp industry threatens to close unless the quality of raw hemp they receive improves.

5. Two new streamlined trains will operate on the Leghorn-Pisa-Florence route starting tomorrow. The distance will be covered in one hour and 55 minutes.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Reporting on the letter addressed to Admiral Stone by Tullio Benedetti, president of the Monarchist Union and editor of "Giornale della Sera", "I.L." says that it is not necessary to emphasize the provocative and criminal character of this document but in order to demonstrate how badly such an extreme reactionary manoeuvre has been planned we give the text of the following ANSA telegram from Washington: "The Italian Ambassador at Washington, Tarchiani, has been congratulated by the State Department for the orderly carrying out of the elections in Italy and for the result of the voting which will reinforce Democracy in Italy and in Europe."

2. One would have thought that a majority of 2 million votes would have been sufficient to eliminate any doubts about the referendum, says Fernando Schiavet but now the Monarchists are trying to overturn the situation by appealing to artificial interpretations of the law. The writer concludes that the authors of these manipulations must know that they are damaging the interests of the country in a very dangerous manner.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. I.N. says that the Italian Democrat Party, raising legal objections on the result of the referendum, is not defending the Monarchy, but something which is much more important: legality. We must defend it with all our force because another mistake would not be pardoned by history, and to allow the Republic be born under the sign of violence would mean the death of the newly reborn Italian democracy.

2. Panner he defines of the I.N.: "The Republic created in illegality would be equivalent to a coup d'etat - A dramatic Council of Ministers has decided the sovereignty of the Provisional Republican Government before the Court of Cassation for the annulment of the result of the referendum".

3. I.N. publishes a letter of Enzo Solvaggi to De Gasperi in which he says that yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers was highly illegal as it decided on the formation of the Provisional Republican Government, while the Court of Cassation had not yet announced the official result of the referendum. The pacification of Italy is thus threatened, he says, because his efforts to maintain it would be in vain, no main points are necessary to calm the people: to leave the Court of Cassation completely free to proclaim the result of the referendum, and to form a provisional Republican Government only after having taken a solemn pledge to have a new and regular referendum on the institutional question.

4. In a 'Notice to the Magistracy' I.N. warns the Magistrates that they have an enormous responsibility on their shoulders and that they must fear no intimidation or opposition because truth will out sooner or later and better sooner than later.

5. I.S. claims that the argument that the referendum should be decided by a clear majority of all voters (including unmailed ballots, etc..) is supported by what himself in the Ministry of Interior's publication "Instructions for the elections of Electoral Offices", pages 101 and 109.

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MESSAGGERO (Government)

M. reports that the Geneva newspaper "La Voce Operaia" printed an article in which it was stated that some of Mussolini's documents stolen by a foreigner disappeared soon after Mussolini's arrest, and that when Churchill later visited the neighbourhood he spent a lot of time burning documents. Naturally, adds the paper, we have no proofs, but the facts remain.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Minuto stresses that recourses are addressed to Admiral Stone from everywhere and that the competition is getting stricter. The paper quotes from the letter addressed to Admiral Stone by Benedetti.

2. Minuto reports that the activity of monarchists and autonomists at Naples is on the increase. A monarchist party "of the south" has been formed, led by a lawyer Marisani (who countersigned Victor Emmanuel III's abdication act), with a program of "complete autonomy for the South".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

When the Monarchists requested Admiral Stone's intervention for the postponement of the referendum they obtained "scorching reply which should have given them a lesson of good taste and civil dignity, writes "Momento". We are sure that Admiral Stone's answer to Tullio Benedetti's letter will not be different.

ESPRESSO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "An Italian invokes Foreign Interference", E. reports on Benedetti's letter to Admiral Stone and says that "instead of following the King's example of accepting the result of the Referendum, Benedetti and other Monarchists try to deny the evidence even by jeopardising the National prestige".

DISOGGIAMENTO LIBERALE (liberal)

Whilst victory is celebrated in London the exiled Poles accuse the Allies of treachery on the battlefield as the war could have been finished within 2 months, headlines the paper. The leading article claims that the collapse of Poland proceeded by a few days a planned great offensive against the Siegfried line.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. A magistrate of the Court of Cassation declared to T. that the Court will not proclaim the Republic, as it will be proclaimed by the Constituent Assembly after the appointment of the Head of the State, but only the result of the referendum.

2. T. stresses that the new Republic must be born in legality and that therefore all the claims must be carefully examined.

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UNITA' (Communist)

Mario Alicata criticises the attitude taken by Enzo Selvaggi and "Italia Nuova" and says that they are free to regret the abolition of the Monarchy but that they must not threaten the peace of the country by inciting the few who do not want to accept the decision of the majority to disorder and revolution.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/256/TRB

June 11, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. Yesterday at 6 p.m. at Montecitorio the Court of Cassation, through its President Pagano, made the following declaration: "The Court, having examined the statements sent in by the constituencies, acknowledges that the following votes were attributed to the Republic and the Monarchy in each constituency." After having read the figures, the President Pagano declared: "The Court, after having computed the totals of the votes attributed to the Republic and the Monarchy, proclaims the following result of the referendum according to the statements:

Republic	votes	12,672,767
Monarchy	"	10,688,905.

The Court, in accordance with article 19 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of April 23, 1946 No. 219 will give in a future act the final judgment on the protests and claims filed with the offices of each voting station, or the central offices of the constituencies, or the Court of Cassation itself concerning the procedure of the voting for the referendum. The Court will integrate the results with the data of those voting sections whose documents have not been sent in yet, and will indicate the total number of the electors who actually voted and the total number of invalidated votes. The session is closed."

2. Voting sections for which documents have not yet been received are as follows:

In the Constituency	of		Sections
"	Turin,	7	"
"	Genoa,	46	"
"	Brescia,	1	"
"	Bologna,	2	"
"	Parma,	22	"
"	Naples,	1	"
"	Potenza,	11	"
"	Catanzaro,	26	"
"	Catania,	2	"

Total 118 Sections.

2.

3. At the end of the ceremony, the President of the Court of Cassation handed De Gasperi a copy of the statement drafted by the Supreme Court, and De Gasperi left immediately for the Quirinal together with Undersecretary Arpesani, where he had a conference with the King which lasted almost an hour. De Gasperi then immediately convoked the Council of Ministers at the Quirinal and reported on the conversation with King. Meanwhile the sensational news spread in political circles that the King had notified De Gasperi of his intention not to leave Italy owing to the "indefinite" character of the proclamation by the Court of Cassation, but that in order to demonstrate his will to respect the law and the will of the people he proposed that De Gasperi be appointed Civil Regent of the Realm until the Court of Cassation would give its final judgment, that is until 18 June at the latest. De Gasperi, according to the same political circles, expressed to the King his deep concern over this act which might have disturbed the spirit of the country and exhorted him to consider what he was doing before taking any decision. It seems that the King asked De Gasperi to be allowed some time for taking a final decision. At 8,20 p.m. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, arrived at the Quirinal and conferred with the King till 8,50 p.m.

De Gasperi's report to the Council of Ministers led to a heated debate, which was suspended at 9,30 p.m. when De Gasperi was again summoned to the Quirinal. The second conference with the King lasted till 9,35 p.m. this morning and it seems that also Admiral Stone participated in it (see "L'Espresso", "Italia Libera" and "Risorgimento Liberale"). During the adjournment of the Council of Ministers, Mondi stated to journalists that the Court of Cassation, before proclaiming the results of the Referendum, had resolved to reject the request made by the Secretary General of the Italian Democratic Party, Salvaggi, to suspend the proclamation itself. Replying to further questions, Mondi also stated that the representatives of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps and the Allied Commission had not been invited to the ceremony owing to the fact that it was not known at what time the proclamation would actually take place.

When De Gasperi returned to the Quirinal, he related to the Council of Ministers that his second conference with the King had had no conclusion as the King persisted in his idea of appointing De Gasperi Lieutenant General of the Realm, until the final judgment on the results of the referendum, owing to the absence of any Prince of the House of Savoy.

4. The Undersecretary to the Presidency, Arpesani, issued the following communiqué at 2,30 this morning:

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"THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS acknowledged the proclamation of the results of the referendum which was made in accordance with the law by the Supreme Court of Cassation, and which ensures the majority to the Republic, and agreed to decide at tomorrow's meeting on those concrete measures deriving from it. The Council has confidence in the civic sense of all the Italians and appeals to the Country, which has demonstrated its Republican majority, being aware of its own strength and rights, not to yield to provocations by seditious elements as it can be sure that no one will be able to snatch away its victory achieved through a legal popular consultation which will be fully safeguarded by the Government. In conformity with the above deliberation, June 11 is considered a civil holiday."

5. "Messaggero" affirms that the above communiqué was drafted by De Gasperi himself, and that only Minister Cattani voted against it.

6. The Christian-Democrat, Republican, Action, Socialist and Communist parties announce: "Under the sponsorship of the democratic parties a great popular meeting will take place at 6,30 p.m., Tuesday, at Piazza del Popolo to celebrate the emerging of the Republic. Romit, the Minister for the Interior, will make a speech. The Secretariat of the C.G.I.L. will preside at the meeting. The population is invited to attend the meeting. In the evening the Republican associations will organize dances and popular feasts in all the "quartieri" of the city.

7. Newspapers will not appear this afternoon and tomorrow morning.

8. U.P. reports from New York that a great meeting sponsored by the Italo-American Labor Council to celebrate the emerging of the Italian Republic took place yesterday. Representative Luigi Antonicelli, after having paid homage to the Italian people for having themselves overthrown Fascism and returned to democracy, said: "The meet here not only to celebrate, but also to protest against the serious danger now hanging over the Italian people because of the war reparations and the cutting off of strips of the Italian territory. That jewel of Italian cities, Trieste, is about to be 'robbed' by a puppet dictator with the consent of the mighty dictators of the East. We suggest to the Four Foreign Ministers who are going to meet in Paris to overcome formalities and expedite a just peace for Italy. Let these statesmen know that the American people consider Italy rather as a friendly and liberated nation than as a conquered enemy country.

9. Most papers report a "Reuter" dispatch from London saying that a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry has stated that an appendix to the revised Italian Armistice was handed to the Italian Government last week. The appendix contains military provisions for the employment of Allied troops to protect the supply routes to the forces of occupation in Austria. The papers then give a summary of the clauses of the new armistice.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 11)CAPITALE

6. asserts that "the Rome Questura has given precise orders that persons of well known Monarchist opinions be filed in special lists as 'subversive elements'".

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. The proverbial slowness of the Italian Bureaucracy has delayed Umberto II for two more days in Italy, says Corrado Fallenberg, who ends his report on the political situation pending the official results by stressing Admiral Stone's definitive rejection of the Monarchist requests for control of the electoral results, saying that Admiral Stone replied that "it was purely a matter of Italian internal affairs in which the Allies did not wish to be involved".

2. The paper reports on the Monarchist demonstration in Naples and stresses that the activity of the separatists is increasing, and that many lists are circulating canvassing signatures and adhesions to the movement of the Neapolitan independence.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Tullio Benedetti discusses the present Italian situation and on the impending decisions of the Italian High Court on the Referendum under the following headings: "Premature Birth", "The Republic would be frantically born tonight", "The Court of Cassation will reserve its judgement on the objections raised", "Owing to the pressure of the parties of the Left the Electoral office will close today", and "THE NATION CONFRONTED WITH A FAIT ACCOMPLI... A COUP D'ETAT?"

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Giuseppe Solari Boszi quotes the comment of a French parliamentarian on the continued hostility of the French Communist Press against Italy, that "This is not the way to a Franco-Italian agreement".

2. G.O.I. reports the disillusion of many young Italians lured by the propaganda of the French Command in Rome and sent over to the Foreign Legion Center at Sidi Bel Abes, where everything turned out to be the opposite of the promises made at Palazzo Vidoni.

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3. The British proposal to send a Commission of investigation to Libya has been rejected by the Council of the four in Paris, says the paper, and remarks that Great Britain had hoped that the Commission would have registered the fruits of her anti-Italian propaganda in that country.

INDEPENDENCE

1. A gesture of conciliation is a necessity for the new-born Republic, states Villalta, and adds that the anti-fascists inherited from the fascists their mentality of blind hatred, intransigent rancour and the defence of political, economical and social monopoly. There is no point in substituting one fascism for another one, continues the writer, saying that too many people are still in prison who don't even know why their liberty is restricted. V. concludes that it would be better to re-examine these cases than to increase the number of the too many criminals at large.

2. Interviewed by I., Togliatti states that Republican victory avoided a fearful adventure adding that the head of the State should be a pure anti-fascist.

3. Prof. Giovanni Gronchi, Minister for Industry and Commerce interviewed by I. stressed that Monarchy obtained such a strong minority because many voters were afraid of a Republic.

4. 500 prisoners from Yugoslavia arrived at Venice on board of "Plawnik" which will transport the remaining 13 thousand prisoners still in Yugoslav concentration camps in groups of 500, states the paper.

ITALIA-SERA

Under the heading "A word to De Gasperi", the paper sharply criticises the latter's ambiguous policy and his attitude on the institutional problem expressing little hope of his policy changing in the future, and concluding with the hope that the majority of the Socialists, the best exponents of the pre-fascist Democracy, and certain of the new parties, will succeed in establishing a political balance that De Gasperi is unwilling or unable to bring about.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Enrico Cuccia denies the Monarchists charges that the Republic will be anticlerical.

2. The paper reports the visit of a delegation of the Soviet Youth to the C.G.I.L. Headquarters. Conveying the salutes of millions of young Russian workers to the Organisation, the Head of the Delegation said that the workers organised in the

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C.G.I.D. were the backbone of the democratic Italian people, and Secretary Di Vittorio, replying, stated that the C.G.I.D. would do everything possible to realize the fullest cooperation between Russia and Italy.

3. Surveying the Monarchists attitude to the political change, L. says that while the Monarchist Press seems unwilling to resign itself the mass of people who supported the Monarchy are now weary of the subject and ready to forget the Monarchist past.

4. Interviewed by the paper, Alberto Moravia, expressing his opinion on various problems connected with the recent referendum, said of the Uomo Qualunque: "Qualunquismo will be Republican of necessity, although it may hold some Monarchist loyalty in reserve in case of an unlikely attempt at a restoration.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The voice of Moscow continues to calumniate the Holy See, writes P.A., asserting that Russian propaganda accuses the Vatican of hindering Democrat progress towards liberty and justice. The Pope himself is said to have invited his adherents in his radio-speech to vote against Democracy. The writer denies that religious values are instruments of reaction adding that an immense penitentiary is known where workers are galley-slaves, where the worker's individuality is crushed, etc.... and concludes that Catholicism is against oppression whether proletarian or capitalistic.

RIGOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Giovanni Mariotti argues that many foreign countries, particularly Russia, France and America, will see in the Republic a sign that Italy is becoming a true democracy.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading "The whole world salutes with sympathy the foundation of the Italian Republic", V.R. quotes: "The American State Department: 'The result of the Referendum reinforces Democracy in Italy and in Europe'... 6 million Italo-American workers: 'We salute the Italian people who have conquered the Republic in their fight for Liberty'... Radio Moscow: 'With the Republican victory, a new Democratic Italy is born.'"

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MORNING PAPERS (June 11)AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the dramatic meeting of yesterday evening, A. stresses that three important elements are to be taken in consideration: "a) that the decision of the Court to reject the application of Avv. Selvaggi on the invalidity of the referendum results; b) an astonishing personal declaration of Admiral Stone that it would be wise to any decision till after June 18 in view of the law and the decision of the Court of Cassation; c) the provocative attitude taken by the Monarchist press, which yesterday evening launched several special editions with the evident purpose of arousing a violent reaction in Court circles and in particular from General Infante and the Royal House Minister, Falcone Lucifero, who seem determined to provoke popular masses to a direct action that they would represent as a rebellion to the eyes of the occupation Armies, trusting upon Polish bayonets for an eventual repression. This confirms the classical policy of the Savoy who have always used foreign help to oppress the Italian people. It is not certain, however, that what has happened before will happen again".

2. A. says that the austere ceremony held yesterday at Montecitorio put the final word "Finis" to the history of the Monarchy. After the proclamation of the results the King, in obedience to the law that he signed, should have left Italy forever, but ill-counselled has requested to remain until the Court of Cassation has given the final decision on the claims presented. "Patience is a revolutionary virtue, the paper says, but it has a limit and today the people will demonstrate that what is dead is definitely dead and that the Republic is not afraid of reactionary manoeuvres".

3. Under the heading "Monarchist nostalgia of the Generals without Armies", A. reports that the Armed rebellion of the South was to begin on the night of June 6 and that Marshal Messe participated in a secret meeting to decide on the rebellion, but that the opinion of a minority, who said that the "coup d'état" was impossible at the moment, prevailed.

BUONSENSE (Uomo Qualunque)

B. criticises the attitude of the Government in the proclamation of the referendum results and says that whereas it was thought that the Supreme Court would have proclaimed the Republic, it proclaimed only incomplete and contested results, adding that under these circumstances the holiday promoted by the C.G.I.L. assumes the character of a general strike.

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. 20,000 tons of petrol and fuel-oil have arrived at Naples yesterday from the Persian Gulf on board the tankers "Grand Pass" and "Donx Burg-Ille"?

2. G. asserts that much food could be imported from Lybia and Tripolitania.

3. G. says that this year's grain crop in Sicily, which is expected to reach 550,000 tons, will be the biggest of the last 3 years.

4. 28,000 tons of cellulose for rayon and 12,500 tons of cellulose for paper are expected to arrive in the next few weeks from Sweden.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 6,700-6,825; Pound: 1,020-1,040; Dollar: 346-352; Swiss Franc: 107-109.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

A large number of Italians voted for the Monarchy, states Mario Barlingher, because they feared two things: one that after a Republican success a Soviet dictatorship would be instituted with a following night of Saint Bartholomew, armed intervening of the Allies, suspension of UNRRA help and expropriation of private property, the other that a Republic would not protect the Fait

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) (Yesterday's special edition.)

I.N. gives the following approximated figures for the Referendum:

(a) Having the right to vote	25,000,000
(b) Electoral certificates distributed	28,000,000
(c) Listed	24,400,000
(d) Abstentions (15%)	3,600,000
(e) Voters (c-d)	20,800,000
(f) Actual votes	23,462,928
(g) Spoiled, etc., papers	x
... and concludes:	

- 1) There were 4,000,000 certificates duplicated (b-c)
- 2) The number of valid votes cast exceeds the number of voters (f-e) by 2,662,928.
- 3) As the total number of voters is 20,800,000 (e), the majority -- the half plus one -- should be 10,400,000 and as the Monarchy got 10,735,532 votes this means that the Monarchy has won and that there are about 2 million "mistakes" in the Republican certificates. (This edition very soon vanished from the stalls.)

9.

ITALIA NUOVA (Today's regular edition.)

1. I.N. prints the communiqué issued by the Italian Democrat Party which denies all rumors that groups of Monarchists are planning a coup-d'état, asserts that the I.D.P. has nothing to do with the anti-Republican demonstrations or acts of violence, and says that the Party has always conducted a legal and democratic campaign and will continue to do so.

2. Under the heading "We must get out of this blind-alley" I.N. says that the only way to suppress the general uneasiness that the "odd" results of the Referendum have caused among the Monarchists "not too much convinced of their defeat", and among the Republicans, "not satisfied with a victory juridically and substantially questioned", is to have a second Referendum, but a clean one this time.

3. I.N. says that yesterday's pronouncement of the Court of Cassation was not worth a thing because, (a) it did not proclaim the result of the Referendum but only results of additions of votes, (b) it did not even proclaim the total results of the Referendum because figures from some hundred Electoral precincts had not yet arrived.

4. I.N. protests against the arbitrary sequestration of the Taranto newspaper "La Rinascita" by order of the Prefetto of Taranto.

5. I.N. reports on the Government's agreements with the T.W.A. (Transcontinental Western Airlines) and the B.O.A. (British Overseas Airways) under the heading: "Is it the end of the Italian Aviation?"

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. M. reports that the Monarchists have organized in Naples several demonstration one of them following the funeral of a Monarchist killed during Friday's demonstrations, during which the demonstrators attacked the Municipio, broke several windows and hoisted a flag with the Royal crest. They also tried to attack the press office of the Communist "Voce" and to set fire to the Communist Party offices. One man was killed during the shooting which followed this last attack and thirteen wounded: eight being police. The Prefettura issued a denial of the news spread by the Roman "Avanti" (see yesterday's "Digest").

2. A member of the Government who has been present to the conferences of De Gasperi with Humbert II stated to "Messaggero" that Humbert's request to let things remain as they are until the definitive announcement will be made by the Court of Cassation was presented by De Gasperi at the Council of Ministers and that notwithstanding the protests of many Ministers it was decided to settle the question in the light of the law on the powers of the

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Costituente signed by the Humbert himself, without accepting Regencies or Luogotenenze. The resolution on the discussion, drafted by De Gasperi, was approved by all the Ministers with the exception of Cattani. This member of the Government also said that Humbert II would leave Rome this morning for another Italian locality not in the South.

MINUTO (Christian-Democrat)

1. "Twenty judges and one Chancellor uselessly disturbed yesterday", headlines "Minuto's" report on the ceremony at Montecitorio yesterday which ended in another announcement of incomplete results.

2. Reviewing the candidates for the Presidency of the Republic, the paper says the Socialists are reluctant to support the candidacy of Pietro Nenni which is confirmed by Saragat's silence in the matter. It also indicates Giovanni Conti of the Historical Republicans as a possible candidate.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

"Momento" reports that, when leaving the Quirinale at 20.50 hrs. yesterday after a 30 minutes conversation with Umberto, Admiral Stone, questioned by journalists, confined himself to the statement "everything is all right".

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Replying to yesterday's article of "Italia Sera" entitled "A word to De Gasperi", "Popolo" writes "Two words to Italia-Sera's newspapermen" advising them to change their profession.

RIORGANIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. "The Government guarantees the legality of the referendum" headlines. T.

2. T. praises the seriousness of the Court of Cassation that did not want to give a final word until the last data and claims had been examined, but criticizes yesterday's meaningless ceremony and says that the Court should not have made a declaration which has left things as they were before and possibly more confused. In a few more days the Court could have met to announce the birth of the new State.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "The Monarchist reactionary circles attempt a last provocation" and "The Court of Cassation proclaimed the results of the institutional referendum but Umberto refuses to leave"

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are the paper's headlines this morning. Unità also prints the communiqué of the Christian Democrat, Republican, Socialist and Communist parties inviting the population to attend this afternoon's meeting in Piazza del Popolo to celebrate the new Republic.

2. In relation to a comment of "Giornale della Sera" yesterday following a report on the situation in Taranto, which (in Unità's opinion) is an impudent appeal to the secession of the southern provinces, U. charges the paper with damaging the nation's unity.

3. U. quotes from an article in "Izvestia" on the Italian elections. This article stresses the antidemocratic action of the Italian Monarchy since its coming to power and says that the elections of the 2nd of June are an event of the greatest political importance. It goes on to attack the support given by the Catholic Church to the Monarchy in the recent elections, and also the Christian Democrats for "having used their party's propaganda mechanism to save the throne of the Savoyards", and concludes by saying that the electoral results have proved that "many obstacles still remain on Italy's road towards a better future"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/257/FEB

June 13, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. On Tuesday morning De Gasperi received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Secretary General of the Republican Party, Pacciardi, and Orlando. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS then met at 1200 hours and during a session which lasted only 55 minutes it substantially maintained the statement that had been approved at the previous meeting. When the Council adjourned, Bonai stated to journalists that the Council's interpretation of article 2 of the Law of 16 March 1946 was that once the results of the referendum had been proclaimed, the powers of Head of the State should be taken over "opere legis" by the President of the Council of Ministers. In the afternoon De Gasperi had a conference with Umberto II, and at 5,40 p.m. returned to the Quirinal where he received the representatives of the Labour-Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Communist, Republican Democrat Concentration, Christian Democrat and Action parties who expressed the solidarity of their parties with the Government and invited him to overcome the present situation by taking a swift decision, as uncertainty was harmful to the Country. De Gasperi then presided at another meeting of the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS and reported on the conference he had had with the King. The session was adjourned at 6,15 p.m. in order to allow Minister Romita to speak at the Republican Meeting at Piazza del Popolo. When Romita returned to the Quirinal, all the Ministers watched the Republican procession from the balcony, which was flying the Italian flag without the coat of arms of the house of Savoy. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS held its third meeting at 9 p.m. and afterwards Under-Secretary Argonzi went to the Quirinal for another conference with the King. The COUNCIL then met again at midnight and when it adjourned at 2 a.m. yesterday morning, Bonai stated to journalists that no agreement had been reached. "The conflict which delineated between the Government and the King, or, rather, the former King", he said, "concerns the interpretation to be given to yesterday's proclamation by the Court of Cassation." He then revealed that he had proposed to anticipate to next Saturday the opening of the Constituent Assembly, which according to the law should instead meet on June 24, and have it decide on the issue. As the journalists objected that the law laid down that the Constituent Assembly could be convoked only 22 days after the elections, Bonai affirmed that this was a matter of political problems and that "law never has bridled life". As for the question of the "quorum"

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he stated that it did not exist but that, even if it were taken into consideration, the latest data received by the Central Electoral Office gave a total of 24,687,300 people who actually voted. Therefore the majority required according to the "quorum" would be of 12,443,651 votes and the Republic had gained 12,572,767 votes. Yesterday morning Orlando, Bonomi and Nenni had conferences with the Minister of the Interior, Romita. Nenni then stated to journalists that there was no truth in the rumor that Orlando, Ritti and Bonomi had advised the King to resist against the viewpoint of the Government. De Gasperi received Bonomi, and at 1 p.m. had a conference with the Minister of the Royal House, Lucifero, who handed him a letter from the King. De Gasperi then received the Undersecretary Arpesani and the Minister of Justice, Togliatti, who made a report on the labours of the second Office of the Court of Cassation which was responsible for the allotment of the seats to the national constituency. At 9 p.m. the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met at the Viminale, and both De Gasperi and Togliatti made a report on the progress of the labours at the Court of Cassation. De Gasperi then read the text of the letter sent him by the King, which is as follows:

"Mr. President, I deem it necessary to reassert my definite will to respect the wishes of the majority of the Italian people voiced by the electors who voted, as it will result from the findings and final judgement of the Supreme Court of Cassation, which has been called by the law to considerate it. Since this intention, as well as the desire to make the maximum contribution towards setting people's minds at rest, is common to everybody I am sure that we can continue the collaboration aimed at maintaining what is really indispensable: the unity of Italy. I beg you, Mr. President, to accept the expression of my best feelings. Very affectionately Umberto".

The Council started debating on this letter, and Nenni pointed out that it disregarded the proclamation of the result of the referendum made on June 10 at Montecitorio, and therefore the Government should answer it reaffirming its intransigence. Spocciauro expressed the same view and added that as the law on the powers of the Constituent laid down that the powers of Head of the State should be taken over by the President of the Council of Ministers in case of a Republican victory, the Government could not refuse to apply the law. Cianca pointed out that the King's letter made the conflict between the Monarchy and the Government official and public. The Council of Ministers, therefore, could not refuse to make the situation clear to the country. Togliatti saw in the King's letter an attempt at destroying the result of the referendum, and declared himself in favour of a prompt and clear

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Answer. Braconi suggested that De Gasperi take over immediately the functions of Head of the State. His suggestion was supported by Brosio. At the end of the debate a commission made up of Ministers Nenni, Braconi, Togliatti and Molè was appointed to draft a declaration expressing the viewpoint and the decisions of the Government concerning the conflict with the Crown. In the meanwhile De Gasperi read the text of two telegrams of congratulations for the birth of the Republic received from the French Constituent Assembly. De Gasperi also pointed out that no reservation against the proclamation of the Republic should be read into the telegram sent by the British Foreign Minister, Bevin. Romita made a report on the situation of public order which was sufficiently reassuring as far as Naples was concerned. Some incidents had occurred in Taranto following the clash of two processions and the intervention of some sailors. Minister De Courten gave the assurance that he had already instructed the Commander of the Naval Base of Taranto to keep a stricter watch over the attitude of Naval units. De Gasperi was then pressed to give his opinion on the draft of the declaration which, after a few amendments, was passed by the majority of the Ministers. Cattani voted against it. The text of the declaration is as follows:

"The Council of Ministers reaffirms that the promulgation of the result of the referendum which was made on June 10 by the Court of Cassation according to the forms and terms laid down by article 17 of the Luogotenential Decree No. 219 of 23 April 1946, has automatically brought about the setting up of a transitional regime during which, until the Constituent Assembly has appointed the provisional head of the State, the function of Head of the State falls, "ope legis", to the President of the Council in office. Such a constitutional situation, which was created by the sovereign will of the people in the way contemplated by the Luogotenential laws, cannot be considered as being modified by today's letter of Umberto II to the President of the Council. The Government, knowing that it can rest on the sense of discipline of all the organizations of the State, renews its appeal to all the citizens, in this moment which is decisive for the domestic and foreign relations of the Country, harmoniously to support it by means of their vigilant discipline and active patriotism in its task of ensuring national reconciliation and unity".

Questioned by journalists, De Gasperi affirmed that the declaration was a statement of principles and its utmost concern was that of the unity of the country. De Gasperi added that the Government had not even issued a proper decree for the change

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of regime and had confined itself to confirming the present transitional regime. It was also the Government's intention to meet the sentiment of the people of Southern Italy. Asked by a foreign correspondent if he had taken over the functions of Head of the State, De Gasperi answered that he was practically Head of the State and would make use of his prerogatives if necessary. He instanced that if a law required the signature of the Head of the State he was in a position to sign it. The President concluded by urging the journalists to work above all for the harmony and reconciliation in the interests of the unity of the Country. Undersecretary Imposani stated that Umberto II would leave Rome today and wait for the final declaration of the Court of Cassation.

2. The King left last night for the royal residence of San Rossore near Pisa, Agence France Presse asserts.

3. AP reports from London that a spokesman of the Foreign Office declared that the British Government intended to stick to the principle of non-intervention during the period of transition from Monarchy to Republic in Italy. In official circles it is thought that King Umberto II was wrongly advised to raise procedural questions despite the result of the referendum and that therefore the responsibility for the present sad situation fall on the sovereign. "The Times" affirms, among other things, that the only honourable way left open to the King is that of allowing the immediate transfer to De Gasperi of those functions which the Crown is no longer authorized to exercise.

4. Concerning what has recently been published by the press in connection with a presumed intervention of the Allied Commission in the Italian political situation, the ANSA newsagency states that it was able to ascertain that the Allied Commission has never intervened in the Italian domestic affairs during this period so far as the country. The Allied Commission intervention was never officially asked, neither by the King nor by the Italian Government. As for the letter sent to Admiral Stone by the President of the Italian Monarchist Union, Benedetti, ANSA states that Admiral Stone simply forwarded the letter to Alcide De Gasperi. ANSA also affirms that Admiral Stone paid only one visit to the Cardinal on Monday, at 8.30 p.m., and that no other personality participated in the conference he had with the King.

5. The Ministry of the Interior announces:
"Monarchist demonstrations which took place in Naples on Tuesday, led to numerous incidents. The demonstrators attempted to invade the premises of the Communist Party in order to remove the flags which were flying from the windows. The Public Forces first held the pressure and then charged the demonstrators, who tried to ret

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the building of fire with some gasoline stolen from an adjacent Allied car park. The Carabinieri and the Public Security guards, as the demonstrators had started to throw hand-grenades and shoot fire arms, were compelled to react." It is reported that seven men were killed and fifty wounded. The Republican counter-demonstration which had been called for yesterday at 5 p.m. in Piazza Municipio was adjourned "sine die" following instructions issued by the Prefect of Naples in accordance with orders received from Rome.

6. A clash between Republican and Monarchist processions in the streets of Taranto resulted in forty persons being wounded.

7. Incidents between Monarchists and Republicans occurred yesterday in Rome owing to a meeting which the former had called for 5 p.m. in Piazza del Popolo without being authorized by any party of the Right. Only after several attempts, did the police succeed in dispersing the demonstrators. 36 persons were wounded, including the prefect (who was in charge of the police forces), the vice-prefect and the Commissario of Public Security.

8. The Executive of the Socialist Party met in Milan on Tuesday, and Saragat affirmed that it was clear that the new Government was going to be a Government of coalition resting on the three mass parties in which representatives of other Republican parties, such as the Italian Republican party could also participate. Saragat did not reject the possibility that "some personalities of the National Democratic Union might participate in the coalition". At the end of the meeting the Executive issued a statement affirming that the obsequies of the former King are not leaving the territory of the Republic and wanting to restore the civil regency on the present Premier, was an attempt at violating the Republican legality. The Executive therefore asked the Socialist members of the Government to reject categorically any proposal of civil regency and to bestow on the President of the Council the powers pertaining to the provisional head of the Republican State.

9. The Executive of the Socialist-Democrat party passed a resolution on Tuesday, stating that it rejoined together with the people for the proclamation of the Republic and pledged itself to defend the freely expressed will of the Country. The party further acknowledged the results of the elections for the Constituent and, with it conveys its salute to those political forces which fought together with it in the electoral campaign, affirming its complete political and organizational autonomy.

10. The citizens of Naples, Palermo, Bari and Messina can be sure that in ten years the Republic will do for them what the monarchy was unable to do in seventy years. Rome, the Capital 1490

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of the Interior, said at the huge Republican meeting which was held in the Rome Piazza del Popolo on Tuesday. He further stated: 1) that it was absolutely untrue that the Questure were preparing lists of names of Monarchists branding them as "dangerous subversive elements"; 2) that it was false that an epuration of Monarchists holding high posts in the administration was being planned; 3) that there was no truth in the news affirming that Police units of the North inspired by a strong anti-Monarchist feeling had been posted to the towns of the South; 4) that it was false that an anti-Monarchist action was about to be undertaken in all sectors of national life. The Minister concluded by affirming that the problem of the Republic had already been solved, and that the fundamental problem now remained that of national pacification. The crowd then formed a long procession and proceeded to the Viminal where it voiced its solidarity with the Government.

11. An extraordinary meeting of the Executive of the C.G.I.D. will be held in Rome on June 15. The only article of the agenda is as follows: "General situation of the Country and support of the Government in defense of the democratic legality".

12. Alcide De Gasperi arrived in Rome yesterday and had a conference with De Gasperi. He expressed to the President of the Council his confidence that Italy would overcome her domestic difficulties, and confirmed that he was inclined to consider with benevolence Italy's stand on the peace treaty, especially concerning the Adriatic question, as is reported.

13. According to reports from his telegram to De Gasperi, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord, admitted that the Government would not recognize officially the new Italian Government until the result of the referendum is officially and definitively proclaimed.

7.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 13)AVANTI (Special Edition)

Reporting on the Government's political activities yesterday, "Avanti" writes as follows: "Yesterday President De Gasperi received the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles who brought him the congratulations and greetings of the British Foreign Minister Mr. Bevin for the Democratic behaviour of the Italian people. He then received Admiral Stone who wished to deny any official intervention of the Allied Commission in recent Italian events saying only that he had been surprised by the reserve of the Court of Cassation over the Referendum. De Gasperi explained that this was a normal and legal proceeding."

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) -- H.N.ESPRESSO (Independent)

E. writes: "The British Foreign Minister Mr. Bevin, said in a telegram to the Italian Premier De Gasperi that His Majesty's Government will not officially recognize the new Italian Government until the results of the Referendum are definitely and officially published."

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Under the headings: "Dramatic contrast between the Crown and the hexarchy" and: "Towards a police dictatorship in order to impose immediately the Referendum?", G. della S. says that the Government must not forget: (a) that in this conflict between the Crown and the Government the latter has certainly not the approbation of the Magistrature on its side; (b) that it does not represent the whole country but only the Republican part; (c) that it is in contrast with reality when it takes action in name of the country".

2. In its report on the Government's political activities yesterday, G.d.S. states: "The President of the Council also received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, and Admiral Stone who asked for explanations on the Government's decrees for the Referendum and the Costituente."

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3. Tullio Benedetti says that the question is not whether the results of the calculating machines of Montecitorio were correct or not but whether the figures given by each electoral precinct have been altered or not.

4. G. della S. asserts that at Adelfia, near Bari, many of the Referendum forms were already filled in favour of the Republic so that when a person voted for the Monarchy the forms bore both signs and had to be annulled.

5. The final edition's headlines of "Giornale della Sera" are the following: "The number of the voters according to Menni were only 24,887,000. The Republican majority then has fallen to 229,016... The central electoral office has not yet finished its work while the Magistracy has not yet begun to open the claims... The Communist Undersecretary Amendola arrested by Allied Authorities for having ordered the shooting on the crowd" (June 11th in Naples). Under the latter there was a report asserting that "the bloody repression had been ordered through the personal intervention of the Communist Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council, Giorgio Amendola, whose responsibility for these bloody incidents has obliged the intervention of the Allied Commission who has immediately put him under arrest", asserts the paper.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

AVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. L. violently attacks King Umberto saying that if there are electoral frauds, there are all the responsibility of the Monarchy and the parasitarian class which support it. "The seven dead of Naples are also imputable to you, citizen Umberto Savoia", it says, and affirms that if the privileged Classes continue to put their privileges before the vital needs of the Country, the proletarian class will not fail to do their duty to defend their liberty and democratic legality of the Country. "For Italy's sake, we still hope that reason will prevail", concludes the paper.

2. L. advances the thesis that the "anti-legal" attitude of the King is a result of Sig. Nitti's instigation. In support of this the paper quotes the statement of the Vice President of the Council, Menni, who said that, as far as he knew, Orlando and Bonomi had in no wise advised a rebellious attitude to the King, but that he was ignorant of Nitti's behaviour in the matter.

3. Reporting Admiral Stone's and Sir Noel Charles' visit to De Gasperi the paper says that both confirmed the Allies' determination to abstain from interfering in matters of the absolute competence of the Italian Government.

4. Under the heading "Great Britain approves of the rejection of the Monarchy by the Italian people", L. quotes the supposed message of Foreign Minister Bevin to De Gasperi, assuring the latter that the rejection of the Monarchy would not alter Great Britain's friendly feelings towards Italy.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.E.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on the conflict between the Crown and the Government, F. Alessandrini says that the theses of both parties are defensible and asks "Why not wait, if a short delay of a few days may increase the confidence in the legality of the Republic?". "We do not intend to approve or encourage the obstinacy of whoever refuses to surrender to facts", he says "but in certain situation the letter of the law also has an internal and international importance".

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Commenting on the conflict between the Crown and the Government and the arguments invoked by both sides, R. says that "We stand on a dangerous blind alley". By the letter of the law the Crown is right, it says, but in spirit the Government is right too, as, admitting that there have been frauds, it is unlikely that their extent could prejudice a majority of 2 millions. If then it is a mere question of form for the Crown, why does it persist in running the risk of bringing about serious internal difficulties, wonders the paper, and adds that on the other hand if the Government were certain of its own ground it should have no reasons to refuse to wait for the Court's answer to the protests submitted.

SECCOLO XXI (Independent Rightist)

S.XI says that the French Communist newspapers recalled yesterday the 6th anniversary of the Italian declaration of war on France repeating that "Italy stabbed France in the back"... "that the Italian Air Force machine-gunned French refugees on the roads... and that Italy must pay the war reparations that France claims."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. T. reports as follows on Admiral Stone's visit to

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De Gasperi yesterday: "A few minutes after (Sir Noel Charles' visit) there loomed in the elevator the hefty bulk of the Head of the Allied Commission in Italy, Admiral Stone, who had appeared on the scene on Monday evening, and seems to have become one of the principal protagonists of this stormy epilogue of the Italian institutional question. What did Stone say to De Gasperi and what did the President reply? It is difficult to know with precision, but it would not be hazardous to presume that yesterday morning's categorical statement by the Council of Ministers has roused some doubts in the Allied circles in Italy as to the possibilities of a pacific settlement of the conflict which has sprung up these last days between the Crown and the Government. The two Allied personalities (The other is Sir Noel Charles) have probably tried to ascertain that no irremediable fractures were meditated. In other words, according to what various Ministers told us, the Allies wish that **THE LETTER OF THE LAW BE DEFENDED**".

2. In the opinion of Luigi Salvatorelli the cooperation of the three big mass parties gives the new Republic all that is required for her existence as regards a numerical basis, but he deems that the cooperation of the historical Republicans would also be necessary, or at least desirable, for political and moral reasons, as well as the cooperation of the National Democratic Union, provided they take some measures like the official condemnation of manoeuvres such as that of Cattani-Cassandro, and make a clear stand against subversive Monarchism.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. reports on yesterday's Republican demonstration in Rome under Romita's sentence: "Whenever the Government felt itself weak it would not hesitate to appeal to the people".

2. "Voce Repubblicana's" headings today are the following: "The people's will makes law", and **WE ASK THE IMMEDIATE ARREST AND THE EXPULSION OF UMBERTO DI SAVOIA**".

3. Commenting on the situation since the pronouncement of the Court of Cassation, Randolfo Pacciardi wonders why De Gasperi did not immediately tell the King that he had been overthrown and that he was the actual Head of the State, and says "that if the King means to resist the Law he must immediately be arrested and sent out of Italy... that in view of the troublesome behaviour of the Monarchists the Republican Government must prove energetic... that the Republicans have already been tolerant enough with the Monarchists but that this must now come to an end... that the judges of the Court of Cassation had their Monarchist faith written on their foreheads

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and that their pronouncement had something of the grotesque... but that 'Mr. Savoia' has not kept his promise and must be treated without indulgence."

UNITA' (Special Edition)

1. "The Roman people hail the Republic and condemn the ex-King's revolt against the law" is the heading of today's special edition of Unità.

2. The exact position of the ex-King is that of an outlaw, says U., and attacks vigorously the baseless claim of the ex-sovereign to retain his powers until a "definitive judgment" on the referendum results is delivered.

3. Yesterday's political activity began at 10,30 with the successive visits of Admiral Stone and Ambassador Sir Noel Charles to De Gasperi at the Vittoriale. Both Allied personalities reassured the President of the Council as to the absolute determination of the Allied Commission and the British Government not to intervene, as regards the institutional problem, in matters of the absolute competence of the Italian Government.

MORNING PAPERS (June 13)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Ignazio Silone stresses that now that the Christian Democrats and the Catholic Action have accepted the Republic, the Republican majority has risen to 75% of the population and the disorders are due to a small group of fanatic Monarchists, who take advantage of the not yet definitive decision of the Court of Cassation. In few days this will be issued and then they will become what they really are: violent outlaws. "Their hopes for revenge", he says, "would involve misfortunes for the country. The rumours that a 'coup de main' on Trieste and the Eastern territories would be made in case of further Monarchist disorders spreading through the country is very significant. The 'jump in the dark' is now represented by the Monarchists", concludes Avanti.

2. The Socialist Party Direction, inviting the Italians to defend the popular decision and to remain on the ground of strict legality, says that this is the only way to oblige the Monarchy to choose between a late, but till possible, recognition of its error and a criminal adventure. The Socialist Party also requests that the Constituent Assembly be called before the due date, thinking that its immense authority would certainly have a decisive importance in the dispute.

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3. A. asserts that Bevin in a message to Carandini, Italian Ambassador in England, declared that "England will be glad to acknowledge the new Republican regime of Italy, as soon as it will be officially announced. A. also says that officials of the American Government regret Humbert's refusal to accept the decision of the people and to leave Italy. "The conservative London 'Times'", it adds, "describes the attitude of the King as a 'provocative'".

BUONISTINO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the conflict between the Crown and the Government, B. says that it amounts to this, that neither the Monarchists nor the Republicans are sure of having lost or won, and both are arguing over a sentence which has not yet been delivered. He criticises the attitude of De Gasperi, Ronita, Nenni, Pacciardi, the C.G.I.L. and the King, and says "We should become serious again, and avoid once and for all the ridicule of the Operetta, and above all the danger that the Operetta be transformed into a drama".

2. The paper prints Giannini's telegram to De Gasperi, protesting against a proposal made by Nenni that the Constituent Assembly should be called before its legal date.

3. B. announces that the Executive of the Socialist party has been transferred to Milan. Only the Ministers of the new Government would remain in Rome. "Avanti's" only edition will appear in Milan, says B.

4. The paper reports a serious agitation in Puglia where many clashes occurred between Monarchists and Republicans in Taranto, Ostuni Francavilla Fontana. Fire arms were used and there were some wounded. The paper adds that in Bari the Monarchist fever is detrimental particularly to the Christian Democrat party of which many members are joining the "Uomo Qualunque".

5. Commenting on the recent disorder in Naples, B. says that Undersecretary of the Interior Giorgio Amendola as he came out of the besieged Communist Section in Via Medina had an altercation with an Allied Officer and was rather maltreated in the fight which ensued. The same officer took him to the Questura in a state of arrest wherefrom he was released after several hours upon intervention of the Prefect. The paper also has a story of a letter addressed to the "Fascists of Filthy Naples" by a constable of the "1st Coy of the Police School" saying: "Goodbye, the partisans (Most of the Police personnel were ex-partisans from the North) have saluted you and we shall be back soon to effect the march on Naples; thus you will know better the partisans of the North...".

13.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. A new streamlines train will operate between Florence and Milan starting June 20th.
2. G. forecasts a new commercial agreement between Italy and Switzerland.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture has authorized transport of cattle without a licence.
4. 363 Italian miners left Palermo yesterday for Belgium.
5. A new disease threatens the Sardinian crop. The daily bread ration has been lowered from 200 grams to 150 grams (from 7 ounces to 5.2) owing to the delays in the arrival of grain from abroad.
6. The Farmers Association of the South of Italy sent a note to the Ministry of Agriculture protesting at the low official price of grain.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Beginning from the moment in which Umberto II learned the result of the referendum proclaimed by the Court of Cassation the Crown took an attitude of open rebellion against the decision of the majority of the country, states Fernando Schiavetti. The fact that the results of 122 sections were still missing when the Court published its decision and that a certain number of irregularities and complaints, as in all elections, were still to be investigated did not annul the result of the elections, continues the writer. Considering Umberto's attitude as most dangerous for the country the Government was right to confirm that the law of the referendum was put into effect so that Umberto is no longer King of Italy and De Gasperi becomes a provisional Head of the State.

2. The paper accuses "Giornale della Sera" of falsehood when saying yesterday that according to Nenni the number of the voters was 24,687,000 and that the Republican majority had already fallen to 229,016 votes according to Art. 2 of the law. In the same paper was a heading "The Communist Undersecretary Amendola arrested by Allied authorities for having ordered the shooting on the crowd" but a statement below that he had already been released. It then asserted that the murderous repression (at Naples) was originated by the personal intervention of Amendola so that the A.C. was obliged to intervene. "Italia Libera" concludes that "Giornale della Sera" was either right and the A.C. violated its engagement not to intervene in Italian internal affairs, or - and we request the A.C. for a confirmation - "G.d.S."

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was wrong and the Italian justice should take action against those responsible".

3. "Italia Libera" refers to a correspondence in the London "Daily Telegraph" in which "Major Edward Astley, formerly Allied press officer in Italy", takes the part of the Republic against "the well-known fascist writer Carlo Maria Franzero", who had defended the Monarchy.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. "Italia Nuova's" headlines today are the following: "The King invokes respect for the Law - De Gasperi proclaims himself Head of the State" and "With an ambiguous statement the Government established in Italy 'transitory regime' and won't take any notice of the definitive results of the Court of Cassation".

2. Under the heading "Question to To Liatti", I.N. recalls the statement by the Communist Party that "the Communist Party is not willing to accept any decisions which might cast doubt on the Republican victory won through democratic ways" and asks To Liatti whether "in his double capacity of Leader of the Communist Party and Minister of Justice he is not even willing to accept the decisions of the Court of Cassation".

3. Commenting on the Government's statement that "the Government guarantees the legality of the Referendum", Senator says that a similar statement was made on January 3rd, 1925 by Mussolini in the Chamber of the Deputies in answer to the opposition's statement that the Fascists had ordered the murder of Matteotti.

4. I.N. reports that yesterday 100,000 Monarchists demonstrated in Reggio Calabria and that other Monarchist meetings took place throughout the Puglia. 30 were wounded in Taranto during a clash between Monarchists and Republicans.

MISFANTISMO (Government)

1. Arrigo Jacchia appeals to the Italian people for order and discipline. He says that everyone must respect the decision of the majority which was expressed in order and freedom and collaborate for the reconstruction of the country. He blames the papers which, publishing false and unconfirmed reports, throw oil on the flames thus endangering the unity of Italy and its internal peace. "No one must expect miracles from the new institution, but it is certain that a democratic Government will obtain unanimous approval of the foreign powers and will be able to defend the just rights of Italy".

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2. Summing up the situation, M. says that until the 13 of June there will be a constitutional vacancy during which no legal act will be approved, for other acts, sentences, etc., both the Republican and Monarchist headings will be valid. In the meantime the Court of Cassation is working hard to examine all the reports from the electoral sections (36,000) and the claims presented (about 450, the most important being 100) but there is no hope of finishing this work before the fixed term of June 13, and the Court will have a hard job to finish it by then.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Reporting yesterday's disorders in Piazza del Popolo, M. sharply attacks the violence of the leftists who carried on a real "hunt for the Monarchists" and says that disgusting scenes were witnessed which one would have thought could occur only among barbarous people. It also asserts that Di Vittorio, secretary of the C.G.I.L., replied to Romita's telephone call, asking "What on earth were those Republicans doing posted outside the police cordons?", that "They were elements of order helping the police in their duties".

2. Commenting on the political situation, Giulio Andrei says that too many facts in the attitude of the Government stress one thing: "they are in a hurry to make the Republic before the definite pronouncement of the Cassation".

MINUTO (Independent Leftist)

1. We have the paradoxical situation, writes "Momento" of a King who is not King any more but considers himself as such even if he abstains from exercising any of his royal prerogatives. On the other hand we see a President of the Council who considers himself established "ope legis" as provisional Head of the State, even if he does not exercise his functions. In a few days, concludes the paper, the definite decision of the Supreme Court of Cassation will put an end to this sad situation.

2. When writing about the declaration of the British Foreign Office which confirmed simply its non-interference in the present situation of our country "Giornale della Sera" headlined "London does not recognise the supposed Italian Republic", complains "Momento".

QUOLO (Christian Democrat) - E.N.

BOURGHESE LIBERALE (Liberal) - F.N.

EMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the letter of the King to the President

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of the Council, T. says that the fact that the King has expressed his trust in the honesty of the persons who are examining the results of the referendum while the Government taking a hurried decision seems to distrust them, makes people perplexed. A republic born in doubt and abuse of authority would cause civil strife. "Be careful", it concludes, "Italy's unity is at stake. Civil war must be avoided."

2. Romita, in an interview with Giovanni Schirò of "Tempo", declared that the number of blank and annulled ballots will be announced by the Court of Cassation and cannot be given by the Ministry of the Interior. After a specific question he also denied that the "Celere" police is mainly composed of Partisans as it was formed and operated before the partisan elements were included in it. He requested the newspapers to do their best to quiet the excited spirits and collaborate for the pacification of the country. Questioned on the opportunity of meeting Ferrini's proposal for an earlier convocation of the Costituente, he answered that he was not competent in the matter, but as the Costituente was the only representative organ of the sovereignty of the people, its earlier assembly would certainly present great advantages for the pacification of the country, still leaving the final decision on the referendum to the Court of Cassation. To this Schirò objects that the Costituente has powers, limited by its competency, which in the case of the referendum are zero.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In Unità's leading article Palmiro Togliatti argues that the ex-King's claims and the Monarchists arguments have no legal value, and says that it is incomprehensible that Umberto and his advisers do not understand the gravity of what they are doing, unless they are determined, through the violence of their bands and by exasperating the people's tolerance, to bring about disorder in the country and divide the Motherland, hoping "that they might win maybe with the help of Anders' Poles, or by rendering the Allied occupation permanent". Umberto of Savoy, he concludes, is preparing the ruin of Italy, the loss of our liberties, unity and independence, like his father in 1922, 1924 and 1940.

2. Under the heading "Umberto's perfidy branded by 'The Times'", U. quotes from a comment of the British paper on the Italian situation following the referendum, and interprets it as critical of Umberto's decision to prolong his stay until the definite pronouncement of the Court of Cassation.

3. Referring to yesterday's demonstration in Piazza del Popolo, U. headlines "Miserable failure of a provocative attempt of the Monarchists in Piazza del Popolo" and goes on saying

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"Shoulder to shoulder" with the Police and the Carabinieri, the free Roman citizens break an ignoble attempt of the rabble of the ex-king to provoke a fratricidal conflict in the city's streets. The paper also recounts the personal intervention of the Rome "Questore" Verdiani who was slightly wounded while he led a police charge against a group of Monarchists.

4. In one of its headlines U. affirms that the C.G.I.L. is ready to mobilize the workers' organizations for the defence of the Republican Legality.

5. The paper reports the decision of the Action party, the Communists, the Democratic Concentration, the Christian Democrat and Labour Democrat parties, the Socialist and Republican parties to form a provisional commission, pending the consultation of the Constituent Assembly, to maintain the liaison between all the political currents linked with the basic masses of the Italian people.

6. In connection with yesterday's disorders in Naples, the paper denies the rumour collected by "the usual papers" about an alleged arbitrary intervention of Undersecretary Amendola who accompanied the Prefect to the scene of the conflict, and his arrest by the Allied Authorities and subsequent release upon their intervention.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/100/258/FNB

June 14, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. Umberto II left Ciampino airport unexpectedly for Lisbon yesterday at 1627 hrs. On leaving he issued the following proclamation to the Italian people:

"Italians,

On assuming first the Lieutenantcy General of the Realm and then the Crown, I declared that I would bow to the freely expressed vote of the people on the institutional form of the State. I made a similar declaration soon after June 2, trusting that everybody would have waited for the decision of the Supreme Court of Cassation which was responsible by law for the control and the proclamation of the final result of the referendum.

In view of the communication of provisional and partial data made by the Supreme Court; in view of its reservation of giving only by June 16 its judgement on the claims and to make known the number of the people who voted and the number of annulled votes; in view of the doubts raised and not settled of how to calculate the majority, I reaffirmed yesterday that it was my right and duty as a King to wait until the Court of Cassation would have let it be known whether the Republican institutional form had gained the majority required.

Then last night, without warning, heedless of the law and of the independent and sovereign power of the Magistracy, the Government accomplished a revolutionary act and took over unilaterally and arbitrarily powers which did not pertain to it and confronted us with the alternative of either revolution: bloodshed or an armed violence.

Italy,

While the Country, which just emerged from a tragic war, sees her frontiers menaced and her very unity endangered, I believe that it is my duty to do what I can to avoid further grief and tears to the people who have already suffered so much.

I trust that the Magistracy, whose traditions of independence and liberty is one of the glories of Italy, will be able to say its free word, but, as I am not inclined to resist with force to the abuse of power or to be an accomplice of the illegality committed by the Government, I leave the soil of my Country, hoping to save the Italians from new mourning and new griefs.

On making this sacrifice in the supreme interests of the Country, I feel it is my duty, as an Italian and as a King, to

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my protest against the violence which has been effected: a protest made in the name of the Crown and of the whole population, within and without the frontiers, which had the right to see that its future was decided upon with respect to the law and in such a way as to dissipate any doubt and suspicion.

To all those who still maintain their faith in the Monarchy, to all those whose spirit rebels against injustice, I recall my example and send my exhortation to avoid the sharpening of disagreements that would endanger the unity of the Country, which was the fruit of the faith and the sacrifice of our fathers, and that might render more severe the conditions of the peace treaty.

With the spirit full of grief, but also with the clear conscience of having made every effort in order to fulfill my duties, I leave my Motherland.

Those who have sworn their oath of allegiance to the King, and have kept faith with it through so many of the severest tests, are now considered absolved from it, but not of their allegiance to the Country.

I think of all those who fell in the name of Italy and I salute all Italians. Whatever might be the fate of our Country, it can always count on me as on the most devoted of its sons.

Long live Italy.

Udarte."

2. The King arrived in Barcelona last night and will proceed to Lisbon today.

3. The Presidency of the Council has issued the following "communiqué":

The departure of the King, which took place today at 15.40 from Ciampino airport, had been carefully hidden from the Government. Those who organized the departure, having to ask for the plane from the Air Minister, called him by phone at the last minute and requested him not to inform the President of the Council, whom they said they had informed directly.

The President was instead informed by another party. Having confirmed that the destination was Lisbon, he naturally raised no obstacles. The Ambassador Gallarati, who should have accompanied the ex-King, did not leave, although he had his bags ready, and no member of the Government had contacts with those who departed.

A little after the departure a rumour was spread that a proclamation, already outlined, was being prepared and completed.

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In fact the ANSA published at 22,30 the proclamation of the King to the Italian people.

The proclamation is a painful document, based on false assumptions and far-fetched arguments. It affirms a falsity when it defines as a simple "communication" of data the proclamation of the referendum results made by the Court of Cassation on June 10. It lies when it speaks of a sudden affirmation of the Council of Ministers, having taken place last night, on the constitutional effects of the proclamation. It is, on the contrary, true that already during the night of the 10-11 of June the Council "acknowledged the proclamation of the referendum results, which recognized the majority to the Republic, reserving its decisions on the positive provisions deriving therefrom".

After this and in spite of this revelation the King continued to negotiate with the President of the Council during the two following days, on the proposal of a delegation of the Sovereign powers to the President, without denouncing this attitude of the Council as a "revolutionary act" or a "unilateral and arbitrary act".

The Government, in spite of the difficulty of reconciling the two points of view, continued the negotiations, until they were interrupted by a telephone communication of Avv. Buchiara on the evening of the 12th.

Yesterday morning the King sent the letter already known, which ignored the proclamation made by the Court of Cassation, thus obliging the Government to stress its point of view on the constitutional effects of the proclamation.

It is in respect of this second "order of the day" of the Council that the Royal proclamation speaks of a "revolutionary act" and of the arbitrary and unilateral assumption of "powers which did not pertain to it", while the text of the "order of the day" makes no reference to the actual assumption of powers, that is of their carrying out, but only to the question of principle about their competency. Also it was evident that the Government, for reasons of conciliation, had postponed the resolution of positive provisions, already announced last Monday.

There is no pretext, therefore, to either charge it "with disrespect of the laws and of the independent and sovereign power of the Magistracy" or with having obliged the King "to choose between provoking bloodshed or enduring violence".

He could have quietly continued the discussions and the consultations, or simply kept his reserve.

Members of the Government and particularly the President of the Council gave him to the last the proof that they desired and sought with perseverance a peaceful solution.

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It must also be added that the King personally recognized more than once the loyalty and correctness of this attitude, a thing that those who drafted the proclamation seem to have ignored.

The King could therefore have calmly awaited the sentence of the objections and the claims by the Court of Cassation, (the freedom of which the Government intends fully to respect), leaving no abuse and without being obliged to take part in illegalities.

The two last paragraphs of the proclamation, the one that absolves from the oath and the other which addresses a salute to the Fallen and to the living are two paragraphs surviving from the proclamation that Umberto had previously approved for a pacific farewell. We would like to believe that the mutilations and false parts added to this final and disarming version are a product of the impassioned and venomous climate of the last few days.

The responsibility is still very grave and a period which was not without dignity has closed with an unjustified page. The Government and the common sense of the Italians will see to it that this disintegrating rupture be remedied, restore therein again their agreement for the democratic future of the Country.

4. a) Concerning the news which was published yesterday evening by a Rome newspaper that Umberto II had left Italy upon an explicit Allied invitation, an authoritative source stated to "L'Espresso" that the news is absolutely untrue. The same source emphasized that Admiral Stone had seen Umberto for the last time on Sunday, when he paid his well known visit to the King, and that the Admiral had been notified of the departure of the King only half an hour after it had actually taken place.

b) The "Lancaster" news agency was authorized by a high British authority to deny in the most categorical way the news which was published by an evening paper according to which the Allied Authorities in Italy would have notified Umberto II their desire to see him leave the national territory. The same British authority added that on the side of the Allied Governments there had been no such instruction and that the institutional question had been considered by the Allies as a question of Italian domestic policy into which they had no reason to intervene.

5. The "Corriere della Sera" still broadcasts to the Italian people at 1 p.m. today.

6. The Secretariat of the Communist party issued a communiqué yesterday, denouncing the appeal of the King to the Italian people as being a "last infamous provocation of the

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reactionary and Fascist Monarchy against the people" and as "an act of war against the Italian Nation, the democracy and the Republic which emerged triumphantly from the popular consultation". The Communist party, while renewing its invitation to the people to keep vigilant and ready to reject any monarchist attempt at letting loose civil war in the Country, has authorized the Communist Ministers to ask the Government to take immediate steps in order to banish from the Nation the provocateur and traitor ex-king, and to take energetic measures against those who prepared and favored this last provocation of the Savoia. Consequently, today the Communist Minister will demand the immediate convocation of the Council of Ministers.

7. According to what ANSA learned in responsible circles, the news of a possible resignation of the President of the Court of Cassation, Magano, must be considered as being completely untrue.

8. The Ministry of the Interior announces: "The news published by some papers affirming that Undersecretary Amendola had arbitrarily intervened in the conflict which took place at Via Medina in Naples is absolutely false. It is also untrue that Undersecretary Amendola was arrested by the Allied Authorities and then released after many hours following an intervention of the Italian Government. It was only a matter of misunderstanding which was soon cleared up when the identity of the Undersecretary was known".

9. The British economic, financial and military appendix to the revised Armistice, which was delivered to the Italian Government through diplomatic channels, is now being studied by the Foreign Ministry and the other Ministries concerned. The American appendix has not arrived yet. The British document caused much surprise in Italian diplomatic circles, since the British Government proposes to credit Italy with the amount of money being spent in Italy by the British troops occupying Venezia Giulia, and to debit it with the amount of the "civil supplies" which have been sent to the Italian people. It is pointed out that the "civil supplies" are nothing but the relief which was distributed by AMG to the Italian population during the offensive of the liberation in order to avoid famine and epidemics. The civil supplies, received both from Great Britain and the U.S., amount to 30 billion lire and they were distributed without any reference to the Italian Government.

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10. SIDI reports that the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers have resolved that Italy must cede to China her concession at Tien Tsin which she got in 1900.

11. The Deputies of the Foreign Ministers endorsed yesterday a report made by a military committee which contemplates the dismantling of military fortifications in Sicily and Sardinia. The Deputies also examined a report made by a committee of technicians, which affirms that Italy needs and must be allowed to keep the hydroelectric basins located in the zones of Col di Tenda and Brian. (AP)

12. On the occasion of the birth of the Republic all the State employees will be paid an extraordinary bonus, amount of which will be fixed at a future meeting of the Council of Ministers.

13. The National Council of the Liberal Party will meet in Rome on 21 and 22 June.

14. Yesterday at 3 a.m., some individuals armed with machine guns who attempted to break into the premises of the Turin-Rome radio station were dispersed by the guards.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 13)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "Reconciliation between the Italians", R.M. assures that the Government in spite of appearances has a program for the return of peace between Italians. The Government, he says, and it is all to the credit of Minister Romita, has speeded up the preparation and drafting of new laws of Public Order, and adds that Romita even contemplates the possibility for a person arrested being interrogated in the presence of his own lawyer. He praises the work of the Minister of Interior, stresses the determination of Minister Togliatti to purify the "waters of the internal policy" through a wide amnesty, and goes on stating the many points of the Government's program including the elimination of medievalism still lingering in the Administration of the State, a more supple fiscal system, liberty of supply and distribution of goods, etc...

2. Commenting on the cries of "twice" which met Devin's statement about Austria in the Commons "We have witnessed their tragedy, and it has been a tragedy" and interpreting them as a manifestation of sympathy towards this Country, C.C. says that it is true that Austria twice suffered a tragedy but it is also true that it was twice responsible for it, while twice also the victim of the tragedy was Italy. The Upper Adige to Austria, he concludes, would mean a new Anschluss and the possibility of a third tragedy.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Commenting on the political situation, E. says that Italy for the first time in her history has two Heads of the State as the King is waiting for the final decision of the Court of Cassation and De Gasperi has assumed the office of Head of the State. E. also criticizes the inefficiency of the Italian bureaucracy which in ten days has been unable to give exact results on the number of votes for each alternative and on the number of blank votes. Rumours from Naples say that elements of the 2nd Polish Corps have been summoned to Naples by the Allied authorities. The news has not been officially confirmed.

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GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Headlining that a Yugoslav attack is expected between the 15th and the 18th, "G.d.S." reports from the Morgan line that the Allied troops have been in a state of alert for 24 hours.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. G.d.I. says that contrary to the assertions of some papers it learns that the King is in Rome. It also states that the Allied troops have been confined to barracks.

2. G.d.I. says that the electoral results showed a Monarchist majority in Briga, and a Republican majority in Tenda and prints the telegram of the Tenda Association of Internees and Veterans to De Gasperi entreating him that everything possible be done for to save Tenda for Italy.

3. The paper says that it is learned from Zone B that Tito's troops have been reinforced along the border and that more American units with tanks and light artillery are arriving in the Caporetto area and in the Goriziano.

INDEPENDENT - N.Y.ITALIAN PRESS

The paper says that according to an unconfirmed report from Trieste the City's Zone Commissar Colonel Orwood has been assaulted and robbed of his motor car and luggage by some armed civilians during a journey from Pola to Trieste :
through Zone B.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

The entire Syndical Organisation has taken a firm stand in the defence of the Republic created by the will of the Italian people, says L., and quotes the various communiqués of the Sindacato of the Railway workers, and other Labour Associations, promising full assistance to and stating their solidarity with the Government for the defence of the Republic.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.Y.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Referring to "Lavoro" which proclaimed that the Republic would be defended even at the price of blood and to "Unità" which wrote that "shoulder to shoulder with the police and the Carabinieri... the free Roman citizens" stopped an "ignoble attempt", "qu." states that these words and adjectives resemble

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very such an unfortunately not forgotten style. The paper adds that it is not sure what the Government thinks about it but the Government has the task of defending legal order with legal methods against any illegality.

RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - Not available.

SECOLO XI (Independent Rightist) - N.W.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Mario Vinciguerra accuses the Monarchists of responsibility for the Naples incidents knowing the difference between politics and delinquency no better than in 1919 and 1922. Umberto is largely responsible for the bloodshed at Naples, states the writer, adding that the Communists had shown great restraint and forbearance which, if it broke down eventually, only did so under extreme provocation.

2. The Taranto Camera del Lavoro proclaimed a general strike which started first in the Navy arsenal and other military establishments, reports "Tribuna". Meetings took place at the Prefettura in which at least the removal of the detachment of the San Marco Battalion from Taranto was asked as well as the removal of the commanding officer of the Military Police. Taranto citizens are still waiting for the decisions of the Rome authorities.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Rinaldo Ossola violently attacks Umberto for his attitude. He says that he was greatly compromised with Fascism and that his only hope was to get abroad safe after having received the pardon of the Italian people, but his opposing himself to the will of the people has made him an outlaw. Ossola also attacks the President of the Council for the weakness with which he handled the situation "If I had been in his place, I would have made no trips to the Quirinal to seek an agreement, but would have ordered the King to leave the country immediately and in case of disobedience I would have arrested him. What is he afraid?", he continues, "that the action of the State be stopped by Admiral Stone? Stone has accepted Monarchist decorations and has always been courted by the Royal House. We do not know his personal feelings, but his personal feelings are of scarce importance. He is here as a representative of the Allied Governments. The English Labour Party, the Party in office, has already shown its sympathies for the Republic. In the U.S.A. the movement of solidarity with the new Italian regime is almost general. The pledge taken by the Allied Governments is to leave Italy free to settle this internal question. Stone has nothing to say. If he had expressed his "personal opinions" at the

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Quirinal or the Viminal he would have exceeded the limits of his competency".

2. Commenting on the propitiatory rites celebrated by Cardinal Piazza in Venice in favor of the Republic, V.R. stresses that it is not true that the Republic is against religion, but that on the contrary it has religion's approval and blessing.

MORNING PAPERS (June 14)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. "The ex-King has made himself an outlaw: The Republic will defend itself" headlines A. "Humbert tries the last fraud with a lying message to the Italians - The ex-King left Rome by plane, yesterday afternoon, Portugal bound - Spent the night in Barcelona, guest of Franco - The Allies have not influenced the sudden decision - The Government was not informed of the departure".

2. "Painful document based on false assumptions" is quoted by the paper as De Gasperi's opinion of the ex-King's statement which is also severely criticized by the paper.

3. Commenting on the proclamation of Umberto II, Ignazio Silone says that no doubt the Italian Republic will have its Coblenz abroad, linked with the interior by professional adventurers, and concludes "the Republic has nothing to fear from the Monarchists, if the Republicans live up to their historical traditions".

4. Reporting the reaction to the King's departure in London, A. says that the expressions used to describe it were mostly "Flight by air" and "Evasion of responsibilities". It stresses the indignation and apprehension prevailing in political circles following the King's proclamation and quotes a noted political writer that "by this proclamation Umberto has lost his last sympathies also in this Country".

5. A. denies the news given by "Buonsenso" yesterday that the Executive of the Socialist party will move to Milan, and that "Avanti" will be printed only in that city.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. "Grave words of Umberto II in a proclamation to the Italians" headlines this morning's Buonsenso.

2. B. says that there are persistent rumours of the resignation of the first President of the Court of Cassation, Giuseppe Fagano, adding that such reports have been termed

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baseless by ANSA.

3. B. quotes the "New York Times" that the Italian Republic has been born in a most critical period, and that Italy's future depends more than ever on her unity.

CEORO (Economic)

1. "The Exhibition of Reconstruction" opened yesterday in Milan.

2. G. says that Turkish coal will be exchanged against Italian textiles.

3. The following items were bought by the Italian Technical Delegation in Washington from May 15th to June 1st: 408 tons of sheet tin, 40 tons of chrome nickel, 956 tons of asphalt, 5,000 Lbs of iron dust, 17,500 tons of hard wood, 150,000 ampoules of penicillin, 712,000 Lbs of linseed oil and other small quantities of American products.

4. The money spent by British troops in Italy will be credited to the Italian Government but the A.N.C. civil supplies worth about \$8 billion will be withdrawn from this amount.

5. The Italian Ministry of Health yesterday received the plans for the construction of penicillin plants in Italy.

6. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 6,800-6,930; Pound: 1040-1050; Dollar: 350-354; Swiss Franc: 109-111.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. In last night meeting Action Party's National Executive approved an order of the day, reports the paper, in which Umberto's proclamation was described as the last and gravest of his reiterated violations of the Constitution characterizing the proclamation as provoking and a deceitful incitement to civil war.

2. After having read Umberto's proclamation it is relief to know that such a man is no longer King and has left the country, writes "I.L.", adding that it is an indubitable sign of want of intelligence to accuse a Government headed by De Gasperi, leader of the Christian Democrats to have carried out a revolutionary gesture. The whole document is wrong and ambiguous and Umberto has placed himself with this proclamation in contradiction with the laws of the country, concludes the paper.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. publishes the King's proclain to the Nation under the headings: "The King denounces the revolutionary act of the Government and refuses to become an accomplice of illegality", and "The sacrifice of the King to avoid a civil war".

2. Under the heading: "Why did the King leave" I.N. writes: "The most reliable rumors yesterday evening were suggesting that the King's hasty departure was due to the direct intervention of those who are now in Italy the 'supreme guarantors' and the regulators of the situation. From other Government rumors it was also asserted that the Allied Authorities had notified the King of their wish that he leave the Country in order to avoid public disorders and international and internal complications... The Allies - always according to these rumors - would have also pointed out 'superior reasons of international interest'...". After printing the communiqué conveying Allied intervention in this matter (see General para 4) I.N. continues: "One of the assertions in this denial does not seem exact to us. In fact, the night before his departure, the King had a long conversation with an important Allied personality. The most reliable newspapers, especially British, willingly agreed, at least on this matter, with Radio Moscow in affirming that the Italian elections were perfectly regular and that the proclamation of the Republic in Italy was necessary... The reports of electoral frauds before, during and after the elections were considered by the above mentioned papers as baseless objections. Furthermore, following the example of the Italian parties of the Right, the same papers represented the King's decision to stay in Italy until the definitive pronouncement of the Court of Cassation on the results of the Referendum as a fact seriously endangering the Italian international and internal situation. In short, in England and in America too the "exit accompaniment" of the Republic was promptly accepted. According to 24. Harvard's newspaper of this morning, ("People") this position taken by the foreign press in relation to Italian events would have yesterday had the personal confirmation of Marshal Stata when the paper considers as 'the most representative person in the British Empire'. And I.N. concludes by asking: "Who profits by all this chaos?" and by answering: "At the eve of the drafting of the Italian peace treaty this chaos and the sudden change of regime prepare the most favorable ground for an internal adventure and a foreign domination... The republic which will be born of this state of things will be kept in a state of permanent subjection and will live with the constant nightmare of having to show her cards at any request, and we all know, here

and abroad, that those cards are not as they should be".

3. Under the heading "Rascals" (Mascalzoni), I.N. writes: "No other name is fitting for those who, after having requested the King's departure, now raise the vulgar cry of 'escape', perhaps because having other misdeeds on their consciences such as escaping abroad instead of defending Democracy in their own country, they are compelled to compare their own cowardice with a supreme act of abnegation in which is expressed the duty of the Monarchy in the interests of the peace of the nation".

4. I.N. reports that the proposal to send an Allied Commission to Libya was abandoned owing to the intervention of the Soviet delegation at the Paris Conference.

5. Enzo Selvaggi, the secretary of the Monarchist Party and director of "Il Litt. Nuovo" writes that "following the King's example, the Monarchists will keep their faith in Justice and will stay united... knowing that they have faithfully accomplished their duty towards the Country and that the only way Italy will be able to save her unity, her independence and her peace stands in the union of all the Monarchists".

6. Answering Randolfo Pacciardi's statement in "Voce Repubblicana" of the day before yesterday in which among other things he said that the judges of the Court of Cassation had their Monarchist faith written on their foreheads", I.N. says that these insults and threats against the High Court are similar to those used some 20 years ago by the Fascists.

SIRAGUSA (Government)

4. reports that the departure of the King was greatly feared by the Monarchists and that, though there are still much discussion of the message he left for the Italians, Italy is heading for calmer times. Alcide De Gasperi will address the people today, it reports. It seems almost certain that the members of the Constituent Assembly will be elected among the ranks of the Socialist Party, the most favored candidates being Ruffini, Saragat and Romita. Romita, though, is very much in favor of accepting the Foreign Ministry, thus leaving that place to Ruffini, who is willing to leave the Ministry of the Interior. It is also foreseen that the provisional Head of the State will be elected by a great majority because a narrow margin would diminish the prestige of the elected. Candidacy is limited to Orlando and Bonomi, says the paper. In the next few days the amnesty will be approved and published.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - F.N.

14.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

"The Hydroelectrical basins of Briga and Tenda assigned to Italy" headlines "U." adding that the third armistice will now be examined by the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Technical Ministries.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. "Popolo" says that the King's proclamation will not bring the unity of the country but sow discord among Italians and that it will remain one of the darkest pages of Italian history.

2. Under the heading: "Fantasies and Inventions of the evening press", P. says that "Giornale della Sera" and "Giornale d'Italia" (latest editions) indulged yesterday in the fantastic news, attributing to the Allies - and with a great wealth of detail - the responsibility for the King's immediate departure. Admiral Steno has requested De Gasperi to deny absolutely this complete invention, says the paper.

RIACQUINTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - F.I.TERZO (Independent)

T. stresses that a most unusual and strange fact was going to happen in Italy: the Republic was going to be proclaimed by a Royal decree regularly published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale". Republics are generally born, it says, in bloodshed and by the will of the people. Such a Republic in Italy could have been proclaimed last on Sept. 8 after the armistice. 4 millions of Italians disgusted by the unjust war, but the armistice brought war and contributed to stress the division of the country. In fact when the people were called by the referendum to decide on the institutional form of the State, a clear division between a Republican North and a Monarchist South was shown. The Court of Cassation decided that the majority had been won by the Republic but at the same time honestly announced that claims and objections were being examined and the total number of voters and of valid votes would be announced later. The total number of voters that is the important point. Very wisely Minister Bonita declared that he would have accepted the decision of the Court of Cassation; while his impatient colleague Boni declared that the total number of voters being of 24,937,300 the legal majority would have to be 12,468,651, the Republic thus winning by a majority of 229,146, and democracy says that a majority of one single vote must be respected. Umberto's request to wait for the final decision of the Court of Cassation was not an excessive request and a compromise which lasted for two years

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could have been easily prolonged for fifteen more days. Umberto would have had then no reason to claim the illegality of the Government. His departure closed the dispute and we hope that peace will finally come for the unfortunate Italian people. The Government must solve the problem of the rightly unsatisfied South and strengthen the unity of the country.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Commenting on the departure of the last Savoia, U. continues its attacks on the King, giving the reasons which (in the paper's opinion) determined his belated decision: his isolation before the country and international public opinion, etc. and goes on saying that he did not, however, forbear, even in this supreme moment, to make a last provocation, as (Unità says) no other description may be given to his last message. The paper concluded by saying that all good Italians should declare the last Savoia an outlaw and ban him from the Country.

2. Commenting on the departure of Umberto II and the dissimulation which followed at Monarchist premises in Via dell'Unità and Via 4 Fontane, U. says that the explanation given to the "Lazzari" for the defection of Umberto was that he had been "abandoned at the last moment by the Vatican and the Allies".

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 724
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/259/1783

16 June 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. According to the definitive figures given by the Ministry of the Interior, the allotment of the seats in the Constituent Assembly to the various political parties will be as follows:

<u>Party</u>	<u>Territorial</u> <u>Constituencies</u>	<u>National</u> <u>Constituency</u>	<u>Total</u>
Christian Democrat.....	194	12	206
Socialist.....	106	9	115
Communist.....	91	14	105
National Democratic Union.....	29	11	40
Dem. Qualunque.....	20	10	30
Republican.....	13	10	23
Anti-Fascist.....	-	7	7
Republican Democratic Centr.....	-	2	2
Liberal Bloc.....	11	6	17
Workers' Movement.....	-	1	1
Christian Social.....	-	1	1
Italian Farmers.....	1	-	1
Democracy of Labor.....	1	-	1
Sicilian Independentists.....	4	-	4
Sardinian Action Party.....	2	-	2
Repub. Pro-Fascist Front (Aosta).....	1	-	1
 TOTAL	 473	 89	 566

2. The Ministry of Justice denied yesterday's assertion of "Italia Nuova" that 200 magistrates had been appointed by Togliatti to the Court of Cassation for checking the electoral reports.

3. Beginning from yesterday all verdicts will be given by the Court "in the name of the Italian people".

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4. In a new memorandum on the question of the western frontier which will shortly be handed to the Four Foreign Ministers by Ambassador Adli Luni di Soriano, the Italian Government affirms that the electric power now being produced by the stations in the Mont Cenis zone represents 30 % of the output for the whole of Piedmont, part of which is also supplied to Liguria. Put apart from the economic value of the zone the fact still remains that the cession of this zone to France would be detrimental to Italy owing to its strategical value, as the Susa Valley would remain completely open to the foreigner. The memorandum concludes by affirming that Italy knows France's pacific and friendly sentiments towards her, which she perfectly shares, and that she therefore trusts that the Mont Cenis question will be solved by maintaining the "status quo" with the full assent of France. For her part, Italy will always favor any bilateral agreements which might reconcile the requirements of the two countries.

5. The Four Foreign Ministers met yesterday in Paris and resolved to put on the agenda of the current conference all the questions which were left unresolved at the previous conference. Molotov requested the Foreign Ministers to ascertain the best means of helping the Italian Government to fight the neo-fascist intrigues in the peninsula. Molotov recalled the responsibility for Italian affairs assumed by the Nations which signed the 1943 Moscow Declaration and the clauses of the new Armistice, and asked his colleagues to examine the Italian political situation with especial reference to the stand taken by the monarchist and fascist elements "who attempted to invalidate the result of the popular referendum which defeated them". Molotov referred to the Naples and Turin incidents and said that in his opinion the Allies could not remain indifferent to the development of Italy's internal situation, and asked that the Council of the Four inform themselves of what was happening in Italy today, and that the question be included in the agenda of the present Paris Conference. Byrnes replied that, according to information received by the U. S. Government, the Italian Government appeared to be completely in control of the situation, and that there did not seem to be any danger at the present moment. Molotov then proposed that Italy be invited to express her own opinion on the economic clauses of the Peace treaty. It is believed in French diplomatic circles that the Russian proposals either aimed at an attempt to counter-balance Anglo-Saxon policy in Italy or that Russia has resolved to follow a more conciliatory policy in Italian affairs. The report on the Italian treaty which was drafted by the Deputies, will be handed to the Four Foreign Ministers tomorrow.

6. De Gasperi had a long conference with the Army Chief of Staff, General Frezzani, yesterday.

7. The board of representatives of the Action, Communist, Christian-Socialist, Democratic Concentration, Christian-Democrat, Labour-Democrat, Republican and Socialist parties have passed a resolution in which they condemn the proclamation made by the ex-king on leaving Italy as being false and for attempting to sow discord and civil disorder among the Italians; in which they reaffirm the full solidarity of their parties with the Government, remind the Italians that only through collaboration between the parties and the sense of responsibility of the citizens has Italy been able to reconstruct a new political and civil life, and exhort them all to support together the Republic which will ensure peace, liberty, progress and a new international dignity.

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8. A group of jurists stated to JNSA that the question of the "Quorum" concerning the referendum, which was raised by supporters of the Monarchy following a literal interpretation of article 2 of the law No. 93, was unwarranted as the problem of the referendum was considered settled by article 1 of the same law and not by article 2, which dealt instead, after assuming that the popular choice on the institutional form had already taken place, with the question of establishing the procedure for a provisional regime whether the Republic or the Monarchy should win.

9. Yugoslavia will not accept any compromise on the Trieste question, Stankovich, the Yugoslav delegate to the Economic and Social Council of the UNO stated yesterday.

10. It is estimated that Italian industry will be able to produce 2,000 farm tractors this year. The national requirement is 4,000 tractors.

11. SID7 reports that a series of Italian Republican postage-stamps will be issued shortly.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (15 June)CAPITAL

Under the heading "The exceptional laws will be abolished", C. announces that by the suppression of all special courts and by the cancelling of the "Sforza Law" of July 27th, 1944, the Government will lead the Country towards reconciliation.

ESPRESSO (Independent) R.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Answering an unofficial communique saying that the "telephone taps" have been removed, C.d.S. asks Romita why this communique is not made official as there are many things to suggest that telephone conversations are listened to.

2. The Police seized three Italian flags bearing the Savoia emblem during a Monarchist demonstration yesterday in Catania.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Africans say that Europe itself will gain if the African colonies are left to Italy but fears that it may be decided otherwise even though the governments may be aware of what they are doing.

2. C.d'I. publishes an interview of L. Tedeschi with Nenni. Nenni declared that the Socialist Party would be inspired by the principles of Political democracy without which it would relapse into totalitarianism and political dictatorship and destroy freedom. He said he was certain that the new Republic would be democratic and popular. Asked if in his opinion the advent of the Republic would cause disorder, he declared that the common sense which the Italians showed during the voting will certainly prevail also among those of Monarchist faith and order will not be much disturbed. Asked if the Republic would obtain better peace terms from the Allies, he declared that questions of foreign policy were not connected with the institutional form of the State, but he thought that the world was regarding Italy with greater sympathy. He stated that great importance would be attributed by the new Government to the problems of the South, of unemployment, inflation and emigration. He concluded by saying that the Constituent Assembly would choose a President of the Republic in the best interests of the country.

3. (Final Edition) "C.d'I." reports from Trieste that, according to officially unconfirmed statements of persons coming from Gorizia, Allied troops have penetrated a certain distance east of the demarcation line over a stretch of about 9 kilometers, for the purpose, it is suggested, of checking Yugoslav infiltration in the Isonzo hills. This and earlier editions of the paper also report that rumours are current in Trieste of an imminent Allied occupation of Zone B.

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INDIPENDENTE

Well informed circles states the paper, report that the Ministers Cattani and De Courten would submit their resignations to the Government in accordance with their principles, before the resignation of the whole cabinet. The same circles remark that in the case of Admiral De Courten the matter is somewhat complicated because the armistice terms establish that the appointment and the change of the Ministers of the Armed forces are subject to Allied approval.

ITALIA-SERA N.N.

LaVOCRO (C.O.I.L.) N.N.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The Washington Government thinks that it is not possible to maintain diplomatic relations with an institution of a spiritual character, asserts Carlo Adami, reporting that Truman is said to have asserted that the mission of the Ambassador Byron C. Taylor is not of a stable character. The writer quotes President Roosevelt's letter from Xmas 1939, states that Roosevelt's successor does not seem to have the same opinion as the former President and explains the political situation of the Holy See from the Catholic point of view.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) Not Available.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The Italian citizens having just correct ideas and fearing the leap in the dark are now beginning to realize, writes Giorgio Granata, that the devil is not so ugly as he was thought to be as a new equilibrium has been found based on the balance of two strong groups, the Christian Democrat and conservative group on the one hand and the Socialists and Communists on the other.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. says that the Marquess Olga di Robilant, who is the host of the Italian Royal Family, is the niece of the Fascist secretary of Turin Carlo di Robilant, and is well known for having assisted Mussolini's friends during the war.

2. V.R. reports that the servants of the ex-King are robbing everything they can find in the Quirinale Palace and the Villa Savoia.

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MORNING PAPERSAVANTI (Socialist)

1. Replying to the article in "Indipendente" on the possible resignation of Cattani and De Courten, A. writes that the latter was always pro-Nazi and that his "great merits" consist only of having organized, after 8th of September 1943, the flight of the two ex-Kings. To cite the armistice terms in favour of this admiral is too like Giannini's appeal to "write to Admiral Stone", remarks A.

2. Replying to Lupinacci, Ignazio Silone says that the Italian Democratic Republic will not force the people to keep silent and thinks that Voltaire's words are well applied in this case: "My dear abbot" said Voltaire "I thoroughly detest your ideas but I will defend to the death your right to express them."

BUONSSENSE (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the repeated Yugoslav claims on Trieste and the Venezia Giulia, B. writes: "Let us hope that the Republic has succeeded in uniting all Italians in the defense of Trieste and Istria and that Togliatti, for once at least, will not obey the orders of Moscow and will not listen to the appeals for solidarity of Tito and Thorez."

2. B. reports the communique of the Paris Conference under the heading: "10 million Italians accused by Molotov - Soviet attempt to balance the Anglo-Saxon policy in Italy."

3. "Buonsense's" forerunner is a paper printed in 1775 in Philadelphia, edited by Thomas Paine, called "Common Sense" which was one of the first makers of American Independence.

4. A well-equipped arsenal was found yesterday by the Police in the premises of the Communist Party in Reggio Calabria, asserts "Buonsense."

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the "L., I., T., N., S." Airlines will be operated by Italian personnel.

2. 10,000 tons of Tunisian phosphates will shortly arrive in Italy, of which 8000 at Venice, 1000 at Genoa and 1000 at Barletta.

3. A Belgian delegation arrives in Rome today to settle the question of sending Italian workers to Belgium.

4. 40,000 gift-parcels and a considerable quantity of flour will arrive tomorrow at Naples on board the "Silver Star". These goods are sent by the "American Relief for Italy" and will be distributed by E.N.D.S.I.

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5. G. reports rumors that Sicilian grain is being exported illicitly.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Under the heading "Support for the new Democratic Italy decided by the Foreign Ministers at Paris" Andre' Sblier report from Paris that it is thought in official circles that the uncompromising attitude with regard to the main points of the conference is about to be relaxed.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Referring to yesterday's denial of the Ministry of Justice (see General Para. 2), I.N. writes that: (a) In yesterday's edition of Italia Nuova we talked about "Officials and not "Magistrates" (see Page 11, No. 3 Digest No. 253), (b) We should be very grateful if the Minister of Justice (Togliatti) would confirm that the Court of Cassation is exclusively composed of the first President, 6 Section Presidents and 12 Counsellors; (c) we challenge any one to find a lie in "Italia Nuova" during the two years it has been issued.

2. Commenting on Mr Molotov's statement yesterday at the Paris Conference", I.N. says: "These philo-Fascist demonstrations are unknown to us and we do not see what our institutional problem has to do with the situation of Italy in matters of foreign policy."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. It is generally thought, writes "Messaggero", that De Gasperi is trying to present the Constituent with a new Government, which would be a record as we know how long it took to form the other Governments, and it is almost certain that he will form a coalition Cabinet. Nenni on this point declared that as neither the Christian Democrats nor the Social-Communists could form a Government on their own, the creation of a coalition cabinet was a necessity. He added that probably the National Democratic Union and the Republicans would also be invited to participate with a Ministry each. The Communists, though very reserved about the matter stress the necessity for the new Govt. to carry out some much needed social reforms outside the activity of the Costituente. They are strongly in favor of uniting the Ministries of Finance and Treasury in a single Ministry. The most favored candidate of the National Democratic Union is Corbino, the Republican one being Pacciardi. The Court of Cassation continues its work and tomorrow the Court will meet to give the definitive answer on the question of the "quorum" for the calculation of the majority. It has already rejected the claim made by avv. Orlando Antonucci, who questioned the validity of the referendum on the basis of the incomplete participation of the nation in the voting (Venezia Giulia, POTS, Bolzano, etc.,).

2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, says that the Yugoslav troops of the B. Zone have been strengthened with new elements, while Allied troops have concentrated on the Morgan Line. This is said to be due to the imminent decision of the Foreign Ministers on the destiny of Venezia Giulia. With the exception of a few incidents Trieste is calm. Evening papers came out in special editions on Saturday - but only to announce the victory of the Triestino Cottur in the first lap of the Giro d'Italia cycle marathon.

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Molotov was so condescending with regard to Byrnes' proposals for discussing Central Europe that he may hope to obtain in exchange the assignment of Trieste to Yugoslavia, fears "M.", stating that the whole Morgan line is in a ebullition which may be followed by political or military complications.

2. "Minuto" reports from Trieste that Slav elements are beginning violent action against Italians as more than 2900 Slavs are hunting down Italians in certain streets, asserts the paper.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) N. N.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Giuseppe Schiro' says that the amnesty should be granted by the Costituente as the present Government is considered to have resigned and the interim Cabinet does not have the necessary authority. He also stresses that it should be very comprehensive for political offences but rather stricter for common crimes.

2. T. reports that a Yugoslav "coup de main" on Trieste is considered imminent.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Mario Alicata says that the South has solved by itself its internal problem, when it decided to accept the result of the referendum, thus giving the rest of Italy an example of discipline and democracy. The attempt of Umberto to make the south of Italy a "legitimist Vendee" has completely failed and the ex-King must abandon his last hopes. It must not be forgotten, he adds that the South itself created the Republic with its millions of votes, without which the Republic could never have gained the majority.

2. Unita's headlines to its Paris despatch are, "Unexpected British project for the colonization of Italy", "The clauses of the new Military agreement proposed by the British Government aggravate the old armistice and compromise our independence" and "Molotov requests the suppression of any attempt against Italian democracy".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) N. N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) N. N.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/260/PRB

June 18, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Court of Cassation will proclaim the final result of the referendum within the next 24 hours. It is reported that the question of the "quorum" has been discarded after a heated debate, and that the accounting establishing the majority will be made on the basis of valid votes.
2. At its first meeting, the constituent Assembly will have to decide whether the Provisional Head of the State which it will elect must take the oath or not.
3. The Ministry of War announces that the news of the demobilization of servicemen of the classes 1922 and 1923 and of the enrolling of the 1925 class which was given yesterday in a morning paper must be considered premature because, although the Ministry is studying such questions, no decision has been taken yet.
4. The President of the Council has asked the Italian chargé d'affaires in Paris to convey to the French Constituent Assembly the gratitude of the Italian Government for the two congratulatory motions which the French Assembly voted unanimously by acclamation at the end of its first meeting.
5. Minister Romita sent a letter to the Reuter news agency pointing out that there was no truth in the dispatch from Rome given in the June 12 issue of the "Daily Express", "Daily Mail" and "News Chronicle" affirming that the "Minister of the Interior, Mr. Romita, during the speech which he made at Piazza del Popolo the previous day, invited the crowd to proceed to the Vicinial and force the hands of the Ministers who were there talking and doing nothing." Romita affirms that this report does not honour the seriousness of the English press, because the truth was that the theme of the whole speech was the necessity for national pacification, and that he invited the people, who had resolved to go to the Quirinal and hold a demonstration of protest, to proceed to the Vicinial as previously planned and thus show their solidarity with the Government.

2.

6. "I intend to maintain the Carabinieri Corps, with their characteristics and functions, including the name", Romita, the Minister of the Interior stated to the International News Service. He recalled the fine traditions of the Corps, praising its very useful and always impartial action, which was recently confirmed by the heroism which it displayed during the underground fight against the Germans.

7. AP reports from London that a spokesman of the Foreign Office stated yesterday that the British Government had ascertained that the Italian Government was fully capable of affirming its authority during the passage from the Monarchist to the Republican regime, and was now in full control of the situation.

8. The Four Foreign Ministers continued their discussion on the Italian peace treaty yesterday and resolved that: (a) Italy should indemnify by payment in lire, damage suffered by the United Nations property in Italy. Bidault stated that the French Government could claim an indemnity amounting to 10 billion lire, while Molotov asked if it would be possible to adopt a formula similar to that agreed upon concerning war reparations, that is to say that Italy should pay only partially for damage suffered to UN property. (b) Special Committees consisting of an Italian representative, a representative of the United Nations concerned and another member appointed jointly by the two parties, would be created to settle any possible disagreement on the amount of the indemnities which Italy must pay to the UNs. (c) The United Nations will retain the Italian assets located in their territories. Molotov's proposal to retain only part of the Italian assets was rejected. (d) The treaty will contain a clause by which Italy renounces any right of appeal concerning damage suffered at the hands of the United Nations before she entered the war (for instance, the U.S. seized some of her liners). After some discussions, Molotov's opposition to this clause was withdrawn. (e) In her economic transactions, Italy must grant each of the United Nations "most favoured Nation" agreement for a period of 13 months. The American and British delegates had asked for a period of three years, the French of two years and the Russians one year.

3.

9. The Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference presented the memorandum on the Italo-French frontier, according to which Italy suggests maintaining the sovereignty of the territory of the Roja valley, and to supply France in summer time with most of the electric power produced in the zone.
10. Ambassador Carandini arrived yesterday by air from London and had a conference with De Gasperi. He will return to London today or tomorrow, making a short halt in the French capital.
11. Ferruccio Lantini, the former Minister of Corporations in the Fascist Government, was yesterday acquitted by the Rome Special Court of Assizes of the charge of Fascist crimes.
12. The Political Branch of the Rome Police arrested 15 neo-Fascists yesterday.

4.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 17)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "The Allied Commission starts winding up" C. prints: "Major Leacagos of the United States Army, director of the Public Relations Branch under the dependence of Admiral Stone, left yesterday for the United States. This Office has been responsible and for the present will continue to be responsible for relations between the Allied Commission and Italian journalists. It is not yet known who will be his successor, but in any case the latter will hold the appointment for a short period only for with the abolition of the Allied Commission under the third Armistice the office in Via Veneto will also close down". (ORBIS)

ESPRESSO (Independent)

The paper quotes the ZORZI agency that a widespread anti-Tito movement including Chetnik functionaries is growing south of Zagreb. The rebels are well armed and some localities have already been occupied.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. 4 American servicemen were killed yesterday on the Via Aurelia, between Tivrenia and Marina di Pisa, following the collision of two American trucks, reports the paper.
2. The American negro desperado John Jackson, accused of homicide, armed robbery, etc., and his accomplice Weelos were transferred yesterday by the 101 Corps of M.P. from Florence to Leghorn to be courtmartialled, reports the paper.
3. Under the heading "The possible scuttling of the Italian Fleet discussed at Paris", G. della S. refers to a statement of the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Mail" that "special instructions have already been forwarded to British and American officers in Italy in order to prevent the scuttling of the Italian Fleet... for should it occur there would be serious consequences especially from the direction of Russia which seems very much interested in the availability of the Italian Fleet."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Commenting on the political activity connected with the formation of the Government to succeed the "hexarchy", the paper says that De Gasperi is drafting the general lines of a comprehensive political and social program which would be used as a basis of discussion in the planning of the new Government.

5.

INDIPENDENTE

Referring to Molotoff's note about the Italian internal political situation after June 2 the paper stresses that Molotoff is wrong to think that all Fascists voted for Monarchy and the Antifascists for Republic, and continues: "In any case there is nothing extraordinary in Molotoff taking a line which is convenient to him. But we are sorry to see recent Italian events travestied and misinterpreted by our French neighbours: an independent paper like "Franc-tireur" speaks about spokes put in the wheels of the Republic by Admiral Stone 'a great admirer of Fascism and Fascist himself' (fine services Admiral Stone would have rendered to the Monarchy!)"

ITALIA-SEPA

1. Commenting on Molotov's recent statement at the Paris Conference, Orsino Fronda remarks that it is a part of Stalin's plan for the conquest of Europe and the march on the Adriatic, and says that the first impressions provoked by the Russian delegate's statement were that 1) Moscow wanted to participate in the military occupation of Italy in connection with the regime of the Armistice in exchange for an apparent setback in the Trieste question and war reparations, 2) the Soviet Union is preparing her alibi to throw the complete responsibility for eventual failure of the negotiations onto the "reactionary intransigence" of the Anglo-Saxons.

2. Reporting on the state of unrest prevailing in Venezia Giulia, I.S. says that troops, Artillery and Armour have been moving in direction of Piuma and Istria. Tito's units are continually moved about to prevent an exact estimate of their total strength by the Allies, and the guerriglia against the latter is in full progress, adds the paper.

3. Commenting on the possibility of a tripartite Government (Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communist), Luigi Rossi says that it would be better if the Country had a Government with a broader basis including a strongly represented minority which would be able to cooperate efficiently in the improvement of the Country's internal and external equilibrium.

4. I.S. says that the competent Authorities have denied the news printed by some papers that the 1922 and 1924 classes will be demobilized, and that an official denial will be soon issued to the Press.

6.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

The paper reports the petition in Republican Italy's favour by a group of American ex-servicemen in Italy. This calls for 1) Trieste to remain to Italy, or, in event of its internationalisation, under Italian administration, 2) the Wilson line to be the Italo-Yugoslav border, 3) no modification of the Italo-Austrian border, 4) Italian colonies of the pre-fascist period to remain Italian, or at least under Italian trusteeship, 5) no war reparations having a punitive character, 6) an early reorganisation of the Italian Merchant Navy, 7) The New Italy to be considered as a friendly nation, 8) Italy's admission to the UNO and 9) the immediate abolition of all restrictions on Italy's sovereignty and independence.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Referring to Molotov's declaration about the Italian internal political situation "qu." recalls the Holy Alliance of 1815 which united the Russian Tsar, the Austrian Emperor and the King of Prussia to protect religion, peace and justice. The paper then recalls the subsequent presence of Croat regiments in Italy asking if there will be a new Holy Alliance as the Russian idea of messianism still remains.

NICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - Publication suspended.

SECOLO XXI (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading: "The dynamic La Guardia ex 'Napoleon of New York'", the paper prints an article on the life and the work of La Guardia by Douglas Livensidge.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading: "The Republic will be the regime of the National reconciliation", V.R. prints Rinaldo Ossola's speech delivered on Sunday, at the Rome Campidoglio, in which among other things, the leader of the Republican Party said: "We can present ourselves to the Allies as we are, honourable and clean.... Every action against our frontiers will from now on be the right of might not of Justice... The Republican flag will never be lowered again... Those killed at Naples lie heavy on Umberto's conscience".

7.

2. The Democrat Union of South Tyrol has sent a message of congratulations to the Republican Party for the victory of the Republic.

MORNING PAPERS (June 18)

AVANTI (Socialist)

"A stone on the last Monarchist hopes" head-lines A. "This evening the Court of Cassation will affirm the referendum", and reports that the Court promptly rejected Salvemini's thesis on the "quorum" and that no decisive change has appeared in the results, the majority being calculated on the valid votes.

BUONSENNO (Uomo Qualunque)

Commenting on Molotov's statement two days ago on the Italian internal situation B. says through charges of Fascism and reaction, Moscow is attempting to obtain a pretext to intervene in the internal affairs of as many foreign countries as possible, and concludes by saying that if the victors and particularly Russia genuinely desire to help the Italian Republic they have a sure means at their disposal: to give Italy a just peace respecting her rights and aspirations.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The number of motor vehicles in Italy which in 1940 was 650,920 is now 313,700, the Civil Motor Direction disclosed yesterday. The respective figures for private cars are 359,700 and 120,000, buses 62,600 and 53,000, lorries 44,500 and 32,000, lorries with trailers 14,000 and 8,500, and motorcycles 170,000 and 100,000.

2. The Naples hemp industry has sent a second protest to the Prefect of Naples for the bad quality of raw hemp supplied by the Government.

3. The opening of the electric railroad between Milan and Florence will be delayed for a few days owing to unfinished repairing of the Appennine tunnel.

4. 37 combine harvesters arrived in Naples yesterday from the United States. They will be distributed as follows: 6 in Grosseto Province, 6 in Rome Province, 6 in Foggia Province, 1 for Salerno, 10 in Piacenza Province and 8 in Mestre Province. The price at which they will be sold, although not yet officially established, will be about 750,000 lire.

8.

5. The High Commissariat for Food will shortly cancel all Government Control on horse meat and beef, cheese and animal fats.

6. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency at the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 6975-7075, Pound: 1060-1070, Dollar: 368-374, Swiss Franc: 112-113.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Interviewed by Ugo Martegani, Prof. Antonio Melis, manager of the agrarian entomology station of Florence University, stated that the present locust invasion was the greatest ever known in the west.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. says that two weeks ago it asked the Ministry of Interior to publish: (a) The numbers of electoral certificates issued, delivered and undelivered and (b) The numbers of voters, of valid votes and annulled votes. As the Government did not comply to this request, I.N. published on June 10th inst. estimated figures for the result of the Referendum (see Digest of June 11th, 1946, page 8) from which it appeared that: (a) there were 4 MILLION electoral certificates duplicated; and (b) the number of actual votes exceeded by 3 MILLION the presumed number of Voters.

I.N. then says that it has still had no reply from the Government, and that now there are statistics at the Court of Cassation according to which the greatest possible number of voters could not have exceeded 22 AND A HALF MILLION, which, allowing at least 5% for abstentions, means that the actual voters could not have been more than 20,900,000.

But Nenni said that the number of voters was 24,900,000, says I.N. and concludes that: (a) there are at least 4,000,000 voters more than there should be; (b) that the Government must explain to domestic and foreign opinion how 110 PER CENT of the Italian electorate managed to vote in the Referendum.

2. Under the heading "Noblesse Oblige", I.N. says that the Mayor of Rome, Prince Filippo "Pippo la Peppa" Doria, waited for the King's departure before erasing all the inscriptions of "Vil Re" written on the walls of his palace and that for his Republican opinion, the Republicans might very well call him "Philippe Egalité" and make a 'King of the Italians' out of him.

3. I.N. asserts that General Peppino Garibaldi was arrested yesterday for illicit traffic in ration cards. At the

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moment of his arrest the General would have declared that he was carrying out Republican propaganda, says the paper.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. A. Lorusso Caputi stresses that one of the problems to be solved by the Costituente is that of taxation laws and claims, the present organization being unsatisfactory.

2. M. reports that the Bishops of Trieste and Gorizia were pelted with stones by Slav-Communists while going about their duties. Some hundreds of pro-Yugoslav youngsters organized a demonstration in Trieste against the strong opposition of the population.

3. M. reports that another rich industrialist has been kidnapped in Palermo by armed bandits.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. M. criticizes the proposed solution of the Trieste problem, saying that the internationalisation of the port and Zone A will create another territorial absurdity of the Danzig type, and is pessimistic as to its being a lasting and pacific solution.

2. M. reports that for some time the Allied Political Authorities of the Gorizia zone and the Allied information services have been sounding the major exponents of the Italian opinion in order to know their point of view on a possible internationalization of Venezia Giulia for a long period.

3. The first steps towards the resumption of the commercial relations between Italy and Russia have been made, said Sig. Chomiencki, head of the Russian Mission for the foreign trade with Italy, who added that the Mission had negotiated with several Italian firms, and was trying to conclude a contract with the shipbuilding plant Odero-Torval for the construction of some vessels for Russia and the repair of damaged Russian shipping. He concluded by saying that it was easy to foresee a considerable development of trade relations between the two countries. (MINUTO)

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Stating that the programs of all the parties deserve consideration, Leo Levi stresses the difficulties in effecting necessary reforms especially in the economic sector.

2. Referring to the serious incidents of Friday and Saturday

10.

night at Trieste in which people were killed and wounded, M. writes that these daily quarrels are not diminishing. Whatever may happen, continues the paper, the Yugoslavs will find resistance which may lead to a definite demand for the whole of Venezia Giulia to be occupied by the Allies.

POPOLIO (Christian Democrat)

P. reports that the Exhibition of the Italian Resistance opened in Paris last Sunday. Numerous French personalities such as Harriot and Seillant and representatives of the French Government and of the Foreign Ministry were present.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to Molotoff's attempt to intervene in the Italian political affairs, Erasmo states that there will be plenty of opportunities for similar gestures by Russia or other countries even after the abolition of the A.C., explaining that the political form most similar to Fascism is Communism. A Communist majority in the elections of 1956 or 1968 would afford a very good pretext for American and British intervention in Italian affairs. There is no definition for Fascism, continues the writer. Tito, for instance, calls Kenned and De Gasperi fascists as well as Efora and Pacciardi. A clause which would permit the foreign powers to intervene in Italian internal affairs in case of "fascist revivals" would be extremely dangerous as fanatics of every colour could always request foreign intervention in order to fight their own opponents.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.H.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. vehemently attacks what it claims are the terms of the British appendix to the new armistice, saying that Italy would be reduced to the position of Egypt or other militarily occupied countries. No Italian dreams of a policy hostile to Great Britain, but between this and the British claim to transform Italy into a mediterranean base there is a gulf, says the paper, and refutes the argument that such a measure is necessary to protect the supply lines of the occupation forces in Austria. "Either the British deem that their victory over Fascism gives them a right to occupy Italy, in which case they should speak clearly, or they are motivated by the prospect of a future war, and Italy does not wish to be dragged

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into a conflict with anybody", says U. and concludes "In any case and whatever be their motives, there is no doubt that Italy should reject the proposals in question".

2. U. prints in full a comment of the Moscow radio commentator, Giorgio Ivanoff on the Italian peace treaty. The speaker stresses Molotov's statement of May 27th when he charged Anglo-American Capitalism with attempting to gain influence over other countries. He recalls the Russian delegate's opposition to the proposals for a "Commission for the treaty" which he declared incompatible with Italy's sovereignty, and concludes by saying that the Italian people see and will appreciate the absolutely disinterested policy of the "Country of Socialism", a policy of friendship towards a country fighting hard for its democratic rebirth.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/261/PFB

June 19, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The Court of Cassation proclaimed the final results of the referendum yesterday at 1800 hours. The proclamation, which was read by President Pagano, stated: (a) following the examination of the claims filed with the Court, 7 votes should be subtracted and 18 added to those attributed to the Republic; and 30 votes subtracted and 25 added to those attributed to the Monarchy; (b) the results in those electoral sections which up to June 10 had not yet sent in their documents are: 45,142 votes for the Republic, and 30,384 for the Monarchy; (c) As the Court is of the opinion that the words "majority of the electors who voted" contained in article 2 of the Luogotenential law 16 March No. 98 must be interpreted as "majority of the electors who cast valid votes", it declares that valid votes cast for the Republic total 12,717,923, that those cast for the Monarchy total 10,719,284, and that therefore the majority of the electors who voted pronounced themselves in favour of the Republic; (d) The Court declares that the spoiled votes total 1,498,136.

2. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met at 20,15 hours yesterday and passed the following resolution: "The Council of Ministers acknowledges the final judgement of the Court of Cassation on the claims and protests, and points out that the competent Magistracy has eliminated any de facto or de jure doubts as regards the clear Republican result of the referendum and the consequent perfect legality of the attitude taken by the Government on June 10." The Council of Ministers then agreed on the decree sanctioning the change of regime. This decree lays down that, until the Provisional Head of the State is elected, all the decrees will be promulgated by the President of the Council under the formula: "The President of the Council of Ministers, by virtue of the powers of Provisional Head of the State entrusted to him, has sanctioned and promulgated". Judicial verdicts will bear the heading: "Italian Republic - In the name of the Italian people". Other judicial acts will bear the formula: "In the name of law". The seal and the symbol of the

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State will remain unchanged pending decision by the Constituent Assembly. The national flag will be the tricolor without the coat of arms of the House of Savoy. The oath of fidelity which was taken by those who were so required by law shall be taken as made to the State. The official collection of laws and decrees assumes the denomination of "Official collection of laws and decrees of the Italian Republic", while the Official Gazette (Gazzetta Ufficiale) will be called "Official Gazette of the Italian Republic". Another decree passed by the Council proclaims June 11 a civil holiday. The Council also passed a decree to enable the President of the Council to appoint a Commissioner for the Ministry of the Royal House. The Council meets again this morning.

3. Concerning the news given by the press of a probable internationalisation of Venezia Giulia, it is pointed out in responsible circles that Italy's point of view on the Giulian problem is still that which was explained at the Luxembourg Palace last May. During the Paris conference, the Italian delegation examined the four lines of demarcation suggested by the Allies and picked out the American line as being nearest to the Wilson line which Italy still believed to be the best solution. The internationalisation of the region would be contrary to the resolution taken last September at the London conference which laid down that the problem should be settled on the basis of the ethnical principle. However, Italy would not reject the idea of the internationalisation of the harbor zone of Trieste.

4. An official spokesman of the Quay d'Orsay stated yesterday in Paris that France had the right to obtain the entire zone of Briga and Tenda and that she will not be satisfied with cession of the so-called "zones rich in potential resources" and with the hunting-reserves. Italy offered to give France these places because she knows that she cannot logically ask to keep them, but France insisted on having also the Mount Cenis table-land.

5. Ambassador Meli Lupi di Soragna stated yesterday in Paris that a country like Austria which fought against Italy during the last 20 months of the war could not pretend to be granted territorial concessions. As for the question of the colonies, Soragna affirmed that Italy claimed the right to be entrusted by the UMC with the trustee administration of her colonies, according to the solution proposed by France.

6. The representatives of the following parties with a Republican tendency, Action, Communist, Christian-Democrat, Labour-Democrat, Republican Democrat Concentration, Republican,

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Socialist, met yesterday at Montecitorio to examine Italy's internal and foreign situation. Afterwards they proceeded to the Viminale, where they handed De Gasperi a unanimous resolution stating that the parliamentary groups in the Constituent Assembly of the Italian Republic, representing the immense majority of the Italian people, acted as spokesmen to the Governments of Russia, U.S.A., Great Britain and France of the will of the Italian people to consolidate their democratic achievements in order to turn Italy into an always more efficient factor of international harmony. The deputies representing the above mentioned parties solicited the cooperation of the great United Nations in this work of consolidation of the Italian democracy, and for this reason pointed out that a peace harming the rights of the Italian people and humiliating the Republic would seriously endanger the possibility of consolidating the free institutions chosen by the Italian people, and would render less efficient the contribution which Italy, after her participation in the war of liberation, was about to give to the reconstruction of the world through peace and international justice.

7. Cecil Spriggs, as head of Reuters in Italy, has addressed a letter to Minister Romita disclaiming any responsibility on the part of the agency for incorrect reports which appeared in some English papers of the Minister's speech in Piazza del Popolo on 11 June (see yesterday's "Digest", General, para. 5). The reports were published by the papers concerned as their exclusive stories, states the letter.

8. In responsible circles it is denied that Allied Troops have forced the Morgan line north of Gorizia. (ANSA)

9. The general staff of the neo-fascist clandestine organization which disguises itself with the denomination of "Democrat Monarchist Movement" was arrested yesterday by the Rome Police.

10. SIDI reports that the Comune of Rome is negotiating a loan with the U.S. where the suggestion has been favorably accepted.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 18)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "A real fortune for our country", Domenico Bevilacqua writes that technicians of the Standard Oil have confirmed the existence of oil deposits in the Lodi area. These deposits, he says, lay at about 4500 feet beneath the surface and their working will start next year.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.M.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Do Come Mr. Molotov", Tullio Benedetti, writing on the Soviet Foreign Minister's statement about "Monarchist-Fascist violence in Italy" and on his rumored visit to Italy, begs Mr. Molotov to come to Italy and see for himself that things are not at all as he thinks they are over here.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After referring to the particular case of Somalia for which Great Britain recently proposed unity under its own administration, Africanus criticises the British colonial policy as set out in the Paris discussions, and says that the Russians were right about the British capacity to extend their dominion over the whole of Africa under the pretence of trusteeship. Since no one is prepared to abandon the colonial system of the last century, and since nobody wants to leave their respective African colonies, the Russians think it absurd, immoral and impossible to expel from them the only people (the Italians) who implemented successfully a new system of economic exploitation, says Africanus.

2. Interviewed by G.d'I.'s editor, Minister Romita declared that the new order meant that all the citizens, whether they had voted for the Republic or not, were equal before the law. No special laws, police measures or epuration, he said, as they were incompatible with a democratic system. He emphasized the necessity for more reconstruction, economic, agricultural and industrial revival, and for a determined fight against unemployment and poverty, said that the problem of the South should be tackled in reality as well as on paper, and concluded "The Republic is a reality of constructive labour depending on the people and aimed at their welfare". The paper also reports some rumours about the composition of the new Government

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referring to a probable coalition between the Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats to the exclusion of other parties.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Judex criticises strongly the Court of Cassation for the un-legal manner in which it conducted the examining of the results of the referendum. It should never have issued that meaningless "communiqué" which was the direct cause of the crisis of the last few days. The Government decided to solve the crisis of the last few days. The Government decided to solve the crisis with a revolutionary act, thus going against legality, and the King preferred to leave the country rather than see it fall into civil war. Now the Court is in the position of being able neither to accept the claims presented against the referendum, because that would provoke the civil war avoided by the King, nor to reject them if they are legal, because that would mean the end of the prestige of the supreme Magistracy. The only possible solution would have been for the Court to have refused to give its sentence after the "coup de main" of the Government so leaving them the full responsibility of their action.

2. T. reports that well informed political circles say that the number of Ministries would be reduced from 18 to 12, as follows: Interior, Foreign, Justice, Armed Forces (the three different ministries being consolidated in one), Education, Public Work, Agriculture, Communications, Industry and Commerce, Labor and Assistance.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Writing from Paris on the recent discussions at the Conference under the heading "The 'diktat' of the Four is an fait accompli", Oreste Bronza says that there is no more doubt as to the punitive character of the Italian peace treaty and quotes a French diplomat that the co-belligerency of Italy cannot affect the drafting of the verdict. He points out Molotov's move in Italy's favour when he affirmed that there could be no talk of reparations before assessing Italy's capacity to pay, and denounces the damage caused to Italy's international position by the preoccupation of her statesmen with internal politics.

2. Amedeo Giannini also comments bitterly on the peace which is being drafted in Paris for the "defeated".

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3. Under the heading "Another hope that vanishes", the paper says that according to information from Allied sources, there is no possibility, at least for the present, that the Italian merchant ships be returned to Italian control.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Commenting on Italy's fate being presently decided in Paris, L. says that "the Italian people defeated because of the criminal policies of Fascism and the Monarchy, cannot, however, accept being reduced to slavery or conditions hampering their future development."

2. L. reports the discussion on the Italian peace treaty in Paris under the heading "Hard economic conditions would be imposed to Italy" and "Repeated interventions of the Russian delegation to safeguard our Country's economic independence and prevent Italian capital abroad being confiscated".

3. Interviewed by the paper, Giovanni Gelo, treasurer of the Italo-American Labour Council of New York, and Fortunato Comandante member of the Organisation's Executive, who have been in Italy these two months declared that although a considerable amount of supplies have been sent over to Italy, they are but a small proportion of the immense needs of the Italian workers, and America will continue her help as long as needed even after the disbandment of the official organizations such as American Relief for Italy. They expressed their satisfaction for the Republican victory in Italy and said they had sent a message to New York including the figures in respect of war damages in Italy (3,392 milliards) and the expenditures for the cost of the belligerency and the occupation forces (853 milliards). Giovanni Gelo concluded by saying that himself and his colleague, on their return in the States, would become the promoters of a crusade of solidarity in favour of the Motherland (Italy).

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOERUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - Publication suspended.

SECOLO XI (Independent Rightist)

1. Commenting on the two proposals of Molotov at the Paris conference, Mario Donosti says that Byrnes and Bevin have accepted the wrong one and rejected the good one. In fact the proposal to invite Italian delegates to the discussion of the

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economic clauses of the peace treaty was very good because it would have allowed Italy to put in her word on such vital matters, while the proposal to investigate the internal situation of Italy, where according to Molotov "the young Republic is threatened by the forces of reaction", was accepted. Apart from the danger of letting the Russians investigate the internal situation of a country where the idea of democracy is completely different from the Russian, the precedent has now been established for the intervention in other people's internal affairs.

2. Lupinacci attacks Facciardi for his speech at the Campidoglio and says that the Italians did much also under the insignia of the Savoy and that the unity of Italy was achieved by a King of the House of Savoy.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the Italian political situation, Giorgio Granata says that the positions of the Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats are clear enough, and that there is every reason to believe that some initiative purporting to a concentration of the forces of Right will soon be made, possibly by the Liberal party, thus adding a major clarification to the political scene. As for the other parties constituting what he calls the "Fifth position", Giorgio Granata deems that they should proceed to a clarification and simplification of their positions and programs, and form a party representative of the trend of opinion which does not find its expression in the mass parties or the Rightist bloc.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

V.R. asks that all the bronze statues representing the Kings of "the late Monarchy" and "the late dictator" which have not great artistic value be cast into a Column on which the history of the Risorgimento and the exploits of the Partisans should be portrayed. It then proposes to erect this column in Rome and place on its top a light-house which could be seen a hundred miles away so that "the pilgrim on his way to the Eternal City could see it before arriving there and remember it as one of the eternal things he had seen".

MORNING PAPERS (June 19)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Banner headline of the A. "The Monarchist chicanery

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does not stop the course of history", "THE CASSATION CONFIRMS THE REFERENDUM" and "Today begins the official life of the Republic elected by the people on June 2 - The great conquest will be defended with firm justice and consolidated by hard work".

2. Achille Corona stresses that the final decision of the Court of Cassation has eliminated all the doubts and questions raised by the Monarchists and has shown the perfect legality of the victory of the Republic. The Italian Magistracy, he says, has proved itself worthy of its high mission and its ability to protect the will and the law of the people. The less dignified page of the history of the Monarchy is thus closed, he concludes.

BUNSENIO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the discussions in Paris, B. speaks of the danger of the priority given to the Italian peace treaty which many considered as a favor, and, stressing the disagreement among the Allies on the conditions to be imposed on Italy, says that this is a most favorable opportunity for a skilful diplomatic manoeuvre of the Talleyrand type, but that instead the Italian representatives are absent from Paris where, although not officially invited, they could have stayed on some pretext or other. He concludes by saying that although despised and humiliated, "everybody wishes to attach Italy to his own chariot", but that all the Italian politicians ignore this fact and the possibilities of exploiting it, as they are too busy with their personal or partisan ambitions.

2. B. quotes the "Informazioni" agency that German motorised columns armed with heavy and light artillery together with Allied vehicles laden with food and ammunition were seen yesterday in the outskirts of Rome moving, according to the soldiers' statements, in direction of Venezia Giulia.

3. B. refers to an article by a special correspondent of "The Times" on Cyrenaica. "If the country is not to remain exclusively pastoral, he wrote, it will need the help of foreign experts and foreign capital", adding that "the same reasons which make Cyrenaica a tributary to other countries in the economic field, will make it dependant also politically".

4. The paper protests against the archeological excavations being carried out by the French in the neighbourhood of Bolsena, wondering how they managed to get the authority, or, if they have not got it, how they dare to proceed with the work.

9.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Government will grant 540 million lire for reconstruction of the Puglia water supply system.
2. 8,500 tons of grain arrived at Castellammare di Stabia yesterday in the "John Hattorn".
3. Fisa gasworks will soon be rebuilt. Gas is expected to be produced in September.
4. 7,000 tons of Argentine grain arrived at Genoa yesterday in the Italian ship "Ines Corrado", formerly leased by the Argentine Government and recently handed back to Italy.
5. G. says that the American tractors sent to Italy by UNRRA were very successfully tested at Campo di Marte (Florence) recently.
6. The Italian Undersecretary for the Railways declared yesterday that by the end of the year 13 railway lines will be reopened, and that streamlined trains will soon operate on the Naples-Rome route.
7. Minister Romita ordered yesterday that 3 million lire be granted for assistance to Italian miners in Belgium.
8. Grapes from Calabria, Sicily and Pantelleria will soon be exported to France and Switzerland.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Ex-King Umberto's representatives have deposited 1 million escudos in the name of the King in a well-known bank in Lisbon, reports the paper.
2. The paper reports from Bari that numerous groups of veterans demonstrated to protest against their unemployment.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. In today's editorial, Enzo Selvaggi writes: "All Monarchists have waited anxiously for a whole week for the results of the Referendum.... The Court of Cassation announced these results yesterday; they have not reinforced our thesis, nor have they made dispelled our doubts.... However, we accept the pronouncement of the Court of Cassation with the same bitterness but also with the same discipline as Umberto II showed after the first pronouncement of the Court.... We 1162 Monarchists have, for the present, lost a battle, yet what a victory we have won! We have braved our adversaries' attacks

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for two long years during which we were considered as a 'quantité négligeable'... we have now proved that we are one half of the country... that we are Democrats and that we fight for Democracy and Liberty... The responsibility for the future will principally fall on our adversaries. It is up to them now to demonstrate to us that what they have really wanted and will do will correspond to what they have promised. It is our duty now to submit and above all to become the most worthy sons of Italy by working for her... and remaining united."

2. I.N. asks the President of the Council to make a statement about the rumor that 22 million tons of Italian industrial plant are about to be sent to Russia and that special commissions are being sent by the Government to each factory to see to the removal of the equipment.

3. From now on bread in Rome will be analysed daily.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Agostino Frangipani stresses that Italy has been the only nation to use the "colonization of labor" (i.e. working themselves in their colonies and not just exploiting native labor), and points out the great results obtained in few years by the Italian administration in the African colonies.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "The atmosphere has not changed", M. says that nobody in Paris seems to be aware of the change of regime in Italy, and that it matters little with the big fear that Italy is no longer a Monarchy, adding that Tito considers Rocca, Nenni and even Togliatti as imperialists and Fascist reactionaries, just as the Monarchists. No illusions, says the paper, the fact is that the foreigners want to gain full control over Italy, irrespective of her institutional regime.

2. Referring to an article of "Quotidiano" exhorting the leaders of the Christian Democrat party to take into account the feelings of the ten million Monarchists whose majority voted for the party, M. says that the Catholics cannot approve of De Gasperi's first ambiguous then superior, attitude to the King, nor of his participation in a procedure which lacked "elegance", and that they cannot associate themselves in some of his past present and future compromises and transactions with men and ideas in contradiction with Christian morality.

11.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Tonasso Smith writes in an open letter addressed to Minister Togliatti that M. always asked for the punishment of those responsible for the Italian catastrophe. After the insurrection and the liberation Italy voted for the Republic which always stood for reconciliation, states the writer adding that the amnesty should certainly be the first step towards reconciliation. He concludes that apart from the amnesty those cases must be re-examined where different sentences were awarded for the same offence according as to whether they were sentenced in 1944 or a few weeks ago. Thus a sentence in 1944 of 30 years imprisonment has become 2 years later one of a few months. The writer also recalls De Gasperi's words that the Republic will not allow the factious spirit of revenge.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - M.N.RISORVIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The internationalisation of Venezia Giulia would be contrary to the London decisions of last September, states the paper, writing that it was stipulated in London that the question should be decided according to ethnic principles.

2. Under the heading "All doubt eliminated" the paper writes that 4 votes less and 18 votes more for Republic and 30 votes less and 25 votes more for Monarchy is all that has been changed by the definitive results of the elections.

TEMPO (Independent)

Ugo D'Andrea says that while the Four Foreign Ministers are disputing in Paris it begins to be evident that the peace for Italy will be a punitive peace. Colonies, reparations and the right for England to use our harbors and our sky as common transit space for her ships and her planes, - all these things together mean that they want to destroy Italy forever and make it a choice cockpit to fight out their contests, as it was during the XVI and XVIII centuries. Another unacceptable clause is that which stipulates the right of the Allies to intervene in Italian internal affairs to prevent a return of Fascism. This would open Italy to any pretexts of intervention, as the term "Fascist" is commonly used among political adversaries: De Gasperi for Tito is the prototype of a Fascist.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. prints a comment of the correspondent of the Tass

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agency in Paris stressing the Soviet Union's efforts to obtain reasonable conditions for Italy and criticising AMGOT's policy in Italy which was not always justified by the exigencies of war but was inspired by the desire to suppress the competition of Italian firms in world markets.

2. Reporting the numerous arrests of persons connected with activities against the democratic institutions, U. says that the Quasimodo candidate for Rome and the Abruzzi Edoardo Costa was denounced as a commander of armed bands.

TIMEPO (Independent)

1. Elicarno Corbino says the reconstruction of the normal internal and international economic life is well started and that the conditions are better than is generally supposed. Transport, production, technical and labour conditions are much better than they were in the post-war period of World War I.

2. Gino Tomajuoli reports that when the British and American circles discuss the Julian question they do so in these terms: assignment to Yugoslavia of almost the whole of Istria with all the western coast, and internationalization of Trieste and the territory along the Iscenzo river, the Predil valley and the French line. Managing not to show it too much the Anglo-Saxons have surrendered completely to the Russian claims. Unless the Costituente takes a very strong attitude against the terms of such a peace treaty there is not much hope of respect of the Italian right to independence.

3. Italo Zingarelli reports from London an article by the Rom. correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on the Italian food and cost-of-living situation. The article corrects the deceptive impressions that foreigners get in Rome with their pockets well filled with sterling, and describes the difficulties with which the middle and lower classes are confronted being on the verge of starvation.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Unità's headlines are as follows: "The work of the 'Four' in Paris", "No 'Supervising Commission' in Italy after the signature of the peace", "Stolotov rejects the Anglo-American proposal for the limitation of our Country's sovereignty. The Allied Forces will be withdrawn from Italy 90 days after the signature of the treaty", and "An agreement has been reached also on the colonial problem".

2. Commenting on the unexpected consideration by the "Four" of the problem of the Allied occupation in Italy, "Unità's" correspondent in Paris says that it is a consequence of the reaction of international public opinion to the news of the absurd military clauses proposed by the British. Further, the revelation of the "Times" agency on the burden of the Allied occupation in Italy, the attacks of some British papers (Manchester Guardian for instance) on the methods of Allied requisitioning of Italian properties and the reaction of the Italian Press have also contributed to give the problem a character of urgency.

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4. U. quotes the "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent on the absurdity and arbitrariness of the Allied requisitions in Italy. A large part of the Italian population have had their properties requisitioned by the Allies, says the correspondent, and the Italian Government will never be able to compensate them for the damage and loss they have suffered.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. M. points out the danger for Italy of the decision of the "Four" to adjourn for a year the discussion on the Italian Colonies, saying that the provisional occupation by Great Britain will thus continue and stressing that Great Britain occupied "temporarily" half the world and never let it go. In a year, says the paper, the British will be still less prepared than now to abandon Somalia, Eritrea and Libya, the more so as by that time they will have been obliged to evacuate their Egyptian bases, and wonders why the other delegates, who were no doubt aware of the British intentions, have unexpectedly given their approval concluding that there must have been some counter-part, and that some opprobious bargain must have been made over the Italian Colonies.

2. M. regrets the rhetoric expended last Sunday by Randolfo Pacciardi over the glories witnessed by a flag which he knew quite well was not the "1849" flag and had actually never been under fire. "Is it impossible for us to do anything without a lot of meaningless rhetoric, clichés and commonplace?" laments the paper.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. If the red international is a myth, the black international is a fact, writes Enrico Terracini stating the predominance of the Catholic parties in Austria, Italy, France and the Netherlands and adding that the political regimes in Spain and Portugal are also mainly Catholic. Claiming that the Italian Republic must not become a black one the paper stresses the importance of the Republican Party as a center Party necessary for the internal equilibrium of the Government.

2. "Who is foolish enough to say that there is no liberty of the press in Italy", asks the paper quoting some sentences from a Roman weekly which in the opinion of "M." are purely fascist.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. reports that the demonstration of a new type of Italian parachute was held yesterday at the Forlani airport of Milan in the presence of Italian and Allied officers.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The discord between the eastern and western victors is so evident that nobody thinks of concealing it, writes the paper, adding that Italy has always been the prey of victors as well as pseudo-victors. To make peace means for them to divide the prey and it seems to begin with the colonies. Some would appeal to the Republic, continues the paper, but such an argument is ingenuous because morality and Democracy are of no importance when gigantic systems of political and military power such as the American and the Russian meet each other.

2. Mario Ferraro regrets the absence of a conservative party in Italy.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. After quoting yesterday's "Voce Repubblicana" in which Francesco Ferri wrote: "We were wrong to think that by breaking our links with the past, overthrowing the institutions which cooperated with Fascism and by reviving democracy we would have found a greater comprehension in those who have become our judges... All this was merely an illusion...", Scrutator writes: "These are courageous, honest and democratic words that should be endorsed by all Republicans in good faith. They make hope revive in our hearts. Only if the Italian people learn that they cannot ask the men in their government to perform miracles but only to be honest, frank and ready to recognise their errors, shall we be able to save ourselves morally and materially."
2. Having eventually drawn a reply from the Government to their arguments on the referendum figures, I.N. proceeds to criticise further the official figures and claims that they are still inconsistent with demographic data available.
3. In an open letter to Guido Gonella, editor of "Il Popolo" and now elected Christian Democrat Deputy, Novecentodiecisi accuses him of having changed his intellectual and moral standpoint in the interests of politics.
4. In a sensational article dated from Mantua, I.N. asserts that in the Po Valley there is a virtual red dictatorship based on violence and that the Prefects are afraid or powerless to deal with the situation.

MESSENGERO (Government)

1. "The destiny of Italy discussed behind closed doors", headlines I., and "THE FOUR IN CONCLAVE TO 'NOT' DECIDE ON THE GOLD I'S".
2. Under the heading "They are not working for peace", Arrigo Jacobia says that the Foreign Ministers crushing Italy under the burden of a successful peace are not preparing peace for the world but creating the preliminaries for the next war. Denying all the promises to give us the Italy without which we cannot reconstruct Italy, they are preparing a peace treaty which will divide Italy of territory and productive resources will reduce the nation to slavery. "Is it any wonder", he asks, "that the minor nations are advancing claims against Italy, while they see what the larger ones are doing?" Italy's answer must be only one and De Gasperi must not hesitate to assert it, because he will have the whole nation behind him

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3. M. reports that De Gasperi is trying to form a cabinet which, though differing from the C.L.N. combination, would have an aspect of national solidarity, but he is meeting the opposition of both Socialists and Communists and probably of some of his own Party. These would want a distribution of the Ministries in proportion to the strength of the Parties. On the other hand, the National Democratic Union and the Republicans, the latter of whom will probably absorb the Action Party, Farini's concentration and probably some members of the National Democratic Union (e.g., Gasparotto and Molè), have declared that under such conditions they would not accept the responsibility of Government.

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. Dr. Henry J. Tasso, representing the American Treasury in Italy announced yesterday that the United States Government will modify today the "32 A. disposition", thus allowing Italian citizens with bank accounts in the United States to withdraw 20 dollars per month and 25 each dependent to a total amount not exceeding 200 dollars per month.

2. On the recent Italo-French naval agreement (June 1st, 1946) G. learns that 10 out of the 30 French ships sunk in Italian waters will be refloated, rebuilt and handed over to the French Authorities by and at the expenses of the Italian Government.

3. A delegation of the Industrie Meccaniche Meridionali accompanied by the secretary of the C.G.I.L., Di Vittorio, was yesterday received by the Minister of the Treasury, Corbino. It asked a 200 million lire credit for the repair of the plant that was lately derequisitioned by the Allies.

4. A delegation of Dutch ship owners arrived yesterday at Genoa to examine possibilities of having Dutch motor ships operate between Italian ports.

5. The United States War Department has decided to credit 140 million dollars to Italy for purchase of American war supplies.

6. The railway bridge of the Cremona-Fidenza railroad over the Po river (the second longest in Italy: 3140 feet) was opened yesterday by the Director of the Italian Railways, Di Raimondi, who asserted that 70% of the Italian heavy industries were now working on railway reconstruction and that war damage to the Italian railways amounted to 400 milliard lire.

7. G. says that this year's production of natural silk is expected to be one of the highest recorded in Italy.

8. 538 bales of cotton carpets, 42 bales of jute carpets, 100 bales of cotton and rayon carpets and 6 bales of rayon carpets arrived yesterday in New York from Italy.

9. G. reports that a vehicle which can be used as a plane as well as a car yesterday demonstrated to the Press in Milan. The new vehicle, is entirely metallic, reaches a speed of 50 kilometers per hour on the road and 190 in the air, can transport two persons, land almost anywhere and can be kept in any garage.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Printing the official communication of the Ministry for Internal Affairs about the number of the voters in the referendum amounting to 24,935,343, "I.L. reproaches "Italia Nuova" in a leading article for writing that 25 million people could not have voted. "I.L." adds that the Monarchists would like to become martyrs and to transform the Monarchy into a myth.

2. The locusts have arrived near Florence, reports the paper, where every means at the disposal of science will be used against them.

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In view of these facts, he adds, it was surprising to see so many Italians vote for the monarchy, but it can be explained by the propaganda of the Church, of the big landowners and capitalists who saw in the Republic the beginning of their end. With their vote the Italian people took a great responsibility but no less is the responsibility of the Allies. The Allies must give the new Republic the means of existence and reconstruction of the country. "If we will give the new Italy only half of what we gave Mussolini's Italy, the new Risorgimento will be a reality", he stresses. The dangers that Italy must face are many: a) the Vatican, which has received a hard blow from the defeat of the monarchy; b) the separatist movements of Sicily and Southern Italy; c) the Italian question; d) reparations and the future of the Italian fleet. It is not understood why Italy should pay to Russia a sum which would mean nothing to Russian reconstruction while it would mean much to the Italian reconstruction when, in similar conditions, Lenin refused to pay the debts of Czarist Russia. "I hope", he says, "that the Allies will have enough common sense not to make the Italian people a victim of those rulers that they have helped to beat... The future of the Italian Republic depends very much on the vision of the three great powers. I hope that her voice will be heeded with good will and generosity by the Big Four at Paris".

BUONINCONTI (Momo Qualunque)

1. In connection with the proposal to suppress the Senate made by Nenni and Foglietti, B. says that some circles observe that the Senate does not seem to exist any longer, as three Senators, Miranelli, Bergamini and Bionzio were candidates in the political elections and were elected.
2. B. speaks of a regime of terror created by the police in Reggio Calabria where searches and arrests are carried out without explanation, meetings of more than 5 persons forbidden, while the Communists who a few days ago fired on the people are going about undisturbed.
3. Commenting on an article of a French paper "France Nouvelle" saying that the recent Neo-Fascist demonstrations in Italy confirm France's suspicions about this country's democratic order, and adding that it would be safer for France if Trieste were given to Mussolini, B. says that the ridiculous arrests and rounding up of alleged Neo-Fascists with which our Police causes us serve admirably the anti-Italian campaigns of the countries who are trying to take away from us as much as they can get.

tion; b) the separatist movements of Sicily and Southern Italy; c) the Julian question; d) reparations and the future of the Italian fleet. It is not understood why Italy should pay to Russia a sum which would mean nothing to Russian reconstruction while it would mean much to the Italian reconstruction when, in similar conditions, Lenin refused to pay the debts of Czarist Russia. "I hope", he says, "that the Allies will have enough common sense not to make the Italian people a victim of those rulers that they have helped to beat... The future of the Italian Republic depends very much on the wisdom of the three great powers. I hope that her voice will be heeded with good will and generosity by the Big Four at Paris".

BYRONCANGE (Como lunlunne)

1. In connection with the proposal to suppress the Senate made by Torni and Morlinetti, B. says that some circles observe that the Senate does not seem to exist any longer, as three Senators, Minardi, Bergamini and Storza were candidates in the political elections and were elected.

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4. Referring to a statement of Minister Boniti that the political prisoners amount to 400, the paper asks "What deduction does the Minister for the Interior give the 40,000 Italians still in the concentration camps under charge of adhering to the Sala Republic or the Republican Fascist party?"

5. Replying to a report of the "forgers" of "Avanti" that the Political Office of the Rome "Quartiere" had discovered an Association of "Rediti" recruited in a Rome Headquarters of the "Como lunlunne", B. says that it asked "Quartiere" Verdicani and the head of the Political Office, Dottore Bottino, about the matter and they both denied having given any such information to any reporter of "Avanti".

perpetuation and continuation of the present poverty suffered by the Italian workers.

2. In connection with the proposal at the Paris Conference to cover war reparations with Italian capital abroad and the remnants of the mercant Navy, U.F. describes the arbitrary behaviour of the Allies in these matters, as most Italian properties were confiscated and sold out during the war, and Italian subjects continued to be detained in concentration camps even after the armistice, and asserts that the British authorities violated the De Courten-Gunningham agreement in respect of the Italian merchant ships, some of which were compelled to take British crews aboard.

3. In relation to the grave situation of the emigration of Sicilian labour the paper prints the C.G.I.L.'s request to the Minister of Labour that the entire administration (recruiting, organization, transport and welfare) of Italian labour emigration be carried out by the "Comare del Lavoro" under the direct responsibility of the C.G.I.L.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - Not issued.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Not issued.

SECOLO XIX (Independent Rightist)

Mauro Lupinacci says that if the Liberal Party had had the courage to play its natural part as a conservative Party, it would have got many of the votes which went to the Christian Democrats and to the "Uomo Qualunque". He also thinks that if the party is offered a place in the Government it should refuse it out of a sense of political dignity.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"Tribuna" writes on projects for Italian emigration abroad. A number of Italian agricultural experts will go to Venezuela to investigate the possibilities in that country. A Belgian delegation in Rome is negotiating for 50,000 Italian miners, for every thousand of which the Belgian Government would undertake to supply Italy with 3,500 to 5,000 tons of coal monthly.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Commenting on the peace conference, Francesco Ferri says that the Allies are plotting the destruction of Italy and that the Italians must trust in the help of America which seems to remain the only defender of the peace of the world. He also

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states that the Italian Republic will not sign a treaty
which jeopardizes the independence of its people.

MORNING PAPERS (June 21)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

In a leading article Harold Laski says that the House of
Seymour has had its deserts, as it did not oppose the criminal
policy of Mussolini and the repeated aggressions on Abyssinia,
Spain, Albania and France. Only when the Fascist regime began
to totter with the strikes in the north and the campaign of
the partisans did the King abandon Mussolini to his fate.

as Nenni's group is for a close collaboration with the Communists whereas the group headed by Saragat is heading towards an alliance with the Christian Democrats. As for the Liberals, continues the paper, there are rumours that Corbino would represent the party in the event of a coalition government; he has the support of the South which has a majority in the party, but is opposed by the party's left wing which would prefer Carandini or Brosio.

2. Slav Communists of Aidussina received orders a few weeks ago to start a campaign to prevent the Archbishop of Trieste Monsignor Santini, the "Fascist bishop", from carrying out his duties, the Archbishop himself has disclosed, says the paper, and adds that a group of Slav Communist farmers yesterday blocked the road and prevented his entering the town of Capo d'Istria. He will report to the Vatican.

3. Reporting on the Paris discussions, Giuseppe Solari Rossi quotes a member of the American delegation that Trieste is the keystone of the European peace treaties, second in importance only to the German problem, and says that it is affirmed in authoritative diplomatic circles that if no satisfactory solution is found for Trieste the barrier which divided Europe since the end of the war will continue to exist for many years to come.

INDEPENDENTE

Villalta says that the Southern people are tired of being abused by the North and that they will watch the activity of the Republic before deciding their new line of conduct. The loss of the monarchy has been a hard blow for them and if the Republic does nothing to solve their problem it will loose them forever.

ITALIA-SERA

Discussing the formation of the new Cabinet, U.G. points out the difficult position of the Christian Democrats who being the center of any new government combination will have to hold a delicate balance between the Right and the Left neither of which can be excluded from the Government. It would be too dangerous, he says, to form a 3-party Government excluding the Right, as the position would be too favourable for undermining the electoral platform of the Christian Democrats, while the gravity of the present situation forbids an exclusion of the leftist parties from the Government. The policy for the Government will be a government of coalition.

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Under the heading "The workers demand Italy's independence", Giuseppe Di Vittorio expresses his astonishment and mortification at the terms which England would impose on Italy and says that it is impossible to believe that the great mass of the British people approve the incredible and humiliating pretensions of their Government or that they might wish for the

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 20)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on Walter Lipman's assertion about a possible isolationist trend in America, C.C. thinks that only if a third Great power, Europe, joined with what is left of Imperial England, could the United States withdraw to a certain extent.

2. The paper quotes SIDI that Nitti is considered by some political circles as the candidate having the greatest chance of obtaining the Presidency of the Republic; points in his favor are his electoral success, the fact that he is a Southerner, that he has never received the Collar of the Annunziata, that he did not take a position in the institutional question and that he enjoys a wide international prestige. He was a victim of the Dictatorship and suffered greatly in concentration camps.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

"A.M." reports that the Government will hold a competition for the new national anthem.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. A year ago the British never gave a thought to Trieste, states the paper in an article entitled "Trieste an English City", and discovered it only when Tito occupied the town after forced marches across half Yugoslavia. The British who fought for 6 years to ensure the possession of the Mediterranean saw that they had lost all on May 1, 1945 as they opened the gates of the Mediterranean to Russia. Six weeks later, when Alexander published his famous proclamation that the troops would march against Tito, Great Britain discovered that she should have gone to war also for Trieste. Until yesterday, writes the paper, Russia pretended not to understand this point of view for only yesterday did Russia seem to have agreed with Byrnes' compromise, doubtless inspired by the British, to internationalise the town and the whole area. This compromise covers a British plan to keep this place of vital importance to the Empire under the protection of British arms, asserts the paper. Recalling the similar British policy in the cases of Tangier and Gibraltar, the paper concludes that Molotov's uncompromising attitude during the last 6 months of Paris Conference has turned out only in Britain's favor. If Molotov does not plead for an Italian Trieste so much the worse for Italy, but so much more the worse for Russia.

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2. "Giornale della Sera" publishes an appeal of an anonymous "Mise Liberty", known to the paper only for her love for Trieste and Venezia Giulia, in which this lady requests all Romans to hoist the Italian flag on Saturday, June 22 on all public and private buildings in order to manifest their feelings of brotherhood for these territories.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Discussing party politics in view of the new Constitution, G.d'I. says that according to Socialist circles discussion within the party is getting more lively than ever,

5. SHDI reports that the administrative elections will be held in Rome either on September 29th or October 9th.
6. Two American ships loaded with 17 thousand tons of wheat en route to Austria have been ordered to sail for Italy.
7. Mazzini's body will be shown in a square of Staglieno, his native town, near Genoa, on June 23rd.
8. Minister Gronchi attended to the first meeting of the Industry Subcommission for Southern Italy in Naples yesterday. (ANSA)
9. 22 women have been elected to the Constituent Assembly. Five of them will sit in the Assembly together with their husbands (Togliatti, Spano, Luigi Longo, Cingolani and Jervolino).
10. UP has learned at the Allied Supreme Command in Italy that the news given by some papers of remarkable concentrations of Allied troops on the Morgan line is untrue.
11. U.P. reports from Capetown that Marshal Sauts stated yesterday during a public speech that the Commonwealth did not set forth any request or claims on Tripolitania, Cirenaica, Eritrea or Italian Somaliland, but wished that any decision taken on the fate of these territories would not endanger the world routes of communication.
12. Unemployed veterans demonstrated in Verona yesterday and took possession of the Prefecture, the Post Office and the Municipio. The Prefect and the Questore were beaten up and the service of public utilities was interrupted for a period of 24 hours.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/263/RRB

June 21, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. Continuing their discussion on the Italian peace treaty, the Four Foreign Ministers resolved yesterday that the Allied supervision in Italy to see that she complies with the clauses of the treaty should last 12 months and should be effected by the Ambassadors of the Four Big Powers in Rome; and that the Allied troops should be withdrawn from Italy ninety days after the ratification of the treaty and simultaneously with the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Bulgaria. The British will maintain their lines of communication with Austria through the American zone of occupation in Germany. The Four Ministers held a secret meeting in the afternoon, and it is reported that they decided to include in the treaty a clause by which Italy would explicitly renounce her sovereignty over all of her former colonies pending the final decision of a special committee consisting of Vishinsky (Russia), Coudré de Murville (France) and Gladwin Jebbs (England) on the question of the trustee administration which must be taken within one year from now. The Four Ministers also discussed the question of the Italo-French frontier, but made no resolution. The Italian Ambassador, Melli Lupi di Soriano, had a long and cordial conference with the Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, De Kosonof, yesterday morning, while Ambassador Carandini met the British delegates Gabb and Harvey.

2. The Council of Ministers did not meet yesterday but will meet twice today, it is reported.

3. INS reports from Paris that in diplomatic circles it is expected that De Gasperi might go to Paris shortly to support Italy's case.

4. The Ministry of the Interior announces: "In view of the incorrect affirmations of certain newspapers, it is pointed out that the number of the citizens included in the electoral lists of all the Communes which held the election on June 2nd is 28,021,373 and that the voting papers were delivered on the basis

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According to the data given by the Supreme Court of Cassation, the electors who voted were 24,935,343 (valid votes: 23,437,207; spoiled votes 1,498,135). Therefore 89 per cent of the electors voted. These figures, compared also with those of the first phase of the administrative elections, are sufficient to demonstrate the regularity of the popular consultation".

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on the Russian claims which are in fact extremely modest, especially compared with those of the Anglo-Saxons which constitute a grave burden for Italian economy and would reduce Italy to the level of a dependent country. The comment concludes by saying that the opposition shown to the Russian claims for war reparations is part of a policy aimed at obtaining from the Soviet delegation concessions on other economic articles of the Italian peace treaty, in which respect the delegation is trying to moderate the exaggerated appetite of some of its "partners".

2. This morning's M. has a note saying: "Bideault is a Christian Democrat like De Gasperi; De Gaulle a Socialist like Kennan, Molotov is a Communist like Togliatti and Byrnes a Republican like Count Sforza, but the four of them attach no importance to their opposite numbers when it comes to imposing a punitive peace on Italy".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - M.M.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - M.M.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The National Conference of the Liberal Party will open on June 21 at the Banca d'Italia, Piazza Fontanella Borghese.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the question of Italian reparations, Francesco Giannini says that the proposal to pay in goods is absurd because Italy cannot produce if raw materials are not given to her and who would give raw materials on credit not knowing when and how they would be paid back? Russia is probably taking her revenge for the cordon sanitaire set up by Europe after the Russian Revolution and is trying to hinder and jeopardize the recovery of the continent. "Russia must not forget", he warns, "that the misery of one in a community causes the misery of all".

2. A member of the British Embassy, in an interview with T., declared that 145,998 Italian POWs are still waiting for repatriation in several parts of the British Empire held up because of the lack of transport, but that the better shipping conditions at present allow it to be hoped that all Italian POWs will be back by the end of the autumn.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The paper reports from Paris that Italian Press comments on the alleged military clauses Great Britain has proposed to Italy have arrived in Paris and that these clauses are considered ill-timed and liable to arouse suspicions as to the British Foreign Minister's goodwill in his contribution to the drafting of a treaty which should render full independence and sovereignty to Italy. Another source, adds the correspondent, announced today that the United States would propose similar military clauses to those of Great Britain for reparations, continues the correspondent, the

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origin, has been appointed Director of the Press Office of the Allied Commission in place of Major Leacacos who has left for the United States. Captain De Madi is a professional journalist."

2. Under the heading "We insist", I.N. continuing a series of articles on alleged inconsistencies of the Referendum writes today that "IT IS MATERIALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR ABOUT 25 MILLION ELECTORS TO HAVE VOTED" and that, according to statistics, "the number of electors could not have exceeded 22½ million and the number of voters 21 million". It then asks: "WHY DOES NOT THE GOVERNMENT SPEAK? ... why do not the Government's newspapers say something about it, not with insults or general denials but with precise and indisputable facts?... Monarchist as well as Republican opinion demands it", the article concludes.

3. In today's editorial Enzo Selvaggi asks for a second Referendum.

4. Under the heading "In Emilia the 'Red' (with blood)", I.N. reports that the Vicar of San Martino di Correggio (Reggio Emilia) was yesterday shot dead by persons unknown.

5. IW. prints a "Tass" communiqué on the Russian claims on Italy under the heading: "The Kremlin makes its plans for sucking Italy".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Commenting on the question of the colonies, M. says that now only England is against returning the colonies to Italy and this for a misunderstood sense of security. First an Italy with colonies would certainly help to maintain the "status quo" in Africa against all attempts at rebellion, second: the constant immigration of Italians in Libya would introduce a strong white population to balance the Arab League or any other similar organization, third: a British military occupation of Cyrenaica could not last more than 20 years after which England would be obliged to leave the territory to become an anti-European country like Egypt, Trans-Jordanie, Iraq, etc. South-Africa is also against giving the Italian colonies back to Italy and this because it is trying to become in Africa, what the U.S.A. are in America. This may only be possible if strong European colonies are established throughout the African continent, and Libya can be Europeanized only by Italy. "An Italian Libya", it concludes, "is the best guarantee for Europe and for the world".

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Prognosticating on the new Government, M. says that the Ministries of the Interior and Agriculture are particularly contested between the parties, while the Socialists would very much like to have the Foreign Ministry, adding that Saragat's and Menni's supporters disagree on many points. It is certain, continues the paper, that the provisional head of the State will be a Southerner, and concludes that it is firmly believed that many adherents of the National Democratic Union will abandon their party and join the Historical Republicans to whom many people would like to entrust a function of political and moral balance in the Country which would hasten the reconciliation of the people.

6.

BUONTEMPO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. "Amnesty but not too much", says the paper as it reports on the amnesty draft presented by Togliatti and Scoccimaro to the Council of Ministers.
2. B. quotes the "Informazioni" agency that the President of the Senate, Prince Tommaso della Torretta, went privately to the Vatican last Monday tendered his resignation to President De Gasperi, consequent upon the institutional change. De Gasperi refused to accept it and prayed Senator Della Torretta to await the decisions the Council of Ministers would make on the Senate's activity until the Constituent Assembly decides definitely on its fate.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. North Italian industrialists are planning to build automobile factories near Foggia.
2. A Dutch commercial delegation arrives today at Naples.
3. The "European Coal Administration" will grant 400,000 tons of coal to Italy for July, 221,000 of which will come from the Ruhr, 150,000 from the United States, 10,000 from England and 18,000 from the South Africa.
4. 2,650 tons of gasoline arrived yesterday at Bari on board two Italian tankers.
5. C. says that Italy will be able to produce 5,700,000 tons of grain this year, or 79% of the amount she needs.
6. C. says that the recent instable political situation has caused an appreciation of Foreign Currency on the Milan free market while little change was noticed on the Rome free market. Milan's quotations were the following yesterday: Gold Pound Sterling: 7200, Dollar: 400, Swiss Franc: 116. Rome's were: Gold Pound Sterling: 6925-7000, Pound: 1050-1070, Dollar: 363-375 and Swiss Franc: 110-111.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Roberto Battaglia reports the opening of Action Party's National Conference to-morrow stating that the main task of the Party must be to prevent the decadence of Democracy.
2. The "Beaucharnais", flying the Panama flag, en route from Savona to Cairo, put in unexpectedly at Vado near Genoa last night, reports the paper from Genoa. A platoon of men discovered 1,300 Jews

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3. The "European Coal Administration" will grant 400,000 tons of coal to Italy for July, 221,000 of which will come from the Ruhr, 150,000 from the United States, 10,000 from England and 18,000 from the South Africa.
4. 2,650 tons of gasoline arrived yesterday at Bari on board two Italian tankers.
5. G. says that Italy will be able to produce 5,700,000 tons of grain this year, or 79% of the amount she needs.
6. G. says that the recent instable political situation has caused an appreciation of Foreign Currency on the Milan free market while little change was noticed on the Rome free market. Milan's quotations were the following yesterday: Gold Pound Sterling: 7200, Dollar: 400, Swiss Franc: 116. Rome's were: Gold Pound Sterling: 6925-7000, Pound: 1050-1070, Dollar: 368-375 and Swiss Franc: 110-111.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Roberto Battaglia reports the opening of Action Party's National Conference to-morrow stating that the main task of the Party must be to prevent the decadence of Democracy.
2. The "Beauharnais", flying the Panama flag, en route from Livorno to Cairo, put in unexpectedly at Vado near Genoa last night, reports the paper from Genoa. A platoon of carabinieri who investigated the matter discovered 1,300 Jews on board, who had arrived by a convoy of trucks, all set for immigration to Palestine. They ordered the captain to wait for further orders, but the ship weighed anchor at dawn and made off at full steam ahead.
3. I.N. reports demonstrations of unemployed at Florence yesterday.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "The new director of the Press Office of the Allied Commission", I.N. writes that "Captain De Masi, a veteran of the first and second world wars, of Italian

of an Allied Officer recently published in America, no firm anti-separatist stand was taken by the Allies at the time in order that the Sicilians would have something to keep their minds off the "Salò" Republic. But even at that time, says Giuseppe Selva, the Southerners felt the indissoluble bond between North and South and considered Pincochério Aprile as a criminal. The separation of the South, concludes the writer, consists mainly of words and a few men out for their own personal gain.

LAVORO (C.G.I.B.)

The Minister of Justice, Togliatti, made a statement to the paper on the amnesty draft now before the Council of Ministers. The Minister said that in hundreds of cases full pardon had been granted and that he had considered the possibility of a general measure in that sense. He stressed the exaggerations of the Press about the position of political prisoners. Togliatti also spoke of the Senate, "a relic of the past" which he thought should be abolished, without, however, necessarily abolishing the two-chamber system of government.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The paper quotes "The Times" correspondent in Paris on the supposed Military clauses of the Italian peace treaty. According to the correspondent 300,000 men, 200 tanks (obsolete) and 250 aircraft including transport planes would be the maximum strength of the Italian Army. These figures, he says, are calculated on the basis of the minimum force necessary for the defence of the peninsula.

SECOLO XIX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.G., in an article entitled "The Port of Trieste" gives statistics showing the high proportion of Italian maritime traffic in the port during the years 1932-1937 thereby claiming that Trieste is much more an Italian city than a Yugoslav one.

2. Commenting on the Russian proposal "to defend the Italian Republic against the Monarchist-Fascists", V.R. says that the best way the Soviet Union could show its sympathy towards the new Italy would be by renouncing reparations in money and territories from Italy.

3. Zenos says that thousands of Italians in Eritrea still

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3. Zenos says that thousands of Italians in Britain still waiting for the ships which will bring them back to Italy in accordance with promises of the British authorities dating back to December 1944.

MORNING PAPERS (June 20)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Giorgio Perbaltea says that the victory of the three mass Parties shows that the political struggle will be limited to these three and that the other minor Parties will be obliged to follow the policy of one or other of them.

4.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 19)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "Chile will welcome Italian orphans", Franco Caudarillo writes that the Chilean Ambassador has recently informed the Italian Foreign Ministry that a Chilean Committee, with the approval of the Chilean Government, has decided to assist and receive preferentially a certain number of Italian orphans that the Italian Government would send as temporary or definite emigrants to Chile.

DEL MONDO (Independent)

Under the heading "The Communists to the opposition?" E. Arrives that the General Direction of the Communist Party will meet tomorrow to decide whether the Party should continue its conciliatory policy in order to remain in the Government or whether the time has come for the Party to defend its principles at the risk of having to go over to the opposition. Meanwhile - continues the paper - the Socialist Party is threatened with an internal crisis due to the conflict between the 'Nenni group' which maintains its alliance with the Communists, and the 'Saragut group' which wants an alliance with the Christian Democrats.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Jean Bottier, G. della S.'s correspondent in Paris, reports that the Albanian Foreign Minister, Colonel Hoxa, asked yesterday at the Paris Conference for a part of the Italian Fleet as reparation for the Italian occupation of Albania.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Giuseppe Solari Bonzi reports from Paris that many persons are convinced that neither De Gasperi nor any other Italian Government would sign a peace treaty if Trieste and the Eastern frontier question are solved according to a plan whose paternity is attributed to Bevin and tantamount to transforming Trieste and its Province into a no man's land under the control of the United Nations. He quotes the French paper "Courrier de Paris" that "The British are persuaded that the Adriatic port should be neither Italian nor Yugoslav but that its statute should be the result of the negotiation of the

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13. It is reported that the sugar ration will be increased to 300 grams per month, beginning from August.

14. The Cremona railway bridge, which is the longest bridge spanning the Po river and took a year to rebuild, was tested yesterday and will be reopened to traffic today.

15. Rumors affirming that dealing in olive oil has been unfrozen are groundless, ANSA reports.

16. "Economist" reports from Milan that the Italian radio industry is undergoing a severe crisis, and that if current negotiations with the U.S. radio companies fail, such important factories as the "Allochio Becchini", "Safer", etc., will run the risk of having to shut down.

17. The Ministry for Industry and Commerce has started allotting clothing and shoes of Allied origin to the Rome Government employees. (Economist)

18. Eurique Ferreira, Director of the commercial air services of the Argentine Republic, stated yesterday in Paris that the air line Lisbon-Madrid-Milan-Rome will start operating very soon in connection with the trans-continental Buenos-Aires-Lisbon-Paris-London air line. (A.P.)

19. A decree published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale states that all goods and other materials presented by foreign countries to the Italian Red Cross and intended for a non-profit distribution to the people will be exempt from customs taxes till further notice.

20. The High Commissioner for Food announces that all controls on the slaughtering of cattle have been removed.

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must return the illiad properties seized during the war. The Foreign Ministers also discussed the problem of the nationalization of the Italian industries. Commenting on the war reparations issue, the correspondent says that it is evident that the Anglo-Americans want to deprive Italy of the last great liners left over from the war which could stand the competition on the South and North America routes, without considering the fact that Italy would thus be deprived of her last if not only source of foreign exchange. A commission of Russian experts was appointed to estimate the value of the Italian liners "Vulcania" and "Saturnia".

4. SIDI reports that Nitti's candidacy to the Presidency of the Republic is the most favored.

5. Don Luigi Sturzo has stated that his candidacy for the Presidency of the Republic was promoted by Italo-American circles without his being consulted and that personally he never dreamt of holding such an office.

6. ANSA reports from Naples that all the local Republican and Monarchist parties have signed a manifesto inviting the Italians to consider themselves reconciled in a firm obligation of unity. "Generous Naples", says the manifesto, "from which was made the first appeal for the unity of the Country, Naples which always gave martyrs to the cause of the national liberty and independence, now puts herself in the vanguard of the great work of reconstruction of the Country, being aware of its historical mission to be an interpreter of the aspirations of the South within the strengthened unity of the Country."

7. Minister Toiatti sent a letter to the Single Commission for the professional rolls of journalists affirming that only those territorial Commissions delegated by the Rome Single Commission are entitled to judge on the entering or cancelling of names on the rolls.

8. 13 were killed and 84 injured when a passenger train on the Reggio Calabria-Rome line ran into a stationary goods train at Ponte a Caliano near Salerno yesterday. The station-master has gone into hiding. (Messaggero)

9. SIDI denies reports of "German motorized columns" in the neighborhood of Rome heading for Venezia Giulia, which appeared in some paper yesterday.

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9. SIDI denies reports of "German motorized columns" in the neighborhood of Rome heading for Venezia Giulia, which appeared in some paper yesterday.

10. The Executive of the Socialist party will meet in Rome on Saturday. The Socialist parliamentary group will meet at Montecitorio on Sunday.

11. Negotiations for the despatch of 50,000 Italian coal miners to Belgium were carried out in Rome yesterday. The Italian delegation has proposed that the Belgians reduce the contract from 24 to 12 months, improve the housing and food conditions and allow the miners to send their savings to Italy. 1451

12. The TETI civilian telephone directory will be issued next month (L'Informazione)

R/103/252/PRE

June 20, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met yesterday morning to agree on the draft amnesty submitted by the Minister of Justice, Togliatti. This decree consists of 14 articles and would grant an amnesty for all common offenses punishable with imprisonment not exceeding five years, and a remission of three years for longer sentences. The amnesty also includes political offenses committed after September 8, 1943, even if punishable with longer sentences. As for Fascist crimes, death sentences will be commuted to life-imprisonment, life-imprisonment will be commuted into 30 years imprisonment, and other imprisonment terms will be reduced by one third. Togliatti made a full report on the contents and scope of the decree, pointing out that in his opinion the problem of standardizing the penal treatment of those offenders who, although having committed the same crime, had received different sentences only because they were given at different periods, could not be solved by the amnesty but rather through the power of the Head of the State to grant pardons. Togliatti then explained the reasons which, in his opinion, advised against including Fascist crimes punished by articles 2 and 3 of the law No. 159 of 27 July 1944. He said that a full pardon granted to Federzoni, Grandi, Bottai, Acarbo and all other Fascists who were mainly responsible of Italy's catastrophe would not be justified in the eyes of the Country. Togliatti added that for the same reasons proceedings in the case of major Fascist crime should not be permitted to lapse. During the debate which followed, it was proposed to include also food rationing offenses and the offence of not voting. Romita then reported that the number of persons subject to measures of Public Security was not large (1,036), and announced that all those who had been confined for political offenses (399) would be set free if there were no reason to fear for their safety. Minister Scoccimarro submitted two decrees granting amnesty for penal and civil financial offenses, excluding Fascist profiteering. It was resolved that the consolidated amnesty decree should refer to offenses committed up to June 18th.

2. Noel Baker, British Minister of State, declared yesterday in the Commons that the new armistice with Italy could not be signed until further agreements regarding the stationing of Allied troops in Italy were reached between Italy and Great Britain and between Italy and the United States.

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2. Noel Baker, British Minister of State, declared yesterday in the Commons that the new armistice with Italy could not be signed until further agreements regarding the stationing of Allied troops in Italy were reached between Italy and Great Britain and between Italy and the U.S. The speaker added that a draft agreement had been sent to the Italian Government by U.S. Government on June 6, and that he knew that a similar draft had recently been delivered by the U.S. Government.

3. The correspondent of "Temps" reports from Paris that the Four Foreign Ministers yesterday lost precious time in discussing minor economic questions. It was agreed that Italy

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFS 734

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108,264/2RB

June 22, 1946.

Daily Direct of Rome Press.

COMMUNIS

1. The President of the Council received yesterday at 10,30 hours Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy. At the end of the conference, the Allied Commission issued the following press-release: "Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, called on the President of the Council of Ministers today to express on behalf of the United States and British Governments their congratulations upon the orderly manner in which the first free elections since pre-fascist days have been carried out in Italy. The United States and British Government have been particularly interested by the large number of the electors who participated in the elections, thus demonstrating their appreciation of the responsibility of each citizen in a democracy".

2. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS yesterday definitively passed the decrees (three) granting amnesty or remission for penal, financial and administrative offences, as outlined in yesterday's digest. The amnesty or remission will not apply to the following crimes: premeditated murder, criminal conspiracy, corruption of public officials, incest, offences committed against the Allied Forces or foreign States, kidnapping, armed robbery, caballement, and extortion. The amnesty applies to fascist political crimes and to collaboration with the German enemy only if the offenders did not have an "elevated responsibility of civil or military command", and did not participate in massacres, atrocities, murders, plundering, and when their motives were not based on gain. The Minister of Justice will subsequently issue instructions explaining in detail how the words "elevated responsibility of civil and military command" and "motives based on gain" must be interpreted. The Minister of the Interior, Benito, informed the Council that he had already sent the OVRA lists to the "Official Gazette" for publication.

3. At the Paris conference yesterday Molotov reiterated that Trieste should be given to Yugoslavia, while the delegates proposed this solution. Trying to find a

Commission in Italy. The Commission issued the following press-release: "Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, called on the President of the Council of Ministers today to express on behalf of the United States and British Governments their congratulations upon the orderly manner in which the first free elections since pre-fascist days have been carried out in Italy. The United States and British Government have been particularly impressed by the large number of the electors who participated in the elections, thus demonstrating their appreciation of the responsibility of each citizen in a democracy".

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3. At the Paris conference yesterday Molotov reiterated that Trieste should be given to Yugoslavia, while the delegates of the Western Powers opposed this solution. Trying to find a compromise formula, it seems that Molotov suggested to have the Italians evacuate Trieste but that the other Ministers rejected this proposal. At the end of the meeting Byrnes declared that he had nothing to add to his policy, which in his opinion should prevail for many reasons.

4. News from Paris on the fate of the Italian colonies has caused a marked reaction in Italian diplomatic and political circles. Generally speaking the proposal to have the UNO decide the issue would be favourably accepted, provided that the problem were examined by the UNO Assembly rather than

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by the UNO Council. However Italian circles are concerned over the year's postponement of the problem, as it would mean a prolongation of the grievous and dangerous situation of the Italians still living in those countries and an aggravation of economic repercussions on Italian interests. (Messaggero)

5. Mons. Carlo Maggioni, the Archbishop of Gorizia who a week ago was made a target of stones thrown by Slav demonstrators, communicated yesterday four communist propaganda papers of Trieste, Il Lavoratore, Pronto Unico, Per i nostri Benvenuti and Sociali Federali.

The Archbishop explained in the cathedral at Trieste that the excommunication applied to the entire staff of the four newspapers and to those who disseminated their opinions. (Reuter)

6. Reuter reports from Paris that it was learned from an authoritative source that the Italian Government, in a memorandum presented yesterday to the Four Foreign Ministers, estimated that twenty months of co-belligerence with the Allies cost the Italian people \$ 574 million sterling, that is to say a sum several times that claimed by Russia for herself, Greece and Yugoslavia as war reparations. The memorandum also states that in addition to the above figure, during the period of co-belligerence Italy suffered a loss of \$ 1,533 million for damage to apartment houses, \$ 400 million for damage to railways installations, \$ 220 million for damage to harbours, \$ 60 million for damage to agricultural and merchant fleet, \$ 300 million for damage to roads and and live-stock resources, 40 million for damage to forests and bridges. The estimated cost for clearing the country of German munition is \$ 20 million while the value of industrial plants taken away by the Germans in Northern Italy is \$ 55 million. The Italian Government points out that Italy's contribution to the war did not benefit only the British and American armed forces, but also helped the whole Allied war effort, including Russia. In the preface to the memorandum the Italian Government maintains the following points: (1) owing to her contribution to the Allied cause, Italy should not be obliged to pay war reparations; (2) owing to war damage, Italy must bear an immense financial burden and the payment of war reparations would be a deadly blow to her economy; (3) Italy views with anxiety the proposal that war reparations be paid out of Italian assets abroad.

7. The National Council of the Liberal party opened yesterday in Rome, Casarini made a full report on the present political situation and said that in his opinion the Liberal party should collaborate with the Republic without assuming the responsibility of participating in the Government. He finally announced that a "Liberal International" had been formed in Brussels. It is believed that the present Minister of the Treasury, Corbino, might participate in the new Government as an independent.

8. The National Council of the Christian-Democrat party met yesterday in Rome, and De Gasperi reported on the position of the party in the present political situation.

9. It is reported that two high officials of the Ministry of the Interior arrived in Milan to continue the investigation on the theft of Mussolini's body, which is rumored to be hidden in the outskirts of the city.

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CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

"Gradual decline of all illusions" and "The Allies will go and our colonies will go with them" are "Capitale's" headlines. The paper also stresses the French claims, headlining "Gravity of the French claims: they now also want Oulx, Bardonecchia, the St. Bernard, Mount Cenis, Tenda and Briga. They will soon be wanting Turin too", and comments on the rumour at the Luxembourg that Italy will refuse to sign the peace treaty if the Allies insist upon her renouncing her African territories, adding that Italian circles there and circles sympathetic to Italy think that this rumour may still dissuade the four foreign ministers from their decision.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Headline: "The '4' prepare a peace that Italy will not sign".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.S.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading "The iniquitous compromise at our expense at Paris", G.D.I. prints in big letters "Italy will not sign the surrender of her colonies", after which comes Giuseppe Solari Bonzi's dispatch from Paris saying that according to I.N.S. it is affirmed in the conference circles that Italy will not sign a treaty which will despoil her of her colonies.

2. Commenting on Italian Somaliland, Africamus pays a tribute to Italy's disinterested and efficient colonial effort, saying that if anyone ever deserved a mandate on Somaliland, it would be Italy, and concludes by explaining how, though remaining Italian, by adopting the British scheme of the "Area Councils" Somalia could become the field of an interesting experiment of Euro-native cooperation.

3. Commenting on the impending sequestration of the archives of the Royal palaces in Rome and Turin, G.D.I. says that the operation will be practically fruitless as the ex-King Victor Emmanuel took with him at least 40 cases of records from the Royal archives including the voluminous correspondence with Mussolini and many other important documents relating to the 20 years of fascism. Some of these documents will be used in the memoirs Victor Emmanuel is writing and which are said to be well on the way, says the paper.

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ROMANEO (Independent)

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4. The paper reports from Trieste that the corpses of 24 Italians are said to have been found in a "fossa" between Orle and Trieste about 15 km. from Trieste.

INDEPENDENTE

1. Headlines: "The first homage of the big democracies to the new Republic" - "ITALY ON TRIAL BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AND SENTENCED TO LOOSE HER COLONIES" - "The Four have finally reached an agreement but at the expense of the co-belligerent" - "Our Government would refuse to sign so severely punitive a peace".

2. On. Fuschini, one of the members appointed by the Consultative for the preparation of the electoral law, declared to I. that the law showed only minor defects and that the Parties are represented very much in proportion to their effective strengths.

ITALIA-SUZZA

1. Italic-Sera headlines are as follows: "Fascism gave us the poet of steel, the 'Tour' give us a gallows rope of steel". The paper comments indignantly on the honorable and loyal behaviour of Italy who carried out whatever she was asked to do (surpassed Fascism, fought the Nazis, helped the Allied prisoners) without so much as asking a formal pledge from the Allies, and says that she, at least, has kept her pledge of honour while the others at the Luxembourg are losing much more than their honour. "We shall not sign an infamous and dishonourable peace", concludes the paper.

2. Commenting on the colonial problem at the Paris conference, Ciriaco De Mida explains Great Britain's attitude in the problem with her concern over the Russian policy and the events in Egypt, saying that if she has to withdraw from Egypt, Libya and Tobruk will become the hub of her new defensive and offensive line covering the way to India.

PARO (C.C.I.B.)

1. "Italy's fate at Paris" and "The 'Tour' discuss Trieste after the postponement of the Colonial problem" are "Levante's" heading.
2. Continuing his survey of the wrongs done by the Allies' policy to Italians abroad, "U.P." says that the policy of confiscation and utilisation of Italian properties has been more rigid in Great Britain than anywhere else. He points out the Allies' unfair behaviour after the armistice in the matter of the financing of the Italian diplomatic personnel in neutral and enemy countries and the error of the Allied ban on businessmen and firms who had ceased their relations with the enemy and northern Italy, and were still hampered in their trade relations with neutral countries, and concludes that now that the problem of reparations has become urgent, Italy would like all those facts to be given due consideration.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

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LAVORATO (C.C.I.B.)

1. "Italy's vote at Paris" and "The 'Four' discuss Trieste after the postponement of the Colonial problem" are "Lavorato's" headings.

2. Continuing his survey of the wrongs done by the Allies' policy to Italians abroad, "U.D." says that the policy of confiscation and utilisation of Italian properties has been more right in Great Britain than anywhere else. He points out the Allies' unfair behaviour after the assistance in the matter of the financing of the Italian diplomatic personnel in neutral and enemy countries and the error of the Allied ban on businessmen and firms who had ceased their relations with the enemy and northern Italy, and were still hampered in their trade relations with neutral countries, and concludes that now that the problem of reparations has become urgent, Italy would like all those facts to be given due consideration.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. "Italy's peace gets harsher and harsher", headlines the paper, and writes under the heading "Contrary to justice" that at Paris nobody speaks about justice any more but only about concrete interests, adding that the French ardour to participate in the vivisection of Italy offends justice. At Paris they are not working for peace, but history teaches that injustice ends with the overthrow of those who impose it.

2. The paper quotes a few sentences of Harold Laski in yesterday's "Avanti" to the effect that the Monarchist defeat was also a blow for the Vatican, and asks who will make Mr.

Harold Laski understand that according to the Catholic doctrine any form of State is acceptable as long as it respects the liberty of the faith.

6.

SECOLO IX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.TRIUMFO DEL ROPOLO

"Impossible to sign a treaty which would involve the renunciation of the colonies" headlines the paper, writing that this would be the probable Italian attitude if the treaty stipulated the renunciation of the "pre-fascist" colonies.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading "The Wilson line: extreme limit of our sacrifices" V.R. stresses that it is feared that the absurd line suggested by the French which abandons Pola and nearly all the towns of Italian to Yugoslavia will be the compromise which Great Britain and United States may offer Russia. The British and Americans think in their ignorance that the Italian towns any sooner or later return to Italy and they don't know that once under Yugoslav sovereignty every trace of Italianity will disappear, as even monuments and tombs have been destroyed. Even if Internationalist Trieste will have a poor life as a harbour for lack of hinterland. Behind Yugoslavia are the Russians who already control Sessano, which the British now seem to regret (too late) not to have left to Italy, the strait of Otranto and will cut by entering the Mediterranean where they will cut the British lines of communication. Great Britain will realize - once more too late - that the Greek ports are not sufficient to guarantee the way to India. Moreover there is the Italian point of view that Italy is not willing to accept any decision which does not include Venezia Giulia in Italy at least as far as the Wilson line.

MORNING PAPERS (June 22)AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Adriano Olivetti says that the supreme authority of the State should not be in the hands of a single man, because a single man is never a guarantee of justice and impartiality, be he the justest man in the world. He suggests that the supreme power be vested in a Supreme Council of the Republic in which the President should have the powers of signature and be the personification of its authority, but all decisions should be taken by the Council. This Council should be appointed by the Constituent Assembly from its members and contain the most representative men of the main political parties, and should also include three or four great jurists, the President of the Council of Ministers and three or four of his most eminent

line suggested by the French which abandons Poland and nearly all the towns of Latvia to Yugoslavia will be the compromise which Great Britain and United States may offer Russia. The British and Americans think in their ignorance that the Italian towns any sooner or later return to Italy and they don't know that once under Yugoslav sovereignty every trace of Italianity will disappear, as even monuments and tombs have been destroyed. Even if internationalised Trieste will have a poor life as a harbor for lack of hinterland. Behind Yugoslavia are the Russians who already control Germany, which the British now seem to regret (too late) not to have left to Italy, the Strait of Otranto and will end by entering the Mediterranean where they will cut the British lines of communication. Great Britain will realise - once more too late - that the Greek ports are not sufficient to guarantee the way to India. Moreover there is the Italian point of view that Italy is not willing to accept any decision which does not include Venice: Giulia in Italy at least as far as the Wilson line.

ROMANEO PAPINIS (June 22)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Adriano Olivetti says that the supreme authority of the State should not be in the hands of a single man, because a single man is never a guarantee of justice and impartiality, be he the justest man in the world. He suggests that the supreme power be vested in a Supreme Council of the Republic in which the President should have the powers of signature and be the personification of its authority, but all decisions should be taken by the Council. This Council should be appointed by the Constituent Assembly from its members and contain the most representative men of the main political parties, and should also include three or four great jurists, the President of the Council of Ministers and three or four of his most eminent subordinates. Such a solution, through the balance of influences would guarantee a solidity and a stability of the Republic which could not be obtained in the traditional fashion.
2. I. Silone warns that the struggle for the Republic is not yet finished, because a Republic cannot be built on scepticism and habit, but only on enthusiasm.
3. Replying to "Emonsenseo", "Avanti" sticks to the substance of their allegations that a certain Ident. Andrea Ferrante, recently arrested, had recruited for the "Arditi d'Italia" at the headquarters of the U.Q. in Via Luca Signorelli (see yesterday's "Niguarda").

7.

BUONINCONTI (Uomo Qualunque)

B. Gives full text of the Government's decree of amnesty and comments that para. 2 is not very clear and that its "elasticity" may lead to serious complications.

GLORIO (Economic)

1. G. asks why the Government does not provide for unfreezing Italian capital in Switzerland.
2. G. reports that 11 ships are en route to Italy with a cargo of 8000 tons of coal each.
3. 5,000 tons of coal arrived at Naples yesterday on board the "West Boise".
4. G. asserts that according to the Italo-Belgian agreement 50,000 Italian miners will go to Belgium.
5. The Italian Government has already granted 1,932,705,000 lire for house reconstruction.
6. G. gives the names of the new directors of the Italian vegetable and fruit consortium and an outline of their program.
7. G. says that in spite of this year's good crop, Italy will have to import 200 million dollars worth of food this year, 97 of which in charge of UNRRA.
8. A new electric plant is being built at Massina.

ITALIA, LIDONRA (Action)

1. The news from Paris shows that the Four so-called Big are nothing but representatives of a formidable appetite, writes Ugo Martegani, adding that the discussions at Paris reveal an incapacity to understand Europe. If this incapacity may be justifiable for those who act for non-European interests, Bidault's claims on our western frontier show the bad effects of the example of non-European appetites.
2. Well informed London circles say that the present conversations about the new armistice may become useless if the optimistic expectations for the conclusion of the peace treaty will be realized in the near future, reports the paper.
3. The paper reports the first day's proceedings of the National Action Party Congress.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

3. 5,000 tons of coal arrived at Naples yesterday on board the "Pert Boise".
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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. reports on the Paris Conference under the headlines: "Molotov's 'new ideas' - 'Turn the Italians out of their houses to make Trieste Yugoslav'".
2. Under the headings: "Voters at 110 per cent" and "We have been impressed" ... says the Allied Commission, I.N. prints: "Admiral Stone. Yesterday visited De Gasperi and congratulated him for the orderly manner in which the elections took place. The Head of the Allied Commission (it is asserted in well-informed circles that Admiral Stone is one of the most subtle humorists of the Anglo-Gaxon world) then added that 'The United States and Great Britain have been particularly impressed by the large number of electors who participated in the election.' We have been impressed too!", concludes "I.N.".

3. Under the heading: "The massacre of the Monarchists in Naples" I.N. prints a letter it states it has received from a group of policemen of the Naples Questura" which says that "the communiqué of the Ministry of the Interior about the bloody events which occurred in Naples on June 12th, "is false and lying and was only learned to conceal the great mistake and responsibility which falls on Undersecretary Amendola". The letter then states that "the one person responsible for the killing of 7 and the wounding of about 50 is Amendola". I.N. therefore states that the Minister of the Interior will have to reply to it in the Constituent.

MESCHIERO (Government)

1. In an interview with M., in which he was asked if he had started consultations with representatives of other Parties for the formation of the new Government, De Gasperi declared that the consultations had not yet begun because it was necessary to give the parliamentary groups time to discuss the political situation and decide on their attitude. Asked if he thought the negotiations would be short, he said that on the contrary he foresaw long and toilsome consultations especially due to the fact that so many people were to be consulted. Asked whether other Parties as well as the mass Parties, would be called upon to join the Government, he replied that the Govt would be the best that could be formed.

2. Mario Dellì Santi replies to the objection that Italy in the present circumstances, with her own reconstruction to tackle, could not be in a position to undertake a policy of colonial reconstruction, by saying that such an objection has no meaning in the case of Italy, as the colonial administration is strictly connected to that of the mother country. The other objection that Italy is not mature for new colonial undertakings can be rejected by the simple fact that Italy in thirty years has probably done more for her colonies than other States did in hundreds of years and that Italy has never carried out a policy of exploitation but one of civilisation and material and educational progress.

MIMATO (Christian Democrat)

1. Banner headlines of M. "A Nazi solution for the Venetian Giulia problem - MOLOTOV PROPOSES THE EVACUATION OF THE ITALIANS FROM TRIESTE AND ISLUA - The other "three" have yielded to the French project which deprives Italy of the whole of the coast, Pola included".

2. Commenting on the peace conference, M. attacks Molotov

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Banner headlines of M: "A Nazi solution for the Venezia Giulia problem - MOSCOW PROPOSES THE EVACUATION OF THE ITALIANS FROM TRISTE AND ISERIA - The other "three" have yielded to the French project which deprives Italy of the whole of the coast, Pola included".

2. Commenting on the peace conference, M. attacks Molotov and the Russians for their "brutal and barbaric" proposals and says that the Italians, with the possible exception of the Communists, deluded by the British and American delegates, who promised to defend their rights, will never sign a peace treaty based on a line farther west than the Wilson line.

3. M. asserts that Genolla, the director of the "Popolo" has become the promoter of a collaboration between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists and that Silone wants to resign the editorship of "Avanti!" and has refused to accept the Ministry of Education.

9.

4. M. warns that a situation of the "Front Populaire" must not be repeated in Italy by the Christian Democrats, who must stick to their program. They can only accept a sincere collaboration of the traditional Italian Socialism which is sincerely inspired by the principles of democracy.

MONTEVIDEO (Independent Leftist)

Referring to Harold Laski's article (in yesterday's "Avanti!") saying that the destiny of the new born Italian Republic is in the hands of the Big Powers and depends upon the understanding which these powers may show with regard to the vital interests of a people which largely contributed to the civilization of the world, the paper writes that it is a pity that Mr. Laski does not succeed in communicating this opinion to his "comrade" Bevin who at Paris dishonours both himself and the British Labour Party. Mentioning the Italian colonies, Alto Adige, Trieste and the French ceding the paper asks whether the decision will be taken on the basis of ethnic, linguistic, geopolitical or economic reasons and avers: "They don't even think of it". "They laugh at justice, equity, language, geography and economy". They quarrel and bargain with obscene shamelessness thinking only of their own problems and their political and military influence in the world. The paper concludes that all parties are united against signing such a treaty.

PERGOLA (Christian Democrat)

P. says that arrivals of Italian prisoners from England and her possessions have begun and will continue at a rate of about 600 every two days until the total of 47,000 has been completed.

RIMORQUANTE LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "R.L." publishes the "Declaration of Brussels" issued by the European "Liberal International" in which the Italian Liberal Party participated.
2. The paper reports the proceedings of the second session of the National Liberal Party Congress.
3. In official communiqué published in a Belgrade paper states that 5 British warships are anchored in Trieste harbour, reports R.L., and adds that British and American troops are assembled along the demarcation line. The communiqué also asserts that the 6th and the 58th British Divisions have moved towards the demarcation line and that numerous Chetniks and Ustashi in American uniforms have been seen among the Allied troops.

understanding with those powers may show with regard to the vital interests of a people which largely contributed to the civilization of the world, the paper writes that it is a pity that Mr. Beaki does not succeed in communicating this opinion to his "countrymen" Bevin who at Paris dishonours both himself and the British Labour Party. Mentioning the Italian colonies, Alto Adige, Trieste and the French claims the paper asks whether the decision will be taken on the basis of ethnic, linguistic, geographical or economic reasons and answers: "They don't even think of it". "They laugh at justice, equity, language, geography and economy". They quarrel and bargain with obscene shamelessness thinking only of their own problems and their political and military influence in the world. The paper concludes that all parties are united against signing such a treaty.

POLOLO (Christian Democrat)

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. gives a short history of the Italian colonies and points out how much was done for them and says that the Big Four have the power to disregard the right but that in this way peace, real peace, cannot be born.

2. G.C. praising the amnesty says that the Minister of Justice must continue this policy and eliminate all the special tribunals and the extraordinary laws.

9741
1446

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "Unità's" headlines: "A memorandum of the Italian Government to the East" - "Italy has already paid immense sums to the Allies" - "A Tasso comment: 'Since Italy is now on the way to Democracy and following her conversion to a Republic, she must soon take again her place among the Great Powers, welcomed with joy by all the democratic countries' - 'Nothing decided yet on the Trieste question'".
2. U. says that the amnesty represents an action of generosity and strength. The new Republic trusts in itself and in its mission of effecting the reconciliation of all Italians.
3. "The effects of the ex-royal house in the decision of the Government" headlines the paper, regretting that the principal, is still used by some hundred of dignitaries.
4. The paper reports the proceedings of the Communist Party congress yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 103/245/PBP

23 June 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. After a short debate on the report on Italy's international situation made by De Gasperi, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS passed yesterday the following resolution which was immediately communicated by cable to the Four Foreign Ministers in Paris: "The Council of Ministers, as the valid representative of the feelings of the whole Nation and of the Constituent Assembly, voices the anxious suspense of the Italians of Trieste, of Western Istria and of the whole of Venezia Giulia, and urges the friendly Four Foreign Ministers not to take decisions which the new Italian democracy, constituted in a Republic, would be absolutely unable to accept." On demand of Menni, Togliatti and Ciano, and despite De Gasperi's opposition, the Council passed the following decree: "Effective June 24th, 1946, on which day the Constituent Assembly meets in Rome in accordance with the law No. 74 of 10 March 1946, the Senate will cease its activities. The Constituent Assembly will deliberate on the personal legal position of the present Senators." The COUNCIL then examined the claims filed by separated State officials belonging to the first five Grades, and accepted 25 per cent of them.

2. Orlando was received yesterday by De Gasperi to agree on the procedure of the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly. De Gasperi also received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, and the President of the Senate, Della Torretta.

3. The National Council of the Christian Democrat party examined yesterday the possibility of forming a government on the basis of cooperation between Christian-Democrats and Socialists, but it seems that this idea will be abandoned as the Socialists have already made it clear that they would not assume the responsibility for participating in a government without the support of the Communists. As for the provisional Head of the State, the Christian Democrats would support Bonomi.

4. The Executive of the Socialist party met yesterday in Rome, and Menni stated to the press that the Socialists believed that the new government should be based on the cooperation of the three parties which gained the highest number of seats in the Constituent Assembly. As for the provisional Head of the State, the Executive of the Socialist party supported the candidacy of Benadetto Croce.

5. In Italian political circles it is believed that the Socialist support of Croce's candidacy means that the Socialists would try to bring out the formation of an absolutely non-clerical Republic.

6. The National Council of the Liberal Party issued a resolution

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5. In Italian political circles it is believed that the Socialist support of Croce's candidacy means that the Socialists would try to bring out the formation of an absolutely non-clerical Republic.

6. The National Council of the Liberal Party issued a resolution last night asking the government to defend Italy's right to the Colonies. Also the various members of the Council who spoke yesterday alarmed themselves against participation in the Government.

7. The Executive of the Communist party issued a declaration yesterday affirming that the Communist party will adhere to and loyally support a Government based on the collaboration of the three mass parties and all other truly democratic and Republican forces, provided that the Government has a precise political, economic and social program. As for the provisional Head of the State, the Communist party will start negotiating with the other parties on those candidates who would really guarantee the respect of the decisions of the people and loyalty to the Republican regime.

8. It is reported from London that the British Government officially acknowledged yesterday that it had sent military and naval reinforcements to the zone of Trieste, but flatly denied reports claiming that the Morgan line had been moved East. An official spokesman stated that the reinforcements were necessary born to maintain public order and to meet any emergency.

9. Two American destroyers cast anchor in the Trieste harbor yesterday, thus bringing up to seven the number of Allied warships now in that port. (IN3)

10. The Italian Ambassador in Paris officially announced the Four Foreign Ministers yesterday to point out that the Italian attitude on the possibility of the postponement of the colonial problem did not mean Italy's renunciation of her African territories. Italy believed that even if the problem were postponed for a year, it was still necessary that Italian officials participated in the trustee administration of the colonies, as contemplated by the laws of war. Anyway the Italian Government expressed its regret for not having been consulted on the question of the colonies yet, and hoped that the Four Foreign Ministers would take a decision in this sense.

11. The Four Foreign Ministers held another secret meeting yesterday. No official statement was made on the proceedings of the Conference.

12. In a resolution issued yesterday, the Executive of the Socialist party protested against the possible sacrifice of the Italian population of Trieste and Western Istria and asked for a just peace for the Italian people "who were the victims rather than the accomplices of Fascism".

13. The High Commissioner for Food has prepared a program that, if accepted by the Allied Authorities, will bring the daily bread ration to 250 grams and the monthly "pasta" ration to 3 kg., and will give an extra ration of 50 grams of bread and 13 grams of pasta daily to workers and employees and their families.

- 3 -

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 22)CAPITAL (Christian Democrat)

C. forecasts that the price of sugar will fall to 70 lire per kilo...in 1947. (The price of sugar is now 1000 lire per kilo.)

Corriere (Independent)

Mr. Mario Bellingeri, in an interview with E. on the recent amnesty declared that for the common crimes the amnesty should have covered all crimes punished with six years instead of five as it could have thus included many more criminals and eased the work of the courts. On the political amnesty he said that its general terms will allow it to be applied also to some violent crimes. There is very probably only one for the moment and the specialists for the political crimes committed between 1943 and 1945 it is also very serious and many personalities who have served in the last two years will be covered. Among them, Savio, Bacci and Pella but those who primary positions like Acerbo, Rognoni, Botto, Jaccaroni, Azolini, Alfano, etc., will still be excluded. He will also those who committed political crimes in previous years be ready or for even like the ministers of Rognoni, Bacci and Donat Cattin and Rognoni for collaboration with the enemy. Marini Graziani, E. also reports that approximately 50,000 persons will benefit by the amnesty.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (No partisan)

"Giornale della Sera" headlines today are the following, "A telegraphic note of the Government to the four" - a decided unanimous resolution of the Council of Ministers to the threat of the imposition of a billion top persons."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.N.INDEPENDENT

1. Heading: "Amenism is no longer a crime for those who want to start a new life."
2. Villate praises the amnesty but says that it should be necessary to make the terms of the articles 2 and 3 more clear because, as it is, it may lead to contradictions.

ITALIA SERA

I.S.'s headline on the Paris Conference today are the following: "WHO WANTS US IN PARIS?", and "Molotov's war of nerves demolishes the positions of the three Bs (Bevin, Byrnes, Bismant)".

convicted all crimes punished with six years instead of nine or it could have thus included many more crimes is an end the work of the courts. On the political amnesty he said that its general terms will allow it to be extended to the most serious crimes. There is no reason why only those who were part of the resistance for the fascist regime should be excluded. July 20th is also very important for any investigations into the resistance in the last two years will be covered. Among them, Sivich, Fregi and Pella but those who primary positions like Acerbo, Indro Montanelli, Bottai, Jaccaroni, Azegolini, Alfano, etc., will still be excluded. He will also those who committed political crimes in previous years as well as for those who the members of Mazzetta, Indro Montanelli and Don Manzoni and participation in collaboration with the enemy Mussolini. Grassano, B. also reports that approximately 50,000 persons will benefit by the amnesty.

GIORGIO DEBELLIS (No fascist)

'Giorgio Debellis' headlines today are the following: 'A telegrammatic note of the Government to the House' - A decided unanimous resolution of the Council of Ministers to the threat of the imposition of a sentence to the House.

GIORGIO DEBELLIS (No fascist)

INDEPENDENT

1. Heading: 'Fascism is no longer a crime for those who want to start a new life.'

2. Villalta praises the amnesty but says that it should be necessary to make the wording of the articles 2 and 3 more clear because, as it is, it may lead to misinterpretations.

ITALIA SERA

I.S.'s headlines on the Paris Conference today are the following: 'THE DEFEAT OF US IN PARIS', and 'Molotov's war of nerves demolishes the positions of the three Bs (Bavin, Byrnes, Bidault)'.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Referring to an article in 'Vitalis Nuova' about the 'apocalyptic political and social situation in the Po valley', 'Lavoro' accuses 'Vitalis Nuova' of conducting a campaign of lies against the workers and challenges the paper to specify the places, dates and persons concerned.

CONSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

SECOLO XXI (Independent Rightist)

Mario Tedeschi criticizes the policy of the Allies on the Italian colonies on the grounds that they have abandoned all their promises and treaties and have decided to divide the "hide" of the vanquished, throwing aside all ethical considerations to return to "that law of the jungle" which Churchill thought he could abolish with his umbrella and for which millions of men would seem to have died in vain.

TRAVUNIA IL POPOLO N.A.

VOCALISTI ITALIANA (Republican)

Summing up the present Italian situation, F.C. makes the following points referring to Russia:

- a) "She wants to consolidate Democracy in Italy yet threatens, with her claims, the young Republic."
 - b) "She forgets that she did not pay her debts to Italy for the appropriation assisted by the Soviet Revolution of 1917 because the Soviet Government did not recognize the death of the Yartist regime. Now the Italian Republic does not recognize the death of Nazism and the Yartist."
 - c) "Russia seems to have forgotten that Italy was the first country which opened in 1922 diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government."
- His conclusion is: "Memento juvenile."

MOVING PICTURES

ANASTASI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the amnesty, Mario Bracci says that it may seem an act of weakness of the Republic to send to exile only one man and to put in jail only a few high ranking personalities, but it is really an act of force that shows the maturity of the Italian people who do not fear reaction from the minority which held power for twenty years.

2. A. pays a tribute to the Carabinieri whose sacrifices and century old tradition of silent discipline tend to be forgotten by the public. An average of 5 Carabinieri a day are killed in the performance of their duty, says the paper.

RICOMENSO (Como Quellaquae)

1. B. comments on this week's decisions of the Paris Conference under the heading: "The coras around Italy's neck are being drawn tighter."

2. B. says that in spite of the imperfections in the Government's amnesty decree it should be actuated immediately so that the Government can get on with other important business.

Summing up the present Italian situation, Y.G. makes the following points referring to Russia:

- 1) "She wants to consolidate Democracy in Italy yet threatens, with her claims, the young Republic."
 - 2) "She forgets that she did not pay her debts to Italy for the exemption granted by the Soviet Revolution of 1917 because the Soviet Government did not recognize the debts of the Czarist Regime. Now the Italian Republic does not recognize the debts of Russia and the Revolution."
 - 3) "Russia wants to have forgotten that they are the first country with whom Italy has had diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government."
- His conclusion is: "feminismo juvenile."

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the amnesty, Mario Baccari says that it may seem an act of weakness of the Republic to send to exile only one man and to put in jail only a few high ranking personalities, but it is really an act of force that shows the maturity of the Italian people who do not fear reaction from the minority which held power for twenty years.
2. A. pays a tribute to the Carabinieri whose sacrifices and century old tradition of silent discipline tend to be forgotten by the public. An average of 5 Carabinieri a day are killed in the performance of their duty, says the paper.

NUOVESIMO (Uma Qualunque)

1. B. comments on this week's decisions of the Paris Conference under the heading: "The cords around Italy's neck are being drawn tighter."
2. B. says that in spite of the imperfections in the Government's amnesty decree it should be actuated immediately so that the Government can get on with other important business.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. G. says that 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the "granai del popolo" by Italian farmers up to June 21st. This is the first commitment of this year's crop.
2. G. foresees a reduction in the price of Allied tyres.

3. The Government has granted 500 million lire to improve the Sardinia water supply system.

4. Yesterday's quotations of foreign currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 6925-6975; Pound: 1050-1070; Dollar: 974-977; French Franc: 1.25-1.35; Swiss Franc: 114-115.

5. A regular railway service between Rome and Ostia was opened yesterday. From today trains will run hourly from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. and will cover the distance in about 10 minutes. The return ticket will cost 50 lire. Repairs to the railroad and the station cost 130 million lire.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. On occasion of his accession to the throne the Ex-King announced an amnesty as an instrument of Monarchist propaganda, writes Fernando Sciavelli, adding that the Ciri Government was courageous enough to postpone it in order to give the Republic the opportunity to demonstrate its sovereignty.

2. Andre Sablier reports from the Paris conference Byrnes' statement that: "If we go on at this rate we won't reach an agreement before September 1947."

3. "Unity of the three mass parties demanded by the Communists and Socialists" and "Croce supported by the Socialists for the presidency of the Republic", are headlines of "I.L."

ITALIA LIBERA (Democrat)

Under the heading: "Republican music-hall: from conjuring to farce -" Nicola Giffone Benedetto Croce the ... presidency of the "Supreme Soviet", I.L. makes an ironical summary of the relations between the mass parties and says to the Socialists: "You did not want a Socialist King, but you are now getting a Monarchist President."

ROSSARIO (Government)

Bruno Zeffirelli says that the sequestration of the Italian property abroad threatened by the Paris conference is an absurdity and that it would greatly damage the Italian economy, as a large portion of Italian incomes before the war came from the remittances of emigrated Italians. He says that such a provision would also discourage the many Italians who are now willing to emigrate.

ITALIA LIBERA (Christian Democrat)

1. "Failure of the collaboration between Socialists and Christian Democrats", headlines the paper adding that Croce's candidature as head of the State provoked most animated polemics.

ITALIA, L'UNITA (Action)

1. On occasion of his accession to the throne the Ex-King announced on radio as an instrument of Monarchist propaganda, writes Ferdinando Sciucchi, adding that the Ciri Government was courageous enough to postpone it in order to give the Republic the opportunity to demonstrate its sovereignty.

2. Andre Soblier reports from the Paris conference Rynga's statement that: "If we go on at this rate we won't reach an agreement before September 1957."

3. "Unity of the three mass parties demanded by the Communists and Socialists" and "Croce supported by the Socialists for the presidency of the Republic", are headlines of "I.L."

ITALIA, AVANTI (Democrat)

Under the heading: "Republican music-hall: from conjuring to farce - Mussolini offers Benadetto Croce the ... presidency of the 'Supremo Soviet'", I.L. makes an ironical summary of the relationship between the mass parties and says to the Socialists: "You did not want a Socialist King, but you are now getting a Monarchist President."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

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LA RIVISTA (Christian Democrat)

1. "Failure of the collaboration between Socialists and Christian Democrats", headlines the paper adding that Croce's candidature as head of the State provoked most animated polemics.

2. Senator Laverent Saltonstall, Massachusetts, has stated to the Anglo-American Labour Council that in his opinion as well as in the opinions of many other senators Trieste should remain Italian, reports the paper from New York.

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3. Ignazio Silone wrote in yesterday's "Avanti" that "the fight for the Republic continues", states "Il" Mussolini reiterated for 20 years that "the revolution continues", comments the paper and a war and political troubles followed. "M." wants to know when somebody will simply say: now work in peace.

4. The British Government cannot remain indifferent to the arbitrary sale of Italian property in Ethiopia by the Ethiopian custodian Aba Hachem-mer Uold Johannes. Writes the paper warning some of the Commercial Companies whose property has already been disposed of.

MONTANO (Independent Leftist)

1. "Montano" publishes the first of a series of articles by Armand Gervais under the general title "The last days of a Kingdom".

2. "M." reports from Cairo that the Arab League has decided to send a mission of enquiry to Libya to ascertain the feelings of the population. The paper adds that British political circles think of Libya as a possible military base in which to for those formerly maintained in Egypt.

REPOLA (Christian Democrat)

1. R. comments on the rumor that the Socialists would support the candidacy of Benedetto Croce (Liberal) to the Presidency of the Republic under the heading: "Mussolini's cherries and Silone's maggots."

2. Commenting on the emigration of Italian workers, R. wonders what can be the feelings of those who leave this country to work abroad if they consider that their predecessors are now to be defamed of their savings.

ALDO GIULIANO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The paper describes the treaty in preparation at Paris as a sheer Nazi-style "dictat".

TEMPO (Independent)

Arturo Labriola says that with the disappearance of the question "Monarchy or Republic" another great problem arises: that of the unity of Italy. This problem, he says, can be solved by good government as both the Monarchism of the South and the Republicanism of the North were the different expressions of a common desire for unity.

L'UNITA' (Communist)

1. Replying to an article in "Quotidiano" in which the Socialists were advised to abandon their alliance with the Communists, U. says that if it desires peace and unity of the country is should not incite people against the Communist Party, which has a strength of 4 million workers.

MEMORIO (Independent Leftist)

1. "Memorio" publishes the first of a series of articles by Armando Barrera under the general title "The best days of a kingdom".
2. "M." reports from Cairo that the Arab League has decided to send a mission of enquiry to Libya to ascertain the feelings of the population. The paper adds that British political circles think of Libya as a possible military base in exchange for those formerly maintained in Egypt.

FRANCIA (Christian Democrat)

1. F. comments on the rumor that the Socialists would support the candidacy of Benadetto Croce (liberal) to the Presidency of the Republic under the heading: "Munni's cherries and Silone's magots."
2. Commenting on the emigration of Italian workers, F. wonders what can be the feeling of those who leave this country to work abroad if they consider that their predecessors are now to be defrauded of their savings.

ALBINOLO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The paper describes the treaty in preparation at Paris as a sheer Nazi-style "dictat".

TRIPOLI (Independent)

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UNTERA (Communist)

1. Replying to an article in "quotidiano" in which the Socialists were advised to abandon their alliance with the Communists, U. says that if it desires peace and unity of the country it should not incite people against the Communist Party, which has a strength of 4 million workers, or hinder the collaboration of the two parties of workers.
2. U. attacks "Italic Nuova" for its articles praising the "criminal" riots of the Neapolitans, and the letter the paper published yesterday purporting to put all the blame on Comrade Giorgio Amerigo, and warns

that if the present amnesty has shown clemency to the Fascists, it does not mean that further similar attacks against Italian democracy will be treated with like generosity.

3. U. attacks the High Commissioner for Food, Ventastì, because he allows some capitalists, owners of cheese factories, to sell the cheese that they bought at the fixed price of 17 lire per kilo, and which was meant to be distributed on the ration cards, at the outrageous price of 1000/1200 lire per kilo. Many proposals on this question were brought to the attention of the Commissioner, but he rejected all of them saying that those who wanted to eat certain products had to go to the free market,

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ATO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/266/PRB

June 25, 1946.

DAILY DIGEST OF ROME PRESS.

GENERAL

1. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS of the "De Gasperi Government met yesterday for the last time. It examined 12 appeals filed by ex-terminated officials; of the Air and Marine Ministries, 2 of which were accepted; definitively approved a decree giving rules for the payment of overtime to State employees; passed three financial decrees on: taxation for poor people; approved the National budget estimate of 241,014.5 milliards lire of expenditure and 143,054.9 milliards of revenue; and allotted 15 milliards as a partial payment of amassing expenditures and 2 milliards for public works to ease unemployment. The Council also approved two draft decrees for the establishment in Italy of two Air Companies to handle internal and international air traffic. The Minister of the Interior, Romita, announced that on his direct instructions the prefects had closed down all gambling houses.

2. The following statement was issued yesterday by Lieutenant General, Sir William Morgan, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater of Operations:

"Statements have been circulated recently to the effect that the line of demarcation between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B' in Venezia Giulia is being moved 9 kilometers towards the east. Also that a large number of Chetnik and Ustashi troops in American uniforms have been observed among the Anglo-American units in Zone 'A'.

"These statements are untrue. The policy of the American and British Governments is as laid down in my statement of last March. It is their firm intention to maintain their present position in Venezia Giulia until an agreed settlement about the future of the territory has been reached and put into effect."

(The March statement referred to by General Morgan was issued on 27 March at Caserta)

3. Reporting on the Paris Conference, De Gasperi stated on Sunday to the delegates of the Christian Democratic party gathered in Rome that the lack of official information from the Foreign Ministers allowed it to be hoped that the alarm was exaggerated, but if it were confirmed that Pola and the other towns of West Istria should be given to Yugoslavia and that the zone of Trieste

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alliances have been observed among the Anglo-American units in Zone 12.

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Issued on 27 March at Caracas (1940) 12 pp. 150 copies.

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of small powers could not be the basis of new international...

cooperation but only the beginning of new misfortunes. Criticizing these internal political groups who would take advantage of these possible misfortunes to accuse the men representing Italy abroad of being neglectful and unfit, De Gasperi recalled that from the start he had said that he had not a card in his hands, but that of the right and the incontestable will of the Italian people. "Today our safety still rests in remaining united in the most tenacious and resolute defence of our cause", he concluded.

4. The British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, was received yesterday by De Gasperi. During the conference the Ambassador pointed out that the June 14 ANSA report on the British air raid to the Italian aristocracy was not correct when claiming that Italy should pay for "the civil supplies" received from Great Britain since September 1, 1943, and that Italy's sovereignty would be affected by the military clauses. De Gasperi confided with the Ambassador that the ANSA report was neither an official nor semi-official statement, and that the Italian Government never expected to obtain the civil supplies free, but only wanted to make it clear that together with the liability of the "civil supplies" there was also an asset consisting of expenditures borne and services rendered by Italy, and that therefore they should compensate each other in a just way. As for the military clauses, De Gasperi gave the assurance that both the British and American conditions were being scrupulously examined by the competent Italian authorities and that no sooner as their task was fulfilled, the Italian Government would not fail to notify the friendly Governments of Washington and London of any Italian suggestions or claims on the matter.

5. The Four Foreign Ministers resolved yesterday to leave the Alto Adige to Italy and Byrnes suggested to include a clause in the treaty stating that both Austria and Italy can use freely the Eustiria valley railway. It is also reported that Byrnes proposed to have the Allied Control Commission in Germany make the Germans pay for robberies and pillageries committed by the Nazis in Italy, Hungary and Austria. As for the fleet, the French delegation proposed to leave two new and two old cruisers to Italy. Byrnes and Bevin agreed, while Molotov stated that he could agree in principle but should wait and see how the question of the Russian fleet would be settled. (U.S.)

6. By virtue of an agreement between the Governments of Italy and Belgium which was signed yesterday in Rome, 50 thousand Italian miners will go to Belgium, while Italy will receive 3 million tons of coal a year.

pointed out that the June 14 ANSA report on the British appendix to the Italian Armistice was not correct when claiming that Italy should pay for "the civil supplies" received from Great Britain since October 1, 1943, and that Italy's sovereignty would be affected by the military clauses. De Gasperi confirmed with the Ambassador that the ANSA Report was neither an official nor semi-official statement, and that the Italian Government never expected to obtain the civil supplies free, but only wanted to make it clear that together with the inability of the "civil supplies" there was also an asset consisting of expenditures borne and services rendered by Italy, and that therefore they should compensate each other in a just way. As for the military clauses, De Gasperi gave the assurance that both the British and American appendices were being accurately examined by the competent Italian authorities and that as soon as their task was fulfilled, the Italian Government would not fail to notify the friendly Governments of Washington and London of any Italian suggestions or claims on the matter.

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7. The Communist parliamentary group passed a motion affirming that the Communists intend to "support the right of our country to a just peace acknowledging the Italianity of Trieste and making possible a sincere collaboration with all the free peoples".

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8. The Italian and Greek Government have agreed to resume direct relations.

9. A deposit of bombs 10 kms. from Brindisi exploded yesterday when ten individuals, with the complicity of two squads of the Italian Air Force, tried to set the explosive contained in the bombs to be used for illegal fishing. Everything was destroyed over a radius of 500 meters. Only little bits of the bodies of the above individuals were found. At Brindisi and adjacent coasts, most of the windows were broken by the blast.

10. It is reported from Washington that UNRRA intends to give Italy wheat in exchange for rice recently assessed here which is needed in the Far East.

11. Demonstrations took place at Bitonto, Casamassima, Rutigliano, Mottola and Grottole (Apulia) yesterday to protest against the high cost of living.

12. It is denied that the Sindaco of Rome, Prince Doria Pamphili, will resign.

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As for the delays in the signature of the Italian peace treaty, he said that only the discord between the Allies was delaying the epilogue of "our tragic situation".

INDEPENDENTS

Villalta asks: who remembers the promises and exhortations: "We are not fighting the Italians but the Fascists. Italians help by resistance and sabotage! We shall not be occupants but liberators!" and adds that there is no soldier at Paris who could tell the Conference what Italy did for the victory of the Allies. At Paris there are only inexorable accountants who demarcate frontiers over the corpses of the peoples.

ITALIA-SERA

Referring to a substantial difference between the first text of the amnesty decree released by the Press and a subsequent text printed by "Unità" (This paper, in the present circumstances, being better informed than any other) which suggests that some amendments have been already made, Giorgio Trani says "There is another example of a decree which suffers substantial modifications after its approval by the Council of Ministers, and suffers from the effects of politics" and hopes that the final text will not be a travesty of the original.

OSSELVAPORE ROMANO (Vaticana) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

SPEDIO AN (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

LAVORO (C.I.I.L.)

1. The Confederal Secretariat announces that this is the last issue of "Lavoro", but that the paper will shortly reappear as a weekly.
2. The paper prints a long comment of the "Pravda" observer, Sokolowski, on the present situation of Italy. After stressing Italy's responsibilities as regards Fascism and the latter's misdeeds, he praises her efforts in the war of liberation, and her democratic revival in spite of the tough resistance of the Neo-Fascism now supported by influential circles abroad, especially in Great Britain and the United States. He goes on to criticize the Allied occupation of Italy, and connects the Allies' opposition to the Russian claims for war reparations under the form of orders on Italian industry with their determination to write-off this industry. He accuses the Allies not only of turning Italy into a colony of Anglo-American Capitalism

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OSCARO VITTORIO ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

ANTONIO DI LORO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

SEVERO XI (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

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3. The paper prints the statement of the C.G.I.L. Secretary Di Vittorio in relation to the Italo-Belgian agreement on the transfer of 50,000 Italian miners to Belgium. The C.G.I.L. Secretary emphasized the favourable points of the agreement, stressing that it is based on the principle of

equality between Belgian and Italian workers. The transport of the Italian workers and their conditions in Belgium, he stated, will be supervised and controlled by C.G.I.L. delegates, and for every thousand miners, Belgium will supply 3,500 tons of coal per month. He concluded by explaining why the C.G.I.L. requested the temporary suspension of any "departure", saying that it was a precaution against the too many heavy departures of workers which have previously taken place under the most regrettable conditions.

TRIVONA DEL POPOLO

The paper reports from Paris that the Soviet radio has asserted that large movements of Allied troops and armoured vehicles are taking place in Venezia Giulia and that the British and the Americans are building large fortifications on the Morgan line.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Francesco Perri asserts that the Republican Party will energetically oppose the appointment of any Monarchist to the Presidency of the Republic and even the candidacy of Croce, Bonomi, Nitti and Orlando.

MORNING PAPERS (June 25)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Achille Corona stresses the importance of the reopening of the Parliament after so many years and says that the new democracy must demonstrate its vitality if it wants to survive the treacherous attacks of the anti-democratic. "It is up to those elected by the people to strengthen the faith of the people and to demonstrate with facts that Italy is beginning a new life", he concludes.

2. Umberto Calosso commenting on the "Head of the State" to be elected within few hours, says that he was very much in favor of the "presidential group" proposed by Olivetti in A., but as the law says that one man must be head of the State, why choose a Monarchist? Bonomi, Nitti, Orlando are great names of the past but each one of them has a great fault, they were unable to fight Fascism or even accepted it at the beginning. Would it not be better to elect a common man, a simple worker of good sense, a man unknown to the public? This proposal was made but rejected in view of the propaganda made by the newspapers and the politicians. The Socialists and Communists favor the appointment of Croce, who, though politically conservative, is in fact above any policy and is the sweetest philosopher in Europe. The Christian Democrats

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3. A. reports that delegations of the Socialist and Communist Party met on Sunday afternoon and at the end of the discussions they issued a resolution which stressed that the "unity of action" pact must be improved to meet the necessities of the struggle that the working class will have to fight to strengthen the Republic, to guarantee bread and work to the people, to secure a just peace to the nation and to tackle the reform of the

economic system. The Socialist Party Executive decided to present Saragat as candidate to the Presidency of the Costituente, as Romita and Nenni had refused to accept it.

BUONARROTI (Uomo Qualunque)

1. The paper prints a statement of the Parliamentary Group of the Uomo Qualunque Front (1) regretting the importance attached by political circles and the Press to the formation of the future Government instead of to the Constituent Assembly and its task of drawing up the new Constitution, (2) wondering at the decisions of great political import made by the Government which should have confined itself to acts of simple administration until the completion of the work of the Constituent Assembly, (3) reaffirming the absolute unimportance of the problem of "who will govern", as governing is a duty and not a means to secure political advantage, and suggesting that this function be assumed by the party which got the most votes, (4) deeply regretting the imperialism of the so-called Big, more or less victorious Democracies" who seem determined to render Italy's life still harder, and (5) stressing the opinion of the Qualunquist deputies that the future Government should carry out its functions in the spirit of the inviolable sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, and should assume a firm and dignified attitude before the Great Powers.

2. D. asserts that the Head of the Allied Commission, Admiral Stone flew by special plane from Rome to Milan and landed at the Forlanini airport at 17.20 yesterday.

ALGERO (Economic)

3,000 tons of UNRRA supplies arrived yesterday on board the "Oven Seren".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The paper does not approve of the idea of a "Monarchist President", saying it would lead to subversive tendencies. It is of no importance, continues the paper, whether the President comes from the North or the South, whether he will be old or young, catholic or layman but he must be Republican.

2. Riccardo Lombardi has been elected Secretary of the Action Party.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N. prints the statement of the Executive Committee of the Italian Democrat Party in which the following is affirmed: (1) The results of the Referendum proclaimed by the Court of Cassation have determined a situation which all the Italians cannot but

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have confined itself to acts of simple administration until the completion of the work of the Constituent Assembly. (3) reaffirming the absolute unimportance of the problem of "who will govern", as governing is a duty and not a means to secure political advantage, and suggesting that this function be assumed by the party which got the most votes, (4) deeply regretting the imperialism of the "so-called Big, more or less victorious Democracies" who seem determined to render Italy's life still harder, and (5) stressing the opinion of the Quinquaginta deputies that the future Government should carry out its functions in the spirit of the inviolable sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, and should assume a firm and dignified attitude before the Great Powers.

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1. Commenting on the opening of the Costituente, Arrigo Jacobia says that it has now the duty to support the right of the Italian people and defend the nation against the greed of the victors. "De Gasperi", he says, "declared that though weaponless we will not buffer outrages. The Italian people through its elected representatives must reaffirm, without party distinction, the unbreakable pact of national defense".

2. M. reports that Orlando, as the oldest deputy, will make the opening speech at the Costituente. The most favored candidate for the Presidency of the Assembly now seems to be Saragat, whose candidacy has been accepted also by the Christian Democrats. Nenni, asked why he had not agreed to be nominated as candidate, replied that the position was too "borghese" and that he preferred to take care of the Socialist Party and "Avanti". Today's session will be broadcast. Tomorrow the President will make his first speech and on Thursday the Head of the State will be elected. The candidates remain the same but the most favored are Orlando and De Nicola. The latter would be accepted also by the Communists and the Socialists. The Christian Democrats declared that the candidacy of Croce should be rejected as he is the leader of the Liberal Party. After the election the Costituente will suspend its work to allow the new Cabinet to be formed, after the resignation of the old one. De Gasperi will naturally be entrusted with its formation, but not much has been done in this direction. Saragat, and with him the majority of the group of Socialist Deputies, is contrary to a strict collaboration with the Communists and declared that the new pact of "unity of action" is a "non aggression" pact more than anything else. The National Democratic Union will not be represented in the Government and Corbino has resigned from the Liberal Party, while Brosio, Medici Tonnenquini, and Costa have resigned from the direction of the Liberal Party. The Republicans would be ready to participate in the Government but wish to obtain a Ministry worthy of the Party's position. In conclusion the Christian Democrats want to have half plus one of the Government "stock", but their wish will not be readily accepted by the other two.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. The paper prints a big headline reading "The warning of the Italian people to the Constituent: do not sign the treaty of infamy".

2. The more we believed in the promises of the other the

the opening speech at the Constituent. The most favored candidate for the Presidency of the Assembly now seems to be Saragat, whose candidature has been accepted also by the Christian Democrats. Norini, asked why he had not agreed to be nominated as candidate, replied that the position was too "borghese" and that he preferred to take care of the Socialist Party and "Avanti". Today's session will be broadcast. Tomorrow the President will make his first speech and on Thursday the Head of the State will be elected. The candidates remain the same but the most favored are Orlando and De Nicola. The latter would be accepted also by the Communists and the Socialists. The Christian Democrats declared that the candidature of Croce should be rejected as he is the leader of the Liberal Party. After the election the Constituent will suspend its work to allow the new Cabinet to be formed, after the resignation of the old one. De Gasperi will naturally be entrusted with its formation, but not much has been done in this direction. Saragat, and with him the majority of the group of Socialist Deputies, is contrary to a strict collaboration with the Communists and declared that the new pact of "unity of action" is a "non aggression" pact more than anything else. The National Democratic Union will not be represented in the Government and Corbino has resigned from the Liberal Party, while Brosio, Medici Tornaquinci, and Costa have resigned from the direction of the Liberal Party. The Republicans would be ready to participate in the Government but wish to obtain a Ministry worthy of the Party's position. In conclusion the Christian Democrats want to have half plus one of the Government "stock", but their wish will not be readily accepted by the other two.

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1. The paper prints a big headline reading "The warning of the Italian people to the Constituent: do not sign 'the treaty of infamy'".
2. The more we believed in the promises of the other the more determined are we now not to sign the treaty "of infamy", says M. adding that this refusal is the only form of energetic protest left to Italy. "Then let come what may... Whoever imposes a 'Diktat' cannot expect the consent of the victims", continues the paper and concludes by saying that many a nation more than the "pig" would imagine, will cheer either openly or in the secret of their consciences Italy's refusing to sign.
3. Commenting on the proposal of the Socialists to nominate Saragat for Presidency of the Constituent Assembly, M. says that it is a clear success for Norini who wants to get rid of a dangerous rival by posting him to honorary functions.

MOHENTO (Independent Leftist)

Referring to a recent article in "Pravda" which suggested that Italy could become a big Power in the near future, the paper answers ironically that it does not ask for so much as it would be quite content if Italy would become in the less near future an independent country united within its natural borders.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

The Council of the Christian Democrat Party held on Sunday morning its final meeting in which the program of the Party with special reference to its immediate political and social activity was fixed and was approved.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The Italian Liberal Party's National Congress concluded yesterday with the approval of an order of the day in which the future policy of the Party was laid down "against monopoly and any form of political capitalism and towards economic democracy... to support the Government in defending the unsuppressible rights of the nation... the moral and material unity of the country...".

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading "Towards the future" U. says: "For the first time in her history the freely elected representatives of Italy are to fix in a fundamental Charter the rights of the newborn Republic. It is a very solemn hour, it continues, for the Italian nation and an immense responsibility for the new Assembly which will have to get rid of the heavy burden of the past and lay the foundations of Italy's future development. One of its main purposes will therefore be to reaffirm the independence and sovereignty of Italy towards other nations and by means of urgent economical and social measures to alleviate the miserable conditions of the Italian working classes. No miracles are to be expected but it will be the Assembly's endeavour not to deceive the deeply-rooted expectations of the Italian people who are looking forward to social progress and to more humane living conditions. It is the task assigned to the Communist Party by 4 1/2 million citizens and Italian workers and they should therefore unite with the Socialist party and all other democratic and republican forces in order to deserve the confidence shown in them by a majority of the Italian working classes."

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LIBERO (Independent) - N.R.

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2. U. prints an article from the "lavora" in which it is stated that "Italy will soon be enabled to claim her rights as a big power".

3. U. reports the reaction of the "Tass" agency in connection with a report in a Paris paper that the Soviet delegation had proposed to solve the Trieste problem by transferring the Italian population to Italy; the Russian agency charged the Paris Press with having spread false news regarding the work of the Conference of the "Tass", and "Tass" quotes the Tass correspondent in Paris that "irresponsible journalists forge legends which are not calculated to facilitate the tasks which have to be accomplished".

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFS 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/267, PRS

June 26, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting at Montecitorio yesterday. Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, Brigadier Bush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, and the diplomatic corps were present at the ceremony. Orlando, the dean of the deputies, made the opening speech, saying to his honourable colleagues that his words were the greeting of the old Italy to the new Italy. The future of the country which, even amidst the errors and sins that we may have committed, we always loved with and immense love and served with absolute devotion is now in your hands, he said. After having said that absence of the deputies for Venezia Giulia renewed the grief for the tragedy of the Italian people of Trieste, Vel, Gorizia, Trieste and Zara, who nevertheless were present in spirit at the Assembly, for no material force and no immoral barter could impede them being present wherever Italy was present, Orlando affirmed that the Assembly had the tremendous task of reconstructing the free constitution of the State, at a moment when it seemed that the peoples, in the eternal struggle between freedom and tyranny, were trying to find a point of agreement between the decline of the old system of parliamentary government and the rising of a new order in which the parties would assure the character of constitutional and legal representatives of labour, which must now be considered as the absolutely prevalent factor in the production and distribution of wealth. "You will fulfill your task", Orlando continued, "in full freedom of choice and decision, a freedom which is only limited by the people's will that the form of the State must be a Republic. The Republic has therefore become the symbol of the unity of the State, and the citizens have the duty to honour it and serve it with absolute loyalty and fidelity, as it represents the country above and despite any other opinion, feeling or ideal. It must be loyally acknowledged that the Republicans gave an example of self-sacrifice during the past century, and that their example must be followed today by the monarchists. And these remembrances of self-sacrifice above the interests of the parties are particularly solemn now that a threat against the very existence of the country looms on the horizon. If the reports from Paris

Allied Commission, and the diplomatic corps were present at the ceremony. Orlando, the dean of the deputies, made the opening speech, saying to his honourable colleagues that his words were the greeting of the old Italy to the new Italy. The future of the Country which, even amidst the errors and sins that we may have committed, we always loved with and immense love and served with absolute devotion is now in your hands, he said. After having said that absence of the deputies for Venezia Giulia renewed the grief for the tragedy of the Italian people of Trieste, Pola, Gorizia, Piuma and Zara, who nevertheless were present in spirit at the Assembly, for no material force and no immoral barter could invade them being present wherever Italy was present, Orlando affirmed that the Assembly had the tremendous task of reconstructing the free constitution of the State, at a moment when it seemed that the peoples, in the eternal struggle between freedom and tyranny, were trying to find a point of agreement between the decline of the old system of parliamentary government and the rising of a new order in which the parties would assume the character of constitutional and legal representatives of labour, which must not be considered as the absolutely prevalent factor in the production and distribution of wealth. "You will fulfil your task", Orlando continued, "in full freedom of choice and decision, a freedom which is only limited by the people's will that the form of the State must be a Republic. The Republic has therefore become the symbol of the unity of the State, and the citizens have the duty to honour it and serve it with absolute loyalty and fidelity, as it represents the Country above and despite any other opinion, feeling or ideal. It must be loyally acknowledged that the Republics gave an example of self-sacrifice during the past century, and that their example must be followed today by the Monarchists. And these remembrances of self-sacrifice above the interests of the parties are particularly solemn now that a threat against the very existence of the Country looms on the horizon. If the reports from Paris were to be confirmed, the peace would be a scandalous offence to the soldiers, sailors, airmen and partisans who fought and died by tens of thousands, because it would transform them into mercenaries of the foreigner who considered us - and still considers us - enemies. Italy is still Italy", Orlando continued "and as Italians we still have some influence on the history of the world. We shall wait for our comeback, not through a war, which we earnestly deprecate in the name of endangered civilization; but as they want to destroy us, our comeback will consist in our resurrection in which we have a very firm faith. Therefore national unity above all parties is necessary to save Italy. I would like these words of mine to be my last, so that they should be vested with the austere authority of the other world. Men, live Italy".

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De Gasperi then said that the Government welcomed in the Assembly the expression of the popular will, and that it would tender its resignation to the new Head of the State. The greatest change in Italian modern political history was therefore accomplished legally and pacifically, and Italy was now a true democracy which could carry out a very useful function for international reconstruction. Those who were drafting the peace treaty, De Gasperi added, knew that the Italian community would never be able to endure certain mutilations and therefore should avoid making oppressive treaties otherwise they would risk putting out a new and ancient light sorely needed in a world slipping back into darkness.

Saragat, of the Socialist party, was elected President of the Constituent Assembly with 401 votes out of 468.

2. Colonel Pennyquick, CIO in Naples, paid a visit to De Nicolai at Torre del Greco yesterday. "Tempo" affirms that De Nicolai has agreed to stand for the post of Head of the State.

3. INS reports from Paris that the Four Foreign Ministers discussed yesterday some secondary economic aspects of the Italian treaty, and resolved that Italian assets abroad will be used to satisfy the claims of losses filed against Italy by Allied citizens.

4. Reporting on the private conferences which Molotov had first with Bevin and then with Byrnes yesterday, the "Tempo" correspondent affirms that it is generally believed that the Ministers discussed on what conditions Russia might adhere to the Anglo-French plan for the internationalization of Trieste. In Anglo-American circles, the correspondent affirms, it is acknowledged that Molotov made a substantial concession by agreeing to calling a Conference of the 21 U.N., but it is also admitted that Bevin and Byrnes, although unwillingly, paid for it by sacrificing again Italy and their own moral prestige.

5. The Head of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference, Nello Ajari di Soriano, stated yesterday to an AP correspondent that "it will be impossible to find a democratic Italian Government disposed to sign a peace which would detach Trieste from the Italian nation. Saragat added that Italy believed it was preferable to carry on with the present situation with the Allied military occupation and administration of Trieste for ten years, and then hold a plebiscite which would

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6. The Chilean Government has sent a note to the Paris Conference asking the United Nations not to forget their promises to Italy and not to draft a Peace treaty which would not allow Italy to take her right place among the nations.

7. In a dispatch from London, Reuter affirms that the British Ambassador in Italy, Sir Noel Charles, has filed a protest with the Premier De Gasperi and with the Italian Foreign Ministry for the "distortion, particularly by the Communist press, of the draft agreement concerning the rights and privileges of the British forces in Italy." The Ambassador pointed out that the Communists had gone so far in their anti-British campaign as to pretend that the British proposals aimed at reducing Italy to a colonial territory. The British plan, in fact, in relation to facilities which should be granted by the Italian Government, was practically similar to the U.S. plan. Yet the Italian Communists were not conducting any campaign against the U.S., nor accusing them of exploiting Italy.

8. AP reports from Washington that the U.S. have ordered the cruiser "Tango" to sail yesterday from Malta for the disputed zone of Trieste.

9. Messaggero and Tempo confirm today that the "S-79" Italian plane which was stolen recently in Milan was flown to Yugoslavia by a crew of three Slovaks and 5 Italians who had already served in Tito's armed forces.

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4.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 25)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.N.INDIPENDENCE GIORNALE D'ITALIA - (see following page)

1. Giacomo Zanussi criticises the recent law for the reduction of the establishment of regular officers of the Italian Army and says that a different "moral" treatment, at least, should be given those who in spite of dangers and threats refused to collaborate with the Germans.

2. Commenting on the opening of the Costituente, I. says that it is the first and most important act of the new Republic, as it will be responsible for the future of the State and its organs. In comparison, the appointment of the Head of the State is of less importance because of its temporary character. I. wishes the first President to be worthy of his appointment and that he should be from the South because in this way the divergences between North and South would be eliminated.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Criticising the economic policy of the Victors after World War I, in an article entitled "Shylock is not dead", Amadeo Giannini says that the defeated should be either killed or saved but that it is not human to keep them hanging onto life by a thread, and that by trying to exploit him the victors are losing more than they are gaining. He concludes that the 1946 peace will be a repetition of the victors' inability in 1919 to solve the problem of an economic peace.

2. Commenting on the defeat of the "Social Critics" group of the Socialist Party with the posting of its leader, Saragat, to a mere honorary function, and on the incapacity of the Liberals to come to an understanding between themselves, Luigi Rossi says that Togliatti has practically cleared the field of all serious obstacles. "He (Togliatti) will have the Socialists, he will have the 'Tripartito', and he will have the Government because the Christian Democrats are unable to prevent him and because the Right does not exist any more", he mourns, adding that Togliatti has defeated and outwitted all his associates. He adds that the responsibility for the monster which will come out of the first meeting at Montecitorio will be the Socialists'.

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LAVORO (C.S.I.L.) (ceased publication)

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

SECONDO XI (Independent Rightist)

1. Mario Lapinacci says that the liberals watch with deep emotion the reopening of the Parliament, which is no longer the one they were accustomed to. A single assembly, he thinks, can too easily become a Convention, in which case he hopes it will be more like the Convention of the English "Glorious Revolution" than that of the French Jacobins. The liberals,

as a conservative force, must be very careful that freedom, freshly regained, be not easily lost. He wishes also that true democrats and liberals could unite under a symbol which would include the millions of moderates who, deceived by their natural leaders and by the electoral law, have given their vote to people who will probably betray them.

2. Angelo Macchia replying to an article of the South African "Rand Daily Mail", which defined the Italian requests on her colonies and part of her fleet as "aggressive nationalism", says that Italy occupied Libya with the approval of all the European nations and that the Italian people have never been aggressive. "Those who lost must pay", said the "Rand Daily Mail" but he has already received an answer from a South African soldier who was in Italy and saw the real conditions of the Italians. "The Christian doctrine", said the soldier, "teaches that we must forgive our enemies."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the necessity for Europe to preserve its unity, Giorgio Gramata quotes Bevin's words at the Bournemouth Labor Congress "Let us not divide Europe", and Attlee's statement "We do not want to accept counsels of desperation which would lead to the division of Europe into two blocs", and warns against a policy of annexation of territories and unjust frontier settlements which would lead to the formation of irredentisms which are the ante-chambers of nationalisms, provoking conflict between the peoples leading inevitably to the separation of the nations into two antagonistic blocs. "In the course of a few years", concludes the writer, "we have learned, through two world wars, what are the consequences of all this".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Commenting on Scholefield's article in "Preview" (see "Lavoro" para. 2 in yesterday's Digest) in which the writer emphasized the democratic conduct of Italy and outlined Italy's right "to take her place among the free nations", Francesco Perri says that the Italians have read hundreds of similar statements during the last two years in the Anglo-American press, statements which did not prevent the British and the Russians from making their claims on Italian territories and war reparations.

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GIORGIO DE VITO

1. The new Italian Democratic Republic, says G.d.I., begins with the parties' ambitions and rivalries, and De Gasperi's statements first to the Press on the possible protection of the discussions for the formation of the new Government, then to the Christian Democrat deputies on the responsibilities of the parties which will be called upon to govern are not very reassuring. It also regrets what is practically an ultimatum ¹⁴⁸³ the Social-Communist coalition to the Christian Democrats: "Either you with us, or we against you", adding such a "trierarchy" would be little different from the ill-famed "hexarchy", and concluding: "The ruin of Italy began on the day when politics prevailed over the interests of the country".

2. Commenting on the Paris Conference, Giuseppe Solari Bozzi

stresses the flurry aroused in the Foreign delegations in Paris by the rumour that the Italian Government's threat to resign if the resolution of the Trieste problem disregarded Italy's interests, and reports the news from Rome that De Gasperi would not even accept the internationalisation of the port and that if he resigned only a Communist Government would be prepared to sign a treaty including such a clause. This, he says, would greatly embarrass the Western Allies and therefore, he concludes, Italy's position among the Big Powers is improving as a consequence of their rivalries to monopolize her friendship.

MORNING PAPERS (June 26)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the opening of the Constituent Assembly, A.C. says that Orlando's speech was the salute of a dying world to the new world. Orlando spoke noble words though somewhat out of touch with the necessities of the modern world; the means of defending our dignity and rights have changed. The Constituent Assembly must solve these new problems.

2. Umberto Giloso writes that the "common man" finds the Parliament building too majestic to allow him to carry on an honest policy. He suggests that the deputies should be allowed to wear their hats as a symbol of the sovereignty of the people that they represent.

3. Fortunate Sembrara says that there are some "Bonchevi" who would have no difficulty in accepting Socialism if they could keep their latifundia, banks and privileges.

BUCCHERINO (Uomo Qualunque)

The paper devotes a large space to the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly, headlining "A farvill appeal of Orlando for civil concord while the threat of a 'horrible peace' besets Italy".

GLORIO (Economic)

1. 7,670 tons of Argentine grain arrived at Palermo yesterday in the Italian ship "Teleorun", formerly leased by the Argentine Government and recently handed back to Italy.

2. G. says that owing to the increasing commercial and passenger traffic between Naples and New-York shipping services will be increased starting July 1st.

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GLOBO (Economic)

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3. Italian hide exporters and representatives of the British "Leather Control Office of the Board of Trade" yesterday studied possibilities of an exchange of different types of hides between Italy and England.

4. C. reports that the strike of the Naples pasta-makers is still unsettled.

5. C. reports President Veron's statement that thousands of Italian and other workers will be enabled to emigrate to Argentina.

6. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 7100-7250, Pound: 1110-1130, Dollar: 385-393, Swiss Franc: 117-120.

7.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

"Evin's words at Paris: the way in which we are going on seems almost fatal to us" are headlines of Andre Sablier's despatch from Paris which reports that the most important news is that of W.N. Evin, Paris correspondent of London "Daily Herald", about a supposed commercial agreement about to be concluded between Russia and Italy which would be part of a separate pact on reparations.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. "Italia Nuova's" headline on the opening of the Costituente is: "All the Italians are united in rejecting the foreign injustice."

2. After thanking De Gasperi for his speech last Sunday at the meeting of the Christian Democrat Party in which he affirmed that Trieste and the Venezia Giulia would be defended to the end, Franco Marano, writing on the Paris Conference, says that the position of France at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 was even worse than that of Italy at the Paris Conference today, but that the French Minister Talleyrand exploiting the conflict between the Russo-Prussian and the Anglo-Austrian blocs saved France from "subservience and division", while De Gasperi, pretending that everything possible has been done, sends unprepared representatives abroad who become the "wrong men in the wrong places" and even sends no one to fill the vacant place of Ambassador in Paris.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. U. headlines today: "In the name of the popular sovereignty and in defence of the national right - The inauguration of the Costituente opens the historic period of free Republican Italy - Against a punitive peace V.E. Orlando reaffirms the positive faith of the Italian people in a revival that will be our comeback (rivincita) - A moving appeal to national concord - An incisive warning of De Gasperi to the Paris negotiators - Giuseppe Saragat elected President of the Constituent Assembly - Christian Democrats and Communists wish the Socialist group to designate the provisional head of the State".

2. Amigo Jecchia stresses that the Costituente must not only prepare the new juridical structure of the State but also a new political and social life more in keeping with the present times. Many problems must yet be solved, but the Italian Republic will live through them and bring better times to the

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. According to Radio Ankara, Miroslav La Guardia intends to come to Italy in the first week of July in order to survey the country's actual situation, reports the paper from Ankara. **1432**

2. "Minuto" has a note referring to the Republicans' reluctance to choose the temporary Head of the State from the ex-fiducial servants of the Monarchy, and adds: "They deem the nomination of a faithless servant like Count Sforza more suitable to the program of the Minuteman education of consciences".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The paper says that all that is yet known about the nomination of the President of the Republic is merely negative: Croce is supposed to have declined, the Left opposes Bonomi as not energetic enough, and excludes Orlando and Nitti. If De Nicola accepts he should doubtless have nearly all the votes of the Chamber.

2. Demonstrations of unemployed veterans continue at Bari and have degenerated into disorders, reports the paper, adding that demonstrations have also taken place in other parts of the Puglia.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.M.

TEMPO (Independent)

Under the heading "A great trial" Giuseppe Schiro writes: The Government must first of all free our country from all the special laws and special tribunals still weighing upon our legislature which are in such marked contrast with the recent amnesty. At this end, without resorting to bombastic and empty proclamations, it will be enough to reaffirm the eternal principle that the law is equal for everybody. The Government will have to clear away all the mistakes and prejudices inherited from the past.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The paper prints the Communist party's program of Government. This includes 3 paras beginning with (1) - Internal Policy, calling for defence of the Republic through the democratization of its institutions and the protection of the people's liberties against all criminal actions, control of the financing of newspapers and reform of the administration; and (2) - Foreign Policy, which includes (a) a just peace ensuring Italy's full political and economic independence together with the integrity of her national territory, (b) the end of the Allied occupation and liberty in international affairs, (c) the acknowledgment of Italy's military, economic and financial contribution in the war against Germany with a view to its being set against eventual claims for war reparations. It also calls for the rejection of any rebirth of Nationalism and of any tendency to transform Italy into a satellite of any foreign power, and of any tendency towards all nations including

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.M.

TEMPO (Independent)

Under the heading "A great trial" Giuseppe Schiro writes: The Constituent must first of all free our country from all the special laws and special tribunals still valid upon our legislative which are in such marked contrast with the recent Amnesty. At this end, without resorting to cosmetic and empty proclamations, it will be enough to reaffirm the eternal principle that the law is equal for everybody. The Constituent will have to clear away all the mistakes and prejudices inherited from the past.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The paper prints the Communist party's program of Government. This includes 8 paras beginning with (1) - Internal Policy, calling for defence of the Republic through the democratisation of its institutions and the protection of the people's liberties against all criminal actions, control of the financing of newspapers and reform of the administration; and (2) - Foreign Policy, which includes (a) a just peace ensuring Italy's full political and economic independence together with the integrity of her national territory, (b) the end of the Allied occupation and liberty in international affairs, (c) the acknowledgment of Italy's military, economic and financial contribution in the war against Germany with a view to its being set against eventual claims for war reparations. It also calls for the rejection of any rebirth of Nationalism and of any tendency to transform Italy into a satellite of any foreign power, and for a policy of friendship towards all nations including Soviet Russia. The program continues with 6 more paras in respect of: (3) emergency economic measures, (4) economic reconstruction, (5) tax reform, (6) Military policy, promoting the democratisation of the Armed Forces, with a reduction of the period of military service and an extension of the exemptions from Service, (7) Justice, (8) Social and economic reforms including the nationalisation of Industry, insurance companies and banks of national importance.

2. Unità has a note replying to a Reuter's charge that the Communist Press distorted the draft military treaties proposed by Great Britain and the United States as addenda to the "third amnesty", saying "Then why not to publish immediately the official text of the drafts and leave world opinion to draw its own conclusions."

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ATO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/268/RRB

June 27, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. On taking office as President of the Constituent Assembly, Saragat made a speech saying that he viewed the confidence placed in his person by the Assembly as an homage paid to the intermediate generation whose absence as a political class was sorely felt in the life of the Country. June 2, Saragat continued, was a great day of destiny for the Italians; the victory of the Republic was the indictment of a fatal past and the certainty of a better future; and represented the solemn obligation of all the Italians to respect democratic legality. "You who were elected by the people and are now gathered in this sovereign Assembly", Saragat said, "must feel the immense dignity of your mission. It is you who shall give the Republic its character, democracy a soul and liberty an eloquent voice. The sufferings of millions of Italians are behind you; the hopes of the whole Nation are before you. See to it that the character of this Republic is human. Remember that democracy is not only a relation between majority and minority, but is above all a problem of relations between man and man. When these relations are human, there exists democracy; when they are not human, democracy is nothing but the mask of a new tyranny." Saragat concluded by affirming that Italy would be able to dispel the threat of unjust peace in so far as she proved to the world that she was a really free and democratic Country.

2. In a broadcast from Rome yesterday, Giannini said that the parliamentary group of the Uomo Qualunque Front listened with interest to Saragat's speech and hoped that the promised defence of liberty and justice by the absolute respect for the human personality would be enacted in the new Constitution of the State. The U.Q. Group particularly welcomed Saragat's confirmation of the inviolable sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly and his statements on home and foreign policy, which latter can be summarized in the defence of the integrity and dignity of the Country.

3. The Press Office of the Italian Liberal Party announces that the Executive of the party views in the interviews of Minister Brosio with "ANSA" and "Giornale d'Italia" a deliberate intention to distort the decision taken by the National Council of the Party. The Executive therefore considers Minister Brosio

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4. The representatives of the Christian-Democrat, Socialist and Communist parties met yesterday to try and agree on the nomination of a candidate for President of the Republic. As Do Nicola had made known that he considered definite his retirement from political life, and as it was agreed that the new Head of the State should be a southerner, only the names of Orlando and Croce remained on the second ballot, with the Socialists and Communist supporting Croce and the Christian Democrats supporting Orlando. The representatives will meet again today.

5. Italian refugees from Libya and East Africa held a meeting in Piazza Esedra yesterday and passed a resolution inviting the Government not to deflect from its clear and firm attitude in defence of the Italian colonies. They then proceeded to the Viminale and a delegation was received by De Gasperi. The Premier assured them that the Government would urge the Four Foreign Ministers to consider the Italian viewpoint on the colonies before taking any decision. De Gasperi added that Italy could not accept a postponement involving a renunciation of her sovereignty "sic et simpliciter", but could consider the possibility of substituting the present juridical status of the colonies with a mandate or a trustee administration on behalf of the UNO. Democratic Italy, continued De Gasperi, did not intend to exploit the colonies, but to cooperate with the natives in their economic and social development.

6. The Trieste problem was discussed by the Foreign Ministers during a night session which lasted till 0,55 hours this morning. The "Tempe" correspondent from Paris affirms that Molotov proposed the creation of an autonomous state under Yugoslav sovereignty and with a constitution approved by the Big Four. The administration of the new State would be entrusted both to Italians and Yugoslavs. The population would elect two governors by universal suffrage. Molotov affirmed that the vague projects submitted by the Allies were not such as to give Yugoslavia and Russia the necessary guarantees, and that therefore he could not accept them. The extreme concession which Russia could make to the Italian claims was that indicated in his proposal, as Russia could not neglect the desire of the Yugoslav people for the recognition of their sovereignty over the town of Trieste.

Bevin and Byrnes rejected the Russian proposal. Byrnes stated that Trieste and at least the territory included in the French line of demarcation belonged by right to Italy and that this fact, also confirmed by the Allied Inquiry Commission, could not be neglected. Byrnes then proposed that the general Peace Conference should impartially decide the issue, and stated that the U.S. would now undertake to accept any decision which the Peace Conference would take on this thorny question, hoping that the two peoples concerned would do the same. As for the Italo-Yugoslav line of demarcation, Molotov stubbornly supported that proposed by Russia which runs along the river Isosno. The correspondents of "Messaggero" and "Monente" affirm that Molotov intends to prolong the discussion of secondary questions in order to wear down his colleagues and thus force them to agree at the last minute on giving Trieste to Yugoslavia.

7. AP reports from Paris that a Yugoslav spokesman stated yesterday that Marshal Tito's Government would never sign a peace

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7. AP reports from Paris that a Yugoslav spokesman stated yesterday that Marshal Tito's Government would never sign a peace treaty with Italy which did not accept the Yugoslav solution of creating a seventh Yugoslav Republic for Trieste. The spokesman stated that the French compromise proposal, for a ten-year internationalization of Trieste, was not acceptable to Yugoslavia.

8. AP quotes a Tass dispatch from Paris in which it is stated that "a very unfavorable impression was created in Paris circles by yesterday's broadcast of Prime Minister De Gasperi, who tried to resurrect the unjust claims of Italy on the Slavic lands of the Julian March which she had seized. It is noted here that while the Soviet Union is devoting great attention to the sovereignty and lawful rights of Italy, it is hardly reasonable

for the Italian Prime Minister to use chauvinistic statements which can only heat up the imperialist mentality which still exists in certain quarters of the Italian public."

9. The C.D.N. and the Trade Union of Pola called a general strike yesterday to protest against the decisions of the Paris Conference. The population asked in a telegram sent to the "ANSA" news agency to be allowed to decide their future by means of a plebiscite.

10. The President of the Council has instructed the Italian Ambassador in Moscow to express the regret of the Italian Government for the incidents which occurred at Padua on June 24 during the visit of the Russian Youth Delegation.

11. De Gasperi signed yesterday the decrees of pardon for Savich, former Fascist Undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry and Ambassador to the U.S., Ilici, a former Fascist Ambassador, and Mussolino, a Calabrian bandit who has been in prison for 45 years. As for Lanzolini, the former governor of the Bank of Italy, who had been sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, De Gasperi said that he will most probably benefit by the amnesty.

12. The magistrates of the Court of Assize resolved yesterday that the amnesty should apply also to the OVRA agents. Five of them were set free yesterday from the Rome prisons of Regina Coeli.

13. The American Government and Washington diplomatic circles have been strongly impressed by the mass exodus of Italians from Pola and nearby places; the British and American Governments are trying to persuade them to remain, reports UP from Washington.

14. The Office of the President of the Council issued last night the text of the conclusions reached by De Gasperi relating to sharecroppers. The judgement consists of 8 articles and confirms that the new mortgage pact must be freely agreed upon by the two parties, which shall start their negotiations on October 1st 1945. The question of the sharing of the products was solved by inviting the landlords to give another 7 per cent of the total product of the farm to the sharecroppers as a compensation for the war-damages and the difficult farming situation.

15. The American Company "Trans-world Airlines" announced yesterday that the Italian Council of Ministers had approved an agreement between the TWA and the IAI (Italian Air Lines). It is hoped that the text of the agreement will be officially published during the week. On the basis of this agreement, the cooperation with IAI in the operation of passenger

Swish, former Fascist Undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry, and Sabatini, a former Fascist Ambassador, are among the 45 men who have been in prison for 45 years. A Calabrian, the former governor of the Bank of Italy, who has been sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, De Gasperi said that he will most probably benefit by the amnesty.

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4.

16. "L'Informazione" news agency reports that Great Britain will have the Italian ship-yards reconvert many of her 250 old aircraft carriers into tankers. Eight of them are already undergoing this process in Italy.

17. Yesterday the Pope made a speech and gave his benediction to the riders participating in the Giro d'Italia bicycle race round Italy.

18. Minister Cevoletto said yesterday that it was now certain that the "G-79" plane stolen in Milan was in Yugoslavia, and that the Italian Foreign Ministry had started a diplomatic action to recover it. The Minister added that this theft was part of Tito's general plan aimed at recruiting all Italian pilots who, for political reasons, have left or wish to leave the country. (ONFIS)

5.
AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 26)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

"The Colonel commissioner of A.M.G.O.T. at Naples, Pennievik" (sic) went yesterday to Torre del Greco, etc.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.M.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S. says that the mass exodus of Italians from Pola has caused a great impression in Washington.

2. G.d.S. says that the drafting of a punitive peace for Italy would force opinion in this country towards a spirit of revenge. "It was 'l'esprit de revanche' - it asserts - which made the Third Reich in Germany with the consequences which we all know, and which also made France prepare for the first World War after her defeat of 1870".

3. Headlines to a despatch from Paris from Jean Rottier: "Technical plan for the Bolshevisation of Europe" - "The elimination of the middle classes by means of monetary devaluation" - "In France, Hungary and Italy the Communists plan by their financial policy the systematic elimination of the middle classes from the social system."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Commenting on the Istrian problem, G.d'I. recalls the reasons for the original creation of a potent naval base at Pola under the Austrian Empire and affirms that the Trieste-Pola-Gorizia triangle constitutes the vital minimum for the unity of Venezia Giulia and that any solution breaking this essential unity could not last. The paper protests against the argument that a compromise is necessary in order to prevent a policy of opposed blocs, saying that it would only result in the increase of the war potential of the already operating Eastern bloc at Italy's expense, and would in no way serve the cause of "indivisible peace".

2. The paper reports from Trieste the capture last Sunday by Allied soldiers of a Yugoslav tank which apparently mistakenly crossed the border line into zone A. The crew, it says, expressed the desire to be held as prisoners, "Error, or desire to escape from Tito's paradise?", wonders the paper.

INDEPENDENT

I. is publishing selections from Roatta's memoirs.

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ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

LAVERO - (ceased publication)

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1429

Q. stresses the damage which would be caused to the Italian economy by the loss of the Roja and Mount Genis districts with their power plants, adding that the attribution of the Hydro-electric plants to France would cause serious unemployment in Piedmont, Lombardy and Liguria during the winter period as a consequence of the lack of energy.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

In relation to the news of, and a comment on, the cessation of the publication of the C.G.I.L. daily ("Il Lavoro") in the "Popolo", T.d.P. points out that the possibility of the Christian Democrats denouncing the pact of Syndical and journalistic circles, been much talked of lately in political and journalistic circles, adding that the rumour is indirectly confirmed by the expected appointment of the present Christian Democrat C.G.I.L. secretary, Achille Grandi, to a Government post. His successor, it says, will presumably be some other Christian Democrat syndicalist who, being a stranger to the signature of the syndical pact of action, would be more independent towards the other signers. The paper discerns in this fact the first steps towards the withdrawal of the Christian Democrats from the C.G.I.L.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Aurelio Natoli says that even a Northern Italian president would be welcomed by the Sicilians and the South if he took an interest in the problems of these regions and provided for their solution.

MORNING PAPERS (June 27)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Sabatino comments ironically on the "clandestine" Mass which the Christian Democrat deputies attended before going to the Costituente. He says that a socialist priest defined that Mass as the "Mass of the atheists". In this atmosphere, he says, it seems as if the Republic was for many to have been a sort of surrogate for the Monarchy. Fortunately yesterday the Socialist deputies decided that the provisional Head of the State must be a Republican, no matter who, provided he was a faithful and convinced Republican. "The Italian Republic", he concludes, "is not a lady of Via Veneto, but a serious, simple and unsophisticated proletarian".

2. Candido reports that the visit Col. Pennicula (sic), Commissioner of the Naples Angot", to Enrico De Nicola, led several well-informed newspapers to give as certain the acceptance by De Nicola of the candidacy for the highest appointment of the State. Actually, he says, De Nicola and the American (sic) colonel spoke of painting and sculpture.

BUONARROTI (Home Qualunque)

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BUONSENZO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. The paper's editorial by Giannini carries a sharp criticism of the professional politicians' opposition to the "Uomo Qualunque" Front, and of the politics at Montecitorio.

2. Italians gather the impression, says Buonsenso, that Russia's recent diplomatic and journalistic concern for Italy's status as a "great power" is calculated "to sugar the pill" of the ceding of Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia.

3. E. prints a manifesto of Venezia Giulia Regional Union of the "Uomo Qualunque" reaffirming the sacred Italian right to these lands and the unflinching determination of the "Giuliani", in the name of the much proclaimed liberation, not to become irredeemist

7.

again. It suggests the Wilson line and a free Autonomous Statute for Tiume and Eana as the extreme limit of acceptable sacrifice, and requests the protection of the national rights of the Italians who will be left outside the frontier, and the immediate occupation of Zone B with the punishment of the criminals of the "folle".

4. Every time political groups applied to the Allies for their intervention in irregularities which were often of national importance, the latter replied that they followed a line of perfect non-intervention in Italian internal affairs, says the paper, but that when it comes to influencing a person meeting with their approval we can read in the press that a certain Panyevich had "a cordial conference" with a certain De Nicolo, candidate for the Presidency. We wish that every Italian, in Nicolo included, would decide certain things for themselves", concludes the paper.

GIORGIO (ECONOMIE)

1. G. says that express food trains will soon be operating between the North and the South of Italy.
2. 4,328 million Kilowatts were produced in Italy during the first four months of this year. Last year's corresponding production was 3,329 million Kilowatts.
3. Reporting on the present situation of Genoa harbour, G. says that reconstruction for 362 million lire has already been carried out since July 25th 1945 and that some 521 million lire more are still to be done for the complete rebuilding of the port. G. also adds that the harbour's present capacity of loading and discharge of goods is about 700,000 tons per month.
4. G. reports that the Government will indemnify the farmers whose cattle was requisitioned by the Germans through the "Ente Economie Zootecniche".
5. This year's production of natural silk in Calabria amounts to 231,500 kilograms.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to the Monarchist complaints in yesterday's "Italia Nuova" about the attitude of the Italian Foreign Minister in the present situation of foreign affairs, Leo Valiani stresses that the weak point of the Italian diplomacy is the Armistice of 1943 signed by King Vittorio Emanuele III and Badoglio. Thus the diplomatic correspondent of the London "News Chronicle" is in the position to state about De Gasperi's refusal to

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CLERMONT (Economic)

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2. Replying to the accusations of "Voce Repubblicana", "Italia Libera" states that it is a untrue that industrialist of the North and the Allies put conspicuous funds at the disposal of the Action Party for the elections.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Writing on the coming Government, Scrutator says that "by imposing a tripartite Government the Communist Party will fully succeed in abolishing Democracy in the direction of the

State", that "a tripartite (Christian Democrat, Communist and Socialist) government would mean a permanent political conflict within the Council of Ministers" and that the Communist scheme is to prevent the Christian Democrats from asking support from the Right.

2. Under the heading "Togliatti ill-informed", I.N. prints a letter from internees, it says, in the Rimini-Miramar concentration camp who deny Togliatti's statement that there are no more concentration camps in Italy for servicemen who fought in Mussolini's armies after September 8th 1943 and who assert that there are 500 ex-veterans "only guilty of having believed that Italy could be saved by continuing the fight" who are still in a concentration camp in spite of the Government's decree that "the fact of having served in the Fascist Republican Armed Forces does not constitute a crime".

3. I.N. prints an article by Giovanni Gelo, in which the treasurer of the Italo-American Labor Council expresses his confidence in the future of Italy.

MISSAGHERO (Government) - R.N.

MINUCCI (Christian Democrat)

In relation to Saragat's speech at Montecitorio, M. remarks the lack of enthusiasm of the Left compared with the applause which burst out from the Right and headlines "A speech of Saragat disbelieving to the Communists".

MONTEFI (Independent Leftist)

The Big Three or Four delude themselves into believing that they have served the cause of peace with their bargaining at the expense of the weak and have ensured a period of international calm, writes Mario Testi. They cynically affirm: let us sacrifice Italy and inflict on her amputations and humiliations to prevent the danger of open conflict. This is not only an immoral argument but also mistaken from a practical point of view, concludes the writer.

FOROLO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on the "Times" despatch from Paris referring to De Gasperi's broadcast, F. writes: In local circles as well as everywhere in Italy these and other passages of this message have given rise to the most painful astonishment. We should like to be better understood by Moscow as "chauvinism" and "imperialism" are words erased from our political vocabulary. We are not the inciters of a campaign against the atmosphere of

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LIBERO (Christian Democrat)

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Commenting on the "Tass" despatch from Paris referring to De Gasperi's broadcast, P. writes: In local circles as well as everywhere in Italy these and other passages of this message have given rise to the most painful astonishment. We should like to be better understood by Moskov as "chauvinism" and "imperialism" are words erased from our political vocabulary. We are not the inciters of a campaign against the signature of an unjust treaty; it is merely the voice of the people which sounds as a warning.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to the French claims on Tenda and Briga the paper says that France risks embittering the relations between two peoples at a moment in which the firm unity of the Latin countries for a peace policy is one of the still remaining hopes of humanity. The majority of the inhabitants of these places, says the paper, voted for the Monarchy to avoid a possible Republican preference being interpreted to the advantage of the French Republic.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading: "The mood of the Italians in the comments of the English press" Italo Zingarelli reports from London that the Rome correspondent of "The Times" writes that politicians and writers are convinced here that England is largely responsible for the onerous peace conditions elaborated in Paris. Of a different opinion is the "Manchester Guardian" which ascribes the Italian investigations against England to the communists. What amazes the British is that Italians should have accepted a modification of their peace conditions following the modification of their institutional regime, disregarding the fact that the liquidation of a war cannot be accomplished on the basis of such considerations, adds "Tempo"s correspondent.

2. Under the headline: "Little wisdom rules the world" Oreste Rossi writes: The propaganda and fascist culture lectures of a kind are abolished in Italy but they are resumed at the Luxembourg Palace in Paris for the Italians' sake. In fact, the Big Four Foreign Ministers seem to be aiming at the revival of hallowed warlike and reactions in the hearts of millions of men. Even himself in the Commons recalled that even before fascism Italy's imports and exports were in a ratio of 100 to 65, tourism, freight, foreign loans making up the difference. Now, if Italy loses her ships, colonies, industries and is stripped of all her properties in foreign countries, how can she avert catastrophe?

UNITA' (Communist)

Commenting on the news issued by Reuter about the remonstrances of the British Ambassador to De Gasperi with reference to the distortion, particularly by the Communist press, of the draft treaty relative to the rights and privileges of the British troops in Italy, U. says that if the Agency's note was intended to be a semi-official denial, it was a strange one. In fact, adds the paper, Reuter confines itself to stating that the British draft is similar to that of the United States (is this an invitation to extend the alleged anti-British campaign to the United States? wonders the paper) and indicates that the privileges and rights in question are more or less similar to those secured by Great Britain in Belgium. All this is beside the point, continues the paper, which is to know whether the clauses of the agreement give Great Britain the excessive rights alleged by the press or not; unrestricted right to have an army of British and non-British soldiers in Italy, to requisition, to build military installations etc.). Considering the concern of the British Government to describe the draft military treaty as

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British Government to describe the draft Military treaty as
"distorted" by part of the Italian Press, and at the same time its
evident inability to deny the truth of our revelations, there
arises the hope that the text of the treaty may go beyond what
might be original intentions of the British Government, and that
it is, more than anything, a typical product of the "colonial
attitudes" of some Commands and Allied Military circles".

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APG 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/269/TMB

June 28, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The discussions and negotiations of the three major parties on the choice of the Head of the State reached a stalemate yesterday. The Christian-Democrats accused the Socialists of tergiversating on the names of Croce and De Nicola just to wear down their opponents and then eventually to support the candidacies of the Historic Republicans, Pacciardi and Piacchinetti, which the Christian Democrats could never accept; while the Socialists charged that the Christian Democrats, when affirming that they did not have a candidate of their own but would consider those proposed by the other parties, only aimed at clearing the way for Orlando. After a conference with Menni and Saragat, De Gasperi stated to journalists that the Constituent Assembly would nevertheless meet today as "there is always something to do". He also said that he expected the formation of the new Government would be somewhat laborious and long. The Socialist parliamentary group announced yesterday that Croce had refused to stand for the office of Head of the State.

2. The Office of the President of the Constituent Assembly announces that, pending the drafting of a new internal statute, the members of the Assembly have the right of objecting, questioning and filing motions; the speakers will speak from a fixed stall and not from their places; the deputies will be presented with a silver gilt medal with the inscription "Constituent Assembly 1946-1947"; the former consultors are not allowed to enter the Montecitorio palace, but the pre-fascist deputies may do so when the House is not in session; the deputies will be paid 25 thousand lire per month, while the members of special Committees of experts will be paid an extra 1,000 lire for each meeting of their Committee. ("It is thus presumed", comments "Tempe", "that the family groups in the Constituent will now be able to settle, at least partially, their domestic budget".) As for Gallo, a Deputy elected in Sicily and now detained in prison, the Office of the President resolved to have him set free in accordance with the principle of parliamentary immunity, pending the judgment by a special Committee of the Assembly. It seems that a single Commission, divided into as many Sub-Commissions as it will be needed, will undertake the drafting of

down their opponents and then eventually to support the candidates of the Historic Republican, Fascist and Fascinetti, which the Christian Democrats could never accept; while the Socialists charged that the Christian Democrats, when affirming that they did not have a candidate of their own but would consider those proposed by the other parties, only aimed at clearing the way for Orlando. After a conference with Mammì and Saragat, De Gasperi stated to journalists that the Constituent Assembly would nevertheless meet today as "there is always something to do". He also said that he expected the formation of the new Government would be somewhat laborious and long. The Socialist parliamentary group announced yesterday that Croce had refused to stand for the office of Head of the State.

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3. The Council of the Four Foreign Ministers resolved yesterday to give the Dodecanese islands to Greece, and the zone of Briga and Tenda to France, with the reservation that France must furnish to Italy the electric power produced in this zone. "L'Espresso" reports that Kardelj, the Head of the Yugoslav delegation to the Paris Conference, stated to journalists yesterday that Yugoslavia rejected Molotov's proposal of a joint Italo-Yugoslav sovereignty in the town of Trieste. "The only

acceptable and just solution of the Trieste problem", he said, "is that of a Yugoslav sovereignty in the town". Kardelj added that Yugoslavia was ready, at most, to grant a form of self-government to Trieste and to allow a free port under the Yugoslav customs law. He concluded by sharply criticizing the Anglo-American attitude. "Monmouth" also reports that during an interview with the Yugoslav semi-official paper "Tanjug", Marshal Tito said yesterday that only full Yugoslav sovereignty in the city of Trieste would be satisfactory, and that he would not consent to half measures. A "Times" dispatch from Paris which was broadcast by the Moscow radio yesterday affirmed that the presence at Trieste of the American cruiser "Tango" should be regarded as a means of pressure on Yugoslavia.

4. The news of the Four Foreign Ministers' resolution to give the zones of Briga, Tuda and Mont Genis to France has created a grievous impression especially as it was unexpected. The first reaction of Italian political circles is one of the utmost regret and profound delusion. In the same circles it is pointed out that the result of the elections in the zone of Briga and Tuda was an indirect and very clear plebiscite in favour of Italy. It is also pointed out that the decision - especially as regarded the cession of the Col di Tenda which for so many years has been the persistent aim of the French General Staff - has a military offensive meaning which could not but endanger the friendly relations which one desires to reestablish between France and Italy. As for Mount Genis it is pointed out that the problem has grave economic repercussions as it removes from Italy's control the great power plants now supplying the industries of Piedmont, Liguria and part of Lombardy. (ANSA)

5. The Head of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference, Meli Lardi di Soragna, affirmed yesterday that the possible solutions of the Trieste question, at the present stage, were (a) to have the General Peace Conference decide the issue, or (b) to maintain the "status quo" for a period of ten years, that is until it would be possible to hold a free plebiscite. (UPI)

6. It is reported from New York that the leaders of the Italian democratic parties have appealed the Italo-Americans to support the Italian case so that Italy be granted a just peace. De Gasperi asked for a peace allowing Italy to enact a true democracy and give her contribution to international cooperation. The messages of the Italian leaders were addressed to the Italo-American Trade Union. "Italy's demand for a just peace", wired Kennel, "is based on liberty and on the right to work." Pasinetti asked the Italo-American workers to "prevent the newly born

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7. The Arab League will oppose any effort of the Big Powers to give the Cyrenaica back to Italy and to hand the administration of Northern Africa to any country not belonging to the League, it is reported from Washington. The Arab League basely rights above all on the British promises to give Cyrenaica to the Senussi. (IMS)

8. Suardo, the former Fascist president of the Senate; Lussoro, the former Fascist Minister of the Italian Colonies; Turati, former Secretary of the Fascist Party; Ansaldo, former editor of the newspaper "Il Telegrafo" of Lughorn; and Cornelia Tanni, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for collaboration with the enemy, have benefited by the amnesty. RIDI reports that Rachelo Massolini and her daughter Edda Ciano will not be set free owing to reasons of public order.

9. Mons. Borjoni Duca, the Apostolical Nuncio, was received by De Gasperi yesterday.

3. Mons. Rozzenghini Duci, the Apostolic Nuncio, was received by De Gasperi yesterday.

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4.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 27)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on the negotiations in course between the Russian Commercial Delegation in Italy and the Italian Government, C. says that Italy's export capacity is regarded with great interest by Moscow, but the cost of the Italian products is at present too high. The paper goes on to stress the necessity for Italy to develop a large volume of trade with Russia, which could supply a large part of all the raw material needed by Italy, and adds that the Anglo-Saxons preclude any possibility of exports to the so-called sterling and dollar zones, which practically cover the whole world except Russia, Eastern Europe, Sweden, etc.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Only one English paper published a report on the Costantente and Orlando's speech, complains "Espresso". "This means that we have really fallen very low in international estimation, or that the English press resented the violent attacks of some Italian newspapers too evidently inspired by Moscow", adds the paper.

2. Saragat, interviewed by E., said Calosso was right when he wrote that the Hall of Montecitorio is too majestic and made a comparison with the British Parliament, smaller and more modest.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

The Four locked in the Luxembourg put out some communiqué from time to time, writes the paper, as a ballon d'essai, and then return to consider the misdeed. They are so blinded by their own interests that they forget not only helpless Italy but also that all peoples are waiting to know what aspect they will give to the Four Freedoms. The behaviour of the Allies over the Venezia Giulia question, continues the paper, is an accumulation of contradictions and violations of principles issued by themselves. The armistice stated that the whole of the Italian national territory should be occupied by Allied troops. Tito, however, installed himself in Venezia Giulia. The Italian protests were accepted only when the British realised that Trieste in the hands of Yugoslavia (or Russia, in other words) would mean that they had lost the war. If Great Britain defends Venezia Giulia she does so not to defend justice but only to defend her own interests and they negotiate only for a compromise between Russian and British imperialisms.

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GIORNALI D'ITALIA

1. Ettore Della Giovanna reports his interview with Fiorello La Guardia in which the UNRRA Head expressed his constant concern for Italy and gave some details of UNRRA's help in respect of food and the improvement of Italy's livestock.
2. The paper states that an anti-religious campaign is being carried on by Yugoslav Communists in Istria.
3. Referring to rumours of a rupture of the Syndical unity, the C.G.I.L. Secretary, Di Vittorio, said they were baseless, although some notification in the Confederation Secretariat may occur if some member is called upon to occupy a Government post.

INDEPENDENTE

Commenting on the amnesty, Villalta stresses that the wording of the final part of art. 3, which says that "the persons with high commanding responsibilities, either civilian or military" are excluded from the benefit of the amnesty, must be amended in order to avoid injustices.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Giovanni Galli Facciorini says that the high cost of living should be directly attacked by a strict application of price controls and regulation of the markets as the only effective measure for the improvement of the economic situation.

2. "Pirandellian prelude at Montecitorio - 3 personages (De Gasperi, Nenni and Togliatti) in search of an actor (who would play the part of President)", headlines the paper.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

The paper reports from Gorizia the solemn Eucharistical procession in that City, which remains an eloquent reply to the attacks of the Yugoslav and Italian Communist press on the Archbishop, Monsignor Marjetti. It also relates the protest of the Assembly of the local Church appealing to the Allied Military Government for immediate action against the anti-religious press.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Commenting on Saragat's speech at the Costituente, P. says that his words expressed the profound conviction of his democratic feelings and that he could be compared with the best examples of democracy of the last century, when Italy was the sample democracy of the world.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Francesco Perri insists that the provisional head of the State must be a true and convinced Republican, and rejects Miti, Bonomi, Croce and De Nicola on the grounds that they do not meet this requirement.

2. Tib. sharply criticises the attacks of the "Tass" agency on De Gasperi's statement to the Costituente on the sacred right of Italy to Venezia Giulia, saying that if "to defend sacred rights and to ask for justice means being a nationalist to the impervious Slav mentality, well, in that

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6.

MORNING PAPERS (June 28)AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the future of the Italian colonies, Antonio Bergoni says that England with its obstinate anti-Italian policy has created an empty place in Africa which Russia would be very glad to fill and in order to avoid this, it is clear that England will have to make concessions in another sector that can be too easily guessed. He concludes by stating that in the last fifty years British policy has operated to destroy the high position in the world which the statesman of the last century had conquered for England.

2. Commenting on the declaration by Brocio to the CIDI (see General) A. stresses that the Liberal Party, to which was left only the "worship of freedom", has abandoned also this last by expelling a member, former Secretary of the Party, former Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and at present a Minister, only because in an interview he had declared his opinion on a decision taken by the Liberal Party Council. "We thought", says the paper, "that a democratic Party could only expel a member in case of unworthiness and not for having expressed 'fairly and serenely' his opinion."

3. Alberto Simonini says that if the land-owners do not want to accept the mortgage proposals of De Gasperi, the Government should take drastic measures to oblige them to accept it, and that such a provision would be justified by the duty to ensure the reorganization of civilian life.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Buonsenso's headlines are "The spoliation of Italy has begun" -- "Briga, Tenda and Mount Genis have been given to France and the Dodecanese to Greece - Grievous impression all over Italy". The paper says: "We have reached, in fact, the first chapter of a treaty that Italy cannot sign".

2. B. quotes the United States Navy Department that on the basis of information from ex-energies and according to their own investigations, Italy's losses in submarine were 85.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 200,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the "granai del popolo" by Italian farmers up to June 26th, G. says.

2. G. asserts that 22,000 tons of cotton are lying unwanted in Italian ports owing to the little demand of Italian industrialists.

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3. G. says that owing to the Government's successful campaign the grass-hopper threat to the Italian crop is practically averted.

4. 1,000 tons of cotton will arrive today at Naples from Egypt.

5. 300 American cows will arrive today at Naples on board the "Cyrus Field". They are a gift from the Protestant Church of America and were shipped to Italy by "The American Relief for Italy Inc".

6. G. reports that UNRRA's "Protect Office" for Lombardina discovered an illicit traffic in fertilizers assigned to the Italian Government. These fertilizers, it says, were sold on the black market by some "Consorti Agrari".

7. Higher wages are being demanded by Labour representatives in Northern Italy.

8. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound Sterling: 7050-7050, Pound: 1150-1150, Dollar: 383-387, Swiss Franc: 416-417. Milan: Gold Pound Sterling: 7200, Dollar: 415, Swiss Franc: 419.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Under the headlines "Briga and Tenda given to France" - "The first error of the Four has been confirmed at Paris" - "Justice has deserted the Luxembourg Palace" - André Sablier comments from Paris that Italy has now lost her hydro-electric centers and depends upon French good-will for the supply to a large part of the northern industries.

2. The paper reports from London that Churchill insisted in the House of Commons on the discussing in the near future of the motion tabled by R. Boothby and supported by a hundred Conservatives saying that the abandoning of Alto Adige to Italy without previous consultation of the inhabitants constitutes a violation of the Atlantic Charter.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. prints General AZZI's statement that "all posts of command of the Italian Armed Forces should be entrusted to men trusted by the Republican masses", adding: "It is not clear whether these appointments will be elective or not, as those of the 1947 "Primes" directives of the Russian Army."

2. "As the men who are assembled in Paris to draft the Peace of the world seem 'to have ears and do not hear'" - writes Irene Gallini under the heading "Appeal to women" - "the Italian women can and must make a last attempt to save the peace of their country by demanding the women of America, Britain, France and Russia to protest against the drafting of unjust peace treaties which might in the future be the cause of further wars".

3. Owing to yesterday's objection by Francesco Perri in "Voce Repubblicana" on the heading "Repubblicismo" under which columnist Babeuf writes his daily polemics in "Italia Nuova", ("Repubblicismo" was the word used for Mussolini's "Repubblica Sociale"), Babeuf's column is today headed: "Repubblicismo".

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MESSAGE RO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on the attribution of Briga and Tenda to France, and after stressing the serious problems of a military character that this decision raises for Italy, M. says that "the Fourth democratic and progressive Republic with a Catholic at its head (Bidault) resumes the policy of Richelieu and the 'Roi Soleil', not caring a damn for the new Latin Republic". It regrets the French policy adding "It is well, however, to let Paris know that Italy will never sign a peace treaty which by opening its

western frontier cripples her existence as a free and independent Nation", and concludes by expressing its concern about Molotov's unexpected about-turn in the matter which leads to the suspicion that he might have received some compensation in other directions specifically Trieste and Venezia Giulia.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "The clown has returned", P. answers yesterday's article by Subalpino in "Avanti!" against the Christian Democrat Party bitterly attacking the writer, and saying that the Mass was in no sense "clandestine".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Writing about the rôle of the opposition in a Democratic regime, Vittorio Zincone states that the majority of the Monarchist voters consider the institutional question settled and only liable to be re-opened in event of some national catastrophe.

2. Molotoff's approval to the ceding of Tenda and Briga to France was the extreme limit of his concessions to gain French support in the question of Trieste, reports "R.L.", from Paris.

TEMPO (Independent)

Luigi Federici stresses that the Italian industry will not be able to resume full production, thus solving the unemployment problem, until the supply of raw materials, still controlled by the Allies, and the possibility of selling the finished products, are firmly secured.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Reporting on the Paris Conference, U's correspondence regrets the decisions made on Tenda and Briga and explains that: "during the discussion, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov, succeeded only in getting the other three Ministers to approve one clause.... which guarantees for Italy the use of the electrical energy produced by the hydro-electrical plants of the zone".

2. U. reports the Anglo-American invasion of the Italian economy as denounced by the "Tass" agency. The agency points out the appearance in Italy of many American and British Commissions and economic delegations carrying out a survey of the Italian economy for purposes of future control.

3. Mauro Scoccimarro says that the Communist program is

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2. Molotoff's approval to the ceding of Tenda and Briga to France was the extreme limit of his concessions to gain French support in the question of Trieste, reports "R.L.", from Paris.

TEMPO (Independent)

Luigi Federici stresses that the Italian industry will not be able to resume full production, thus solving the unemployment problem, until the supply of raw materials, still controlled by the Allies, and the possibility of selling the finished products, are firmly secured.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Reporting on the Paris Conference, U's correspondence regrets the decisions made on Tenda and Briga and explains that: "during the discussion, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov, succeeded only in getting the other three Ministers to approve one clause... which guarantees for Italy the use of the electrical energy produced by the hydro-electrical plants of the zone".

2. U. reports the Anglo-American invasion of the Italian economy as denounced by the "Tass" agency. The agency points out the appearance in Italy of many American and British Commissions and economic delegations carrying out a survey of the Italian economy for purposes of future control.

3. Mauro Scoccimarro says that the Communist program is "What the people are waiting for".

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 734

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/106/270/PVS

June 29, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Nicola was elected Provisional Head of the State by the Constituent Assembly yesterday with 396 votes out of 504. Facchinetti (Republican) gained 40 votes; Ottavio Penna (Farist Qualunquista) gained 32 votes; Orlando 12; Gaspari 1; Proia 1. Blank ballots were 14, and spoiled ballots 6, one of which bore the name of Umberto II, another the inscription "Long live the Republic", and another "Long live Mazzini". The Monarchist Liberty Bloc abstained from voting, while the Sicilian Independents returned blank ballots. Saragat's proclamation of De Nicola's election drew prolonged applause from the Assembly and the public. The Italian Republicans, who insist that the Head of the State should be a true Republican, and the Qualunquisti, who reject anybody who participated in Italian political life from 1944 to 25 July 1943, did not join in the manifestation. Saragat then put a question to the Foreign Minister signed by many deputies who wanted to know if the news of the cession to France of Briga, Tenda and Mont Genis was true. De Gaspari stated that this news was bitter and unexpected, and that he liked to suppose it was not irrevocable as it had not yet been officially communicated to the Italian Government. We made every effort, De Gaspari continued, to convince France that the detachment of Briga, Tenda and Mont Genis apart from being an injustice against Italy would be a very grave error against the Italo-French friendship. During several months the Government had accumulated proofs, documentation and arguments to demonstrate this injustice and error. But what could one do in face of the hermetically sealed Paris meeting where one is judged without being allowed to speak on one's own behalf. According to the procedure, Italy would be heard at the end. But in the meanwhile a formidable prejudice had been created, and the spirit of Italian democracy injured. The blow has been struck. "Democratic Italy showed with facts that she repudiated Mussolini's aggressive policy", said De Gaspari, "and that she was willing to follow a policy of atonement and friendship with France. Italy renounced her privileges in Tunisia, with a humiliating and disastrous effect for many of our countrymen; undertook to repair ten French ships sunk in Italian waters, which implied an expenditure of 1 milliard lire; signed a commercial agreement extremely

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neither by our National family, nor by the larger family of the free world." Saragat, Minniti, Cini, Felizzari, Giannini, Lucifero, Pacciardi, Volpini and Longo associated themselves with De Gasperi's declaration.

2. De Nicola, the Provisional President of the Italian Republic, stated yesterday to the "Agence France Press" that it was his intention to serve the Country with all his strength, with loyalty and honesty. De Nicola added that he had rejected three times the invitations of the political parties, but that when he had been chosen by the Constituent Assembly he could not refuse any longer.

3. It is expected that the Govt will officially resign today.

4. The members of the orchestra of the Scala Opera House, who were due to perform in Paris, refused to leave Milan yesterday. The decision was taken in full agreement with Maestro Toscanini, who declared that his sorrow over the recent decisions of the Big Four was so deep that he did not feel able to perform in France. He pointed out that his resolution was not due to bad-feeling towards France, but only to moral reasons.

5. The Four Foreign Ministers again discussed the Italian peace treaty yesterday, but took no decisions. It is reported that Byrnes will formally ask today that the date of the Peace Conference be decided and to have all questions which have remained unsolved referred to it. The "Temps" correspondent points out that by the decision of the Big Four on Briga and Tenda, France loses her moral advantage over Italy which she gained with the famed "stab in the back". The Italian Delegation presented a note on the Italian fleet to the Big Four, asking that the Italian viewpoint receive greater consideration and that Italian experts be allowed to give their advice on what type of vessels Italy should keep. The "Herald Express" correspondent reports that some British and American representatives have confidentially affirmed that the French claims for the Italian territory were absolutely groundless, but that they had to be accepted and had been accepted for overruling political reasons (avoiding the formation of a Latin bloc, and Truman's desire to increase the prestige of anti-Communist Bidault).

6. The National Council of ex-servicemen and veterans met yesterday in Rome and passed a resolution inviting the Govt not to sign a peace treaty endangering the independence of the national territory and implying unacceptable sacrifices. During the meeting, Garofalo disclosed that in 1918 it was Orlando who forced the Italian Military Commands to have the Army advance beyond the Piave after the 10 days of the Piave offensive. Orlando then appealed for national harmony and unity before the foreigner.

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7. Luigi Antonini, the President of the Italo-American Trade Union, commenting on the decision taken by the Big Four over the French claims, stated yesterday that the reaction of Italo-American will be immediate and violent. "Six millions of Italo-American electors", he said, "will not hesitate to voice their indignation over the supreme policy carried out by the Truman's and Byrnes' administration. It is well known that the Italian element is a decisive factor in the presidential elections." Antonini added that the Paris decision would poison the relations between the sister Republics and would put and end forever to the dream of Latin Union. (INS)

8. The Govt is preparing severe measures against the illicit traffic of grain which some profiteers are trying to conduct with Greeks and Yugoslavs. (La Capitale) - (concluded on page 3)

3.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 28)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. A thousand unemployed veterans demonstrated yesterday at Milan, reports the paper, to protest against the slow solution of their problems. A few incidents occurred with elements of the "calore".

2. The paper reports from Berne that the "Swiss Benefit for war victims" is about to increase its work in favor of Italy to an amount of about 13 million of Swiss francs, including 1,130,000 Swiss francs worth of grain which will be presented to Genoa.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Referring to the article in the previous issue about the ignoring of Orlando's speech by the London papers, the Rome correspondent "of one of the most widely circulated and authoritative London dailies" has suggested to "Espresso" that the exceptional delays in the transmission of messages that evening was probably the real reason, an explanation which "Espresso" describes as "weak".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

"We are not people to believe in the sincerity of documents like the Atlantic Charter", says the paper, describing it as "one of the carrots with which Churchill alternated the blows of the stick". "We have always known that England would do everything possible to reduce Italy to impotence, for centuries". G.d.S., however, had expected better of America, France and even Russia, and laments that the victors are provoking exactly the same humiliations and rancours, etc., which led to Fascism and the second world war. The new world adumbrated in the Atlantic charter does not exist - only the old Cain.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. In a reasoned and conciliatory reply to an article of "Avanti!", "To cooperate with the Arabs", Africanus refutes the assertions that "Giornale d'Italia's" campaign in favour of the colonies comes too late, and that it is merely confined to asking for the return of the colonies to Italy. He outlines the policy Italy would adopt if the colonies remained under her

administration, saying that it would include the British system

of "Area Councils", on which other European nations would be represented, and concludes by entreating the Socialists and

1420

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2. Interviewed by Alceo Valcini, Poland's Vice President of the Council, Mikolajczyk said: "The cultural bonds between Italy and Poland based on Christian civilisation and culture will unite us also in the years to come".

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

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INDEPENDENTE

1. Mario Maffi says that the Big Powers throwing off their disguises of grand and beautiful words and morality have discovered their true aspects of greedy and avid people like the wolf in "Little Red Riding Hood". "Any of those brave boys in khaki" when asked what they were fighting for, used to reply that they had come to "liberate us" or to "teach us democracy". Where are their convictions now?" asks the writer.

2. "We did not expect this from democratic France", headlines I. and expresses a deep indignation for France's "revenge" for the "stab in the back". "We thought France would be more generous. How can Mr. Bidault talk about renewing friendly relations? Italy cannot answer at the moment".

ITALIA-SERA

1. "Always the same, the Frenchmen rob us of Briga and Tenda" headlines the paper, and prints a picture of Bidault with the caption "One of our executioners".

2. Commenting bitterly on the loss of Briga and Tenda, Luigi Rossi violently attacks what he represents as France's treacherous attitude to Italy throughout history, adding that not even the sensationalized "Sab in the back" of 1940 allowed for the treacherous act of Bidault (who is called a "gigolo"). He then passes to De Gasperi and the Government sharply reproaching them their weakness and telling "the old new gentlemen of the Hierarchy or the Triarchy" that if they had assumed a more definite attitude since the beginning and had been true Italians instead of "quailing", Briga and Tenda would not have been lost, and forestalls the objection that Italy would have been occupied militarily by concluding "Rather occupied than dull slaves".

3. "I.S.'s column 'Documenti' is devoted to alleged religious persecutions in Venezia Giulia. 'Burn the priests and the churches' is GMA's new slogan, says the paper.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The Four at Paris have ceded Tenda, Briga and the Mont Cenis to France by the right of force, writes F. Alessandrini, while it was only yesterday that the western Democracies - Great Britain in other words - announced the end of this unjust right of the sword. The writer asserts that the policy of the peace-

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SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. The Direction of the S.XX states that publication of the paper will be suspended due to disagreement on the policy to be followed in view of the altered political situation.

2. M.I. strongly criticises the amnesty, which liberates people like Spavento and Suvich but not Azzolini who was sentenced during the fighting in Italy by a tribunal which was

intent on frightening the Fascist in the North and encouraging the Partisans. The Azzolinis who are suffering merely "pour encourager les autres" are many, says the writer.

3. S.XX notes the appearance of "The Italian Post", a monthly magazine in English of which the editorial committee consists of Prince Doria Pamphili, Luigi Einaudi and Sir John Serrao. It will provide documentation on Italian affairs and opinions for the English and American public, says the paper.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The French poet Paul Eluard was to have spoken on "poetry in the service of truth" at the French-Italian Association in Venice last Saturday, reports "Tribuna". Unfortunately for him the Istrian writer Quarantotti Gambini got on the platform first and revealed that the French poet had signed a manifesto got up by some French intellectuals saying that Trieste should go to Yugoslavia. The lecture was a fiasco.

VOGLI REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Recalling the French claims for revenge during 40 years after the ceding of the German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany and the subsequent poisoning of the European political atmosphere "V.R." states that Briga, Tenda and the Mont Cenis were always Italian and are inhabited by Italian speaking people: thus France mutilates Italian territory. The paper adds that history does not end with the Luxembourg Palace and asks the Italians to clench their fists and set their jaws as "tomorrow somebody will need us."

MORNING PAPERS (June 29)

AVANTI ! (Socialist)

Paolo Treves stresses that the Liberal Party should have the courage to assume the name that would really define its political position: "Conservative Party" and says that even in the Republic a conservative Party has every reason to exist and that its action would be most valuable to moderate the somewhat exuberant energy of the Left Parties.

2. Subalpine comments ironically on the violence with which "Popolo" replied to his comments on the Mass which the Christian Democrat deputies attended before the opening session of the Costituente.

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BUONSENTO (Uomo Qualunque)

1418

1. B. reports in its headlines Giannini's quotation in the Constituent Assembly referring to the loss of Tenda and Briga. "We intend to think about it always, but not to talk of it any more". The quotation is from Gambetta with reference to Alsacia and Lorraine.

2. De Nicola together with the whole political class from 1914 to date are co-responsible for Italy's past and future mishaps, says Giannini, and explains that the deputies of the Uomo Qualunque voted for the female candidate for the Presidency,

Ottavio Ponna Fusconi, in order to break away from old political trends.

3. The paper reports the consternation of the "Torinesi" at the news of "the hard peace imposed by France" which leaves Turin without its natural defences. Everybody has become a heated nationalist, especially the workers, says the paper.

4. The paper reports the discovery by the Pola police of 32 heavy machineguns, with ammunition, 90 rifles and numerous revolvers and more than 20,000 rounds of ammunition in a truck preparing to cross the border in direction of the Yugoslav controlled zone of Venezia Giulia.

GLCBO (Economic)

1. G. says that from June to December 1946 Italy will export 100,000 tons of vegetables, fruit and canned food worth from 30 to 40 million dollars.

2. 7,500 tons of Argentine grain arrived yesterday at Genoa in the Italian ship "Dante" formerly leased by the Argentine Government and recently handed back to Italy.

3. G. reports that UNRRA intends to send 100,000 tons of asphalt for repaving of Italian roads.

4. The "Ilva" steel factory of Torre Annunziata threatens to close unless I.R.I. provides the plant with raw materials.

5. 6,500 tons of coal will arrive today at Naples on the "Alba Ovato".

6. The British Authorities have derequisitioned the "Masaro" plant (Naples) which formerly built torpedoes for the Italian Navy. From now on the plant will manufacture agricultural machinery.

7. 600,000 tons of coal will arrive monthly in Italy, Mr. Harland Cleveland the vice-president of the UNRRA mission in Italy declared yesterday.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Orlando Chiavetti says that the painful surprise of the Italian people in learning that a part of the Italian soil had been given to France by the Paris conference, was much greater as both Italy and France are governed by similar mass Parties, which should pursue a common policy, which should be one of internationalism. "I thought", he says, "that nationalism and Fascism had been definitely abandoned, but the French Government has demonstrated the contrary. New injustices cannot serve to

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2. Leo Valiani says that the Government must appeal against the unjust decision of the Paris conference to the U.N.O., to the 21 nations conference, to all civilized nations, that it must not lose courage and let others brighten it with threats to reduce the food supply from North or South America, that it must try to arouse the protests of the 8 million Italo-Americans for the defence of the Atlantic Charter; but it must not say that the Republic will be hit to death by the unjust decisions, because this does not move the people abroad and is defeatism in Italy. We can refuse to sign the peace treaty, he says, if such an act

gives us a better moral position, but we must not forget that the main duty of the Republic is that of preparing our international renaissance against all external obstacles.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. "Italia Nuova's" headlines to the summing up of the Italian internal situation: "THE REPUBLICANS AIMING TO SABOTAGE THE REPUBLIC... Schoolboy jokes for the election of the Provisional Head of the State... The Assembly deprived of authority by the Direction of the Parties avenges itself by fooling itself... Inopportune polemics hinder the dignity of the protest against the unjust peace treaty... De Nicola 'The Great Dithyram' has not yet accepted the presidency... Democracy in danger".

2. Commenting on yesterday's meeting of the Costituente, Babou, after mentioning the 32 votes obtained by the Qualunquista women deputy, Ferrar, for the Presidency of the Republic and the 6 "annulled votes" for Umberto II, asserts that "there is indeed plenty to laugh about". He concludes by saying to the Republicans: "If you do not believe in the Republic whom do you expect to believe in it?"

3. I.N. reports on the Albanian claim of 4 milliard gold francs as war reparations from Italy under the heading "The world is crazy..."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. M. stresses the great moral and political integrity of Enrico De Nicola, first President of the Italian Republic, and says that Italy has found in him a simple, sincere and honest person.

2. A.J. says that the Italian democracy always considered the day of June 10, 1940 as a day of mourning and grievance and thought that France had understood that the Italian people were forced to fight a war they did not want and without conviction. France has preferred to consider it as the day of the "stab in the back" and has waited to get her revenge. Thus France has lowered a tomb-stone on the body of Franco-Italian friendship. The Four continue not to work for peace, but we, who hate war and its consequences, must warn the world and appeal to the French people.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on the difficulties the Christian Democrats are meeting with in their cooperation with the marxist parties, M. says that a party of the Center should preserve its liberty of manoeuvre to Right or Left, whereas the Christian Democrats, by means of the "Tripartitismo" are, in fact, forming the Right themselves.

2. The president of the Snia Viscosa has denied the news printed by some papers of alleged Anglo-American manoeuvres to control the Italian industries, and alleging that the Snia Viscosa had suddenly started using British patents.

MONTANO (Independent Leftist) - N.R.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

"Who knows", said Bevin, 'but that Italy will not one day regain her sovereignty of her colonies', reports Vincenzo Caccini from Paris, adds "This statement suggests that Italy will only be asked for a temporary and conditional renunciation".

RISORCIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Dario de Nicola is one of the most lucid spirits of the old parliamentary generation with a calm reasoning, serene and inexorable. writes "R.L." adding that De Nicola was not keen on being appointed, but as the situation of the country was too difficult he could not but accept.

TIME (Independent)

1. Zingarelli reports from London that the "Evening News" affirms that the Trieste problem will probably be solved by declaring Trieste an autonomous state with a neutral Governor (preferably Norwegian or Danish) under the direct control of the UNO Council. "Time and Tide", says the correspondent, affirms that the Italians are violently and openly becoming more and more anti-British, and they do not recognize what Bevin has done for them. The "Spectator", says Zingarelli, accused De Gasperi of having made a speech about the colonies instead of talking of '22 years of Fascism, of Italy's participation in two years of aggression, and of Britain's correct attitude towards Italy after 1943, when she was compelled by defect to take the side of the United Nations'.

2. The paper sharply criticises the act of a victorious France against a prostrated Italy, saying that it is Italy's duty to tell France that, adding violence to fraud, she has betrayed the common civilisation of both countries, and precluded the possibility of a future understanding. "Tito's policy", it says, "has its logic: that of imperialism; but the logic of the French policy, is revenge. It is therefore of a much lower nature....and hits France as well as Italy".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading "Symbol of unity", Mario Alicata expresses his satisfaction for the nomination of De Nicola to the Presidency of the Republic, praising his qualities, and briefly stressing his political career.

2. Interviewed by Michele Pellicani, De Nicola said that his original refusal to be the President of the Republic was due to the fact that he deemed that a name familiar to the outside world would have been more appropriate, as Italy needed above all a foreign policy. "My name", he said, "is a name of internal policy".

GENERAL (concluded)

The committee members who were awarded the "Bronze Star" by

appointment, but as the situation of the country was too difficult he could not but accept.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Zingarelli reports from London that the "Evening News" affirms that the Trieste problem will probably be solved by declaring Trieste an autonomous state with a neutral Governor (preferably Norwegian or Danish) under the direct control of the UNO Council. "Time and Tide", says the correspondent, affirms that the Italians are violently and openly becoming more and more anti-British, and they do not recognize what Bevin has done for them. The "Spectator", says Zingarelli, accused De Gasperi of having made a speech about the colonies instead of talking of '22 years of Fascism, of Italy's participation in two years of aggression, and of Britain's correct attitude towards Italy after 1943, when she was compelled by defeat to take the side of the United Nations'.

2. The paper sharply criticises the act of a victorious France against a prostrated Italy, saying that it is Italy's duty to tell France that, adding violence to fraud, she has betrayed the common civilisation of both countries, and precluded the possibility of a future understanding. "Tito's policy", it says, "has its logic: that of imperialism; but the logic of the French policy, is revenge. It is therefore of a much lower nature....and hits France as well as Italy".

UNION (Communist)

1. Under the heading "Symbol of unity", Mario Alicata expresses his satisfaction for the nomination of De Nicola to the Presidency of the Republic, praising his qualities, and briefly strengthening his political career.

2. Interviewed by Michele Pallidani, De Nicola said that his original refusal to be the President of the Republic was due to the fact that he seemed that a name familiar to the outside world would have been more appropriate, as Italy needed above all a foreign policy. "My name", he said, "is a name of internal policy".

GENERAL (concluded)

9. The partisans who were awarded the "Bronze Star" by General Clark in Milan yesterday, sent a telegram to President Truman asking him, on behalf of the 60 thousand dead and wounded partisans who fought together with the Allies for the liberation of Italy and for liberty, to obtain a just and generous peace for Italy.

10. The first post-war Cinema Festival will open in Venice on 31 August.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

Ref. 100/274/303

30 June 1946

GENERAL

1. The Provisional President of the Republic has sent the following telegram to Saragat: "I bow with a reverent and moved spirit before the sovereign will of the Constituent Assembly. The honour vested in me surpasses my person and my strength. I shall have no other ambition but to deserve it." (AUSA)

2. It is almost certain that De Nicola will be sworn into his new office tomorrow on his arrival in Rome. Saragat has flown to Naples to meet him.

3. De Nicola called on Croce at Naples yesterday. Afterwards he stated to journalists that he would manage to have the problems of Southern Italy solved by means of facts and not by means of special laws or commissions. As for his earlier refusal to accept the post of President of the Republic, he said that the true reason for it was that he thought it would be preferable to have a man of world fame as now needed above all to start a sound foreign policy. "In my opinion", he added, "this man could have been Croce. If true, instead, is only fit for home politics".

4. Storza sent the following telegram to De Nicola: "Brotherly congratulations from an old friend and best wishes from a loyal citizen".

5. Menni and Togliatti had a conference with De Gasperi at Castel Gandolfo yesterday to discuss the formation of the new government. It is believed that the number of ministries will be curtailed, and that the Socialists will insist on having the Minister of the Interior. The Christian Democrats, on their turn, insist that the habit of having the same person hold both the premiership and the interior be resumed, and demand also the key ministries of Agriculture and Public Education. As for the Communists, it is expected that Togliatti will keep the Ministry of Justice, while the Finance and Agriculture ministries would be turned over in exchange of public works and Industry and Commerce. Owing to the present international situation none of the parties of the masses is keen about the Foreign Ministry, and it is believed that if the Republican put up their card once, they would at once consider it with benevolence.

6. The Four Foreign Ministers agreed yesterday to discuss a plan submitted by Saragat for the solution of the Trieste problem. According to this plan the city of Trieste and the adjacent territory would form an autonomous state to be administered by the Big Four, Italy and Yugoslavia. The integrity of the territory would be ensured by the UNO Council. A Governor would be jointly appointed by Italy and Yugoslavia, or by the Big Four if Italy and Yugoslavia did not agree on the choice. The Legislature would consist of an Assembly elected by means of a secret and universal suffrage. A six-member Government Council would be appointed by the Big Four, Italy and Yugoslavia. Its task would be to maintain public order and to ensure the good functioning of public utilities. The representatives of the Big Four to the UNO Council would form a Control Council for the State of Trieste, with the task of ascertaining that the statute of the State is applied and to solve any possible conflict. After a period of ten years, the Big Four should try and find a definitive solution of the problem. Soloviev criticised the

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meet him.

3. De Nicola called on Croce at Naples yesterday. Afterwards he stated to journalists that he would manage to have the problems of Southern Italy solved by means of facts and not by means of special laws or commissions. As for his earlier refusal to accept the post of President of the Republic, he said that the true reason for it was that he thought it would be preferable to have a man of world fame as now needed above all to start a solid foreign policy. "In my opinion", he added, "this man could have been Croce. Of course, in fact, is only fit for home politics".

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6. The Four Foreign Ministers agreed yesterday to discuss a plan submitted by Bidault for the solution of the Trieste problem. According to this plan the city of Trieste and the adjacent territory would form an autonomous state to be administered by the Big Four, Italy and Yugoslavia. The integrity of the territory would be ensured by the UNO Council. A Governor would be jointly appointed by Italy and Yugoslavia, or by the Big Four if Italy and Yugoslavia did not agree on the choice. The legislature would consist of an Assembly elected by means of a secret and universal suffrage and Yugoslavia. Its task would be to maintain public order and to ensure the good functioning of public utilities. The representatives of the Big Four to the UNO Council would form a Control Council for the State of Trieste, with the task of ascertaining that the statute of the Statutes applied and to solve any possible conflict. After a period of ten years, the Big Four should try and find a definitive solution of the problem. Bidault emphasized the temporary character of the plan, which would lead to instability and strengthen the national feeling of Yugoslavia, but added that, substantially to certain amendments, he could agree on it as a basis for further discussions. Bidault said he was ready to study the French plan, while Bevin affirmed that although he had been extremely his Government to support the Italian thesis, he was ready to seek the advice of his Government to support the French plan. The Big Four then agreed, as suggested by Bidault, that Italy should keep four emissaries. At the end of the session Bidault, that Italy journalists that he had asked to convene the Peace Conference on July 20, and that Bidault replied he would give an answer within two or three days. Bidault also disclosed that the French proposal for the Trieste problem would be discussed on Monday.

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7. Argentina proposed yesterday that the countries of Latin America address a common appeal to the Paris Conference for a "just peace" with Italy, as reports from Buenos Aires. Seven Countries have already granted their support to the Argentine initiative.
8. In its leading article the "New York Herald Tribune" writes that the Italian indignation over the session of Brieg and Tenda to France is abused and pathetic. LIS reports from New York. The paper affirms that both districts are placed on that strategic line from which Mussolini stabbed France in the last moment. The Italians are forgetting the misdeeds of the Rome-Berlin Axis and the French, British and American dead who were victims of Mussolini's alliance with Germany. Anyway, concludes the paper, the populations of Brieg and Tenda are really only attached to their alpine valleys and their picturesque dialects.
9. The Christian Democratic parliamentary group unveiled yesterday to the European Christian Democrats to prevent a hasty and vengeful decision from being taken at this crucial moment as it would kill both the Christian ideal and the soul of Europe.
10. Commenting on the technical and economical repercussions of the session of Brieg and Tenda to France, one of the directors of the "Globe" newspaper stated yesterday to the LIS Genoa correspondent that France has not at present the electric lines required to transport all the power being produced by the Upper Adige Valley plants. Only 15 per cent. of the output could be handled by the French network, and France could not even make use of part of the power produced at the St. Balazac plants, which has a frequency of 15 per cent. and is adapted to Italian railway transportation.
11. It is reported from Paris that in one of his articles published in the newspaper "Aurore", Senator Helles affirms that the only just solution to the Trieste problem is that acknowledging Italy's sovereignty in the city and adjacent zones.
12. LIS reports from Rome that Italian partisans and young people paraded by the hundred through the streets of the city yesterday receiving the applause of the citizens. A hostile demonstration against the Slav mouthpiece "Our Paper" was held last night, but the police dispersed the demonstrators. 54 pro-Slavs armed with clubs were found by the police near the printing office, and were arrested. The trade union called off the strike and threatened the population for their clear demonstration in favour of Italian unity.
13. The Archbishop of Gorizia, on entering Monfalcone (Trieste) where he was to confirm the faithful, was informed by some members of the police that a criminal attempt against his person was being prepared. He tried to enter the town from another direction, but finally had to accept and return to his seat.
14. 16 thousand threshers of the Verona district went on strike yesterday and another 20 thousand will do so tomorrow as the farmers refused to increase their wages. (LIS)
15. The Ministry of Transport discloses that beginning from July 1st, two electric trains with 1st class seats will operate on the Rome-Milan route.
16. The following high ranking fascists have recently been set free under

9. The Christian Democratic parliamentary group unveiled yesterday to the European Christian Democrats to prevent a mercenary and vengeful decision from being taken at this crucial moment as it would kill both the Christian ideal and the soul of Europe.

10. Commenting on the technical and economical repercussions of the decision of Rome and France to France, one of the directors of the "Globe" newspaper stated yesterday to the *Radio Genoa* correspondent that France has not at present the electric lines required to transport all the power being produced by the Upper and Valley plants. Only 15 per cent. of the output could be hauled by the French network, and France could not even make use of part of the power produced at the St. Malverio plants, which has a frequency of 16 cycles and is adapted to Italian railway transportation.

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12. *Radio* reports from Rome that Italian partisans and young people paraded by the hundred through the streets of the city yesterday receiving the applause of the citizens. A hostile demonstration against the *Black* *authorities* "Our Paper" was held last night, but the police dispersed the demonstrators. 54 pro-Slavs armed with clubs were found by the police inside the printing office, and were arrested. The *Trade Union* called off the strikes and threatened the population for their clear demonstration in favour of Italian unity.

13. The Archbishop of Gorizia, on entering *Monteleone* (Trieste) where he was to confirm the faithful, was informed by some members of the police that a criminal attempt against his person was being prepared. He tried to enter the town from another direction, but finally had to assist and return to his see.

14. 16 thousand threshers of the Verona district went on strike yesterday and another 26 thousand will do so tomorrow as the farmers refused to increase their wages. (HSA)

15. The Ministry of Transport discloses that beginning from July 1st, two electric trains with 1st class seats will operate on the Rome-Milan route.

16. The following high ranking Fascists have recently been set free under the provision of the amnesty decree: *Bruno Biagi*, *Alessandro Chievolini*, *Francesco Deonori* and *Araldo di Crollanza*.

AFTERNOON PAPER (29 June)

CATTOLICI (Christian Democrat)

"To industrialize agriculture and solve the question of wine are the first duties of the Constituent towards Southern Italy" - writes *Orlando Linsaghi*.

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ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Giovanni Rana reports that Enrico De Nicola declared that he would arrive in Rome shortly. "There is no time to lose now in Italy", he said "no one can lose time".
2. Rana reports that the population of Valle Strada, near Susa, have been alarmed by the news spread by the "France Press" Agency which said that Berlusconi had also been assigned to France. The mountainous districts in the valley as they were frightened by the presence of Moroccan troops on the border. The population is afraid of French reprisals for not having obeyed their propaganda. The partisans of the valley have requested the intervention of the Italian Government to prevent this injustice.

GIORNALE DELLA SURA (Monarchist)

1. Jean Zottier, special correspondent of the G.d.S., in a message from Paris asserts that De Gaulle requested the Mont Cenis and the industrial zones of Digne and Tignes in order to be able to manufacture atomic bombs, for which purpose the electric power plants of the Italian areas were essential.
2. Commenting on the appointment of De Nicola as president of the Republic, G.d.S., says that most probably Miti would have been better because of the wide fame that he has abroad as statesman and financial expert. They have elected a Neapolitan, says the paper, to appease the south, but the south also needs houses, work, roads, electricity, water and harbors.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After quoting De Gasperi's words yesterday at the Costituente when he announced the handing over of Triga and Tenda to France: "The blow is struck", Santi Savarino writes that all hopes that the parallel between De Gaulle's and De Gasperi's parties would have prevented this event were vain because "Ravenna is a pleasure which is relieved cold".
2. "Giornale d'Italia's" correspondent in Naples was the first to interview De Nicola after his appointment to president of the Italian Republic, and the first to know he had accepted, says the paper.
3. Under the heading: "At Mont Cenis and Novalesa the only Frenchmen are the Police", M.d.I. says that if the verdict of the Four is actuated, Italy will lose meadows, tourism, fishing and hunting.

QUINTO ORDINE

1. Headlines: "The four haggle at the expense of Italy." - "Byrnes: postpone everything to August"; - "Piotov: Trieste without delay". - "In the meeting at the Luxembourg the criticism of the delegates prevails, they forget the Atlantic Charter and are indifferent to the new disaster into which they are today launching the European nations!"
2. Vallalta criticizes the appointment of De Nicola as President of the Republic and says that he would have preferred the President to be elected among the members of the Costituente, as a sign by the will of the people.

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GIOVANNI MILEA SERA (conarchist)

1. Jean Zola, special correspondent of the G.d.S., in a message from Rome asserts that France requested the Mont Cenis and the industrial zones of Briga and Tenda in order to be able to manufacture atomic bombs, for which purpose the electric power plants of the Italian areas were requisitioned.

2. Commenting on the appointment of De Nicola as President of the Republic, G.d.S., says that most probably Miti will have been better Minister of the Interior than he has abroad as statesman and financial expert. They have elected a Neapolitan, says the paper, to appease the south, but the south also needs houses, work, roads, electricity, water and harbors.

GIOVANNI MILEA D'ITALIA

1. After quoting De Gasperi's words yesterday at the Costituente when he announced the handing over of Briga and Tenda to France: "The blow is struck", Sergio Savareno writes that all hopes that the parallel between Briga, Brindisi, and De Gasperi's parties would have prevented this event were vain because "Ravage is a pleasure which is relished cold".

2. "Giornale d'Italia's" correspondent in Naples was the first to interview De Nicola after his appointment to President of the Italian Republic, and the first to know he had accepted, says the paper.

3. Under the heading: "At Mont Cenis and Movalosa the only Frenchmen are the Police", P.d.I. says that if the verdict of the Four is actuated, Italy will lose mechanics, tourism, fishing and hunting.

CONFERENZE

1. Headlines: "The four haggle at the expense of Italy" - "Byrnes: postpone everything to August"; - Molotov: Trieste without delay". - "In the meeting at the Luxembourg the cynicism of the delegates prevails, they forget the Atlantic Charter and are indifferent to the new disaster into which they are today launching the European nations".

2. Villalta criticizes the appointment of De Nicola as President of the Republic and says that he would have preferred the President to be elected among the members of the Costituente, as chosen by the will of the people, and among them especially Orlando, who would have been a very suitable choice.

3. J. stresses that the assignation of Briga and Tenda to France has been a hard blow for Italian industry.

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ITALIA - SERA

1. Under the heading "Let the Italian people know that the British and the Americans call us ungrateful, the French communists and the Yanks troublemakers", Ordine Nuova telephones from Paris that De Gasperi's declaration in the Costituente caused a certain perplexity in France for

its vision, of the consequences of the peace treaty infinitely worse than Versailles. The writer adds that the Anglo-Americans consider the Italian position towards Russia so compromised that they will have to revise their European strategic plans so that their defending line will go from the Rhine over the Alps including Tenda and Briga to the Ligurian Gulf.

2. De Nicola accepted only today the office of the President of the Republic, states the paper, because he was concerned at not being as well-known internationally as the other candidates. The paper stresses the satisfaction of Naples and the South for the choice of the President.

3. Under the heading "Real help for the veterans" the paper writes that the veterans are irritated that the innumerable promises of the Government which have not yet been realised.

ORLANDO VATTONE ROLANO (Vatican) Not appeared.

GIUSTIZIANO (Independent Catholic) Not appeared.

SECOLO NA (Independent Rightist) Suspended publication.

TRINIZIA DEL POPOLO

3. Metale described De Nicola as a typical President of exceptional value and energy. He is not a decorative President, continues the writer, but of a supreme authority and an authentic personality, of sagacity and steadiness. Giving its son to Rome and to Italy, Naples has begun the civil reconciliation which must be realised in the Italian Republic, concludes Metale.

VOCE DEMOCRATICA (Republican)

1. Under the heading "Consequences of the seizure of Briga and Tenda", V.R. prints a statement by one of the directors of the "CGLI" hydro-electric plant asserting that "the industrial activity of Northern Italy is at the mercy of France".

2. After recalling the wonderful work the French Foreign Minister Tallegrand did for his country at the Congress of Vienna, V.R. wonders why "at such a critical moment we left the Foreign Ministry in De Gasperi's hands, who was already troubled with home affairs, and we have not pursued a decisive foreign policy instead of confining ourselves to memorandums and recommendations to the good will of our judges".

3. V.R. prints: "Neo-Catholic France, with a little Communist flavour, has wanted to return to the Italian Republic the stab in the back she received from the Fascist Monarchy. We shall return again to this later. But while our Republican hearts inspired by Mazzini's doctrine and by Garibaldi's action are bleeding, we say to the "camels au voi" who shout imitating the French chauvinists: Remember that you asked for it...and we shall never forget that the Savoy Monarchy bears full responsibility for this".

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

the veterans are irritated that the innumerable promises of the Government which have not yet been realized.

OSCAR VATTONE ROMANO (Vatican) Not appeared.

GIOTTO RUFINO (Independent Catholic) Not appeared.

SEBASTIANO (Independent Rightist) Suspended publication.

TRAPUNIA DEL POPOLO

G. Metata described De Nicola as a typical President of exceptional value and energy. He is not a decorative President, continues the writer, but of a supreme authority and an authentic personality, of sincerity and standing. Giving its son to Rome and to Italy, Naples has begun the civil reconciliation which must be realized in the Italian Republic, concludes Metata.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading "Consequences of the seizure of Brign and Tenda", V.R. prints a statement by one of the directors of the "CULT" hydro-electric plant asserting that "the industrial activity of Northern Italy is at the mercy of France".

2. After recalling the wonderful work the French Foreign Minister Tallandier did for his country at the Congress of Vienna, V.R. wonders why that such a critical moment we left the Foreign Ministry in De Gasperi's hands, who was already troubled with home affairs, and we have not pursued a decisive foreign policy instead of confining ourselves to memorandums and recommendations to the good will of our judges.

3. V.R. prints: "Neo-Catholic France, with a little Communist flavour, has wanted to return to the Italian Republic the star in the back she received from the Fascist monarchy. We shall return again to this later. But while our Republican hearts inspired by Mazzini's doctrine and by Garibaldi's action are bleeding, we say to the 'camarades du roi' who shout imitating the French charivari: Remember that you asked for it...and we shall never forget that the Savoy monarchy bears full responsibility for this".

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. A. reports the most immediate objectives of the Socialist Party program in the present Government. They include; a) to follow a policy of economy but not of penury, one of the first steps being that of reducing the number of Ministries to about ten; b) to lighten the bureaucracy of the State keeping the personnel within the efficiency limits and eliminating all superfluous organizations; c) reorganization of education, especially the reconstruction of school; d) to increase as far as possible the daily bread and pasta ration; e) to reduce the cost of living by producing at low cost; f) to adopt extraordinary measures (census of estates and ascertainment of real incomes) to improve the budgetary position, and to issue a State loan for

Reconstruction; g) to increase agricultural production in every possible way; h) by an inventory of industrial machinery and rationalization of production, to strive to increase exports; i) to fight unemployment by means of mobility of labor; j) to prepare a program of public works that will not be changed every time the Government has to resign, especially the reconstruction of harbors, water works and irrigation works, electric power plants, houses and especially the roads and railroads.

2. Commenting on the destiny of our colonies, Massimo Lollas says that he hopes that the postponement of the decision on Libya for a year while being very favorable to England, will eventually improve Italy's position.

BUONSENZO (Uomo Qualunque)

In an article headlines 'Ha, Ha, Ha, what a joke' Guglielmo Giannini, answering yesterday's ironical articles in several Rome newspapers on the Qualunquista vote for Ottavio Penna-Boschemi for President of the Republic, and commenting on the De Gasperi-Nenni-Togliatti agreement for the nomination of De Nicola, writes:

"Why have we given the vote to women who while men were bombing them and making war with every comfort well paid, honoured, clothed and supplied, only risking their lives but risking them less than the defenseless populations they were bombing and machine-gunning, were looking after our homes, our children and our old ones? ... According to me, a Uomo Qualunque, it is because we men are incapable of governing by ourselves. We have demonstrated this by our madresses which have cost million of lives and milliards in destruction.... The Socialists and Communists said to themselves that by granting the vote to women, thousands of working-women would vote for them against the bourgeoisie ... and the Christian Democrats thought that all the nuns and Catholic women would vote for them while almost all the women of the bourgeoisie would not make the effort to stand in line hours at the polls.... They were wrong because women of all classes went to the polls and stood in line as the seven madmen - Mussolini, Hitler, Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, Tojo and Chiang-Kai-Shek - had been teaching them to do for years.... In choosing Ottavio Penna-Boschemi... we, the Uomini Qualunque, condemned the old cankered political world, made a pledge to the Italian Woman... and an act of reparation to Sicily which returned her to the Chambers... The Communist newspaper 'Unita' called this a joke and a stupidity". Was it really? ... Well, at the next elections, when women will again be called to the polls, we shall be the ones to laugh, as we shall gaze at the "long" faces of those who will count their few votes given them by women who represent 53 per cent of the Italian electorate, and whom they so despise today."

GLORO (Economic)

1. G. says that the Italian automobile production is behind hand owing to the lack of coal and raw materials.
2. G. reports that more rice has been planted this year than last year.
3. Reporting on the situation of the Italian railway, G. asserts that there are not enough wagons and that they are not being produced quick enough

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GLOBO (Economic)

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2. G. reports that more rice has been planted this year than last year.
3. Reporting on the situation of the Italian railway, G. asserts that there are not enough wagons and that they are not being produced quick enough to keep pace with the reconstruction of the Italian railways.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) N.N.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. "Italia Nuova's" special correspondent in Tenda, Demetrio Garzia describes the great consternation of the Tenda and Brigo inhabitants at the announcement of the cession of these towns to France and says that the women

are praying in the churches to prevent this possibility from actually happening. At one point he writes: "It makes one think back on the famous stroke with which Colonel Gardner, who then watched over the area, cut the white, red, and green ribbon to open the way to traffic under the tunnel reopened by Italian skill and Italian labour. The British officer said that with that stroke he had reunited Briga and Tenda to the mother country. But after him there has been another who has thought to separate them again with another stroke, after substituting for the soldier a tightlipped major of the military police."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Arrigo Jacchia says that we must not refuse to discuss the peace terms, because we must let the other people know when an injustice, like that of Briga and Tenda, is being committed. We must also remember that he who is absent is always wrong.
2. Giulio Canali asserts that the Yugoslavs take all the Italian railroad wagons arriving from Trieste loaded with UNRRA goods, and cancel their identity marks. In this way, he says, more than 20 railroad wagons a day enter Yugoslavia and never return. This has caused to the Italian State Railroads a loss of 10 milliard Lire for 10,000 wagons, asserts the writer.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. M. headlines: "Bidault repays Molotov's favour" - "Trieste will be taken away from Italy" - "A French suggestion to internationalise the town and the hinterland under a six-power Committee" - and described in its editorial the Bidault plan as the creation of a new Denzig. After the ceding of Briga and Tenda, however, writes the paper, and after the robbery of the colonies, anything is allowed at Italy's expense and adds that France has gone over to the side of the plunderers.

2. The paper reports from Paris the vivid impression caused by Toscanini's refusal to go to Paris and the lack of understanding in France for the artist's attitude.

MOVIMENTO (Independent Leftist) N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Continuing the polemic between "Avanti's" columnist Subalpino and "Popolo" the latter writes that it did not recognise Professor Umberto Calosso under the pseudonym of Subalpino, and (with some irony) apologises, for having called him "a clown and a eunuch".

RISORCIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Under the heading "At Paris prevails the French plan for Venezia Giulia" R.L. criticises Bidault's plan for its lack of clearness, adding that it does not offer any practical guarantee for the solution of Italian-Yugoslav problems.

1. Arrigo Jacobia says that we must not refuse to discuss the peace terms, because we must let the other people know when an injustice, like that of Briga and Tenda, is being committed. We must also remember that he who is absent is always wrong.

2. Giulio Canali asserts that the Yugoslavs take all the Italian railroad wagons arriving from Trieste loaded with URRRA goods, and cancel their identity marks. In this way, he says, more than 20 railroad wagons a day enter Yugoslavia and never return. This has caused to the Italian State Railroads a loss of 10 milliard Lire for 10,000 wagons, asserts the writer.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. M. headlines: "Bidault repays Molotov's favour" - "Trieste will be taken away from Italy" - "A French suggestion to internationalise the town and the hinterland under a six-power Committee" - and described in its editorial the Bidault plan as the creation of a new Danzig. After the ceding of Briga and Tenda, however, writes the paper, and after the robbery of the colonies, anything is allowed at Italy's expense and adds that France has gone over to the side of the plunderers.

2. The paper reports from Paris the vivid impression caused by Toscanini's refusal to go to Paris and the lack of understanding in France for the artist's attitude.

MOVIMENTO (Independent Leftist) M.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Continuing the polemic between "Avanti's" columnist Subalpino and "Popolo" the latter writes that it did not recognise Professor Umberto Calosso under the pseudonym of Subalpino, and (with some irony) apologises, for having called him "a clown and a eunuch".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Under the heading "At Paris prevails the French plan for Venezia Giulia" R.L. criticizes Bidault's plan for its lack of clearness, adding that it does not offer any practical guarantee for the solution of Italian-Yugoslav problems.

2. Molotov's part at the Paris Conference has been represented in the Italian Communist press as if Molotov was alone responsible for the clauses which safeguarded the use of the electric centers by Italy. Writers R.L., adding that the Communist papers have started an intense anti-British campaign. The paper continues that there are many negative points in Italo-British relations and that the Italian people likes neither Yugoslav nor British oppression. Give Italy Trieste concludes the paper (addressing Russia), otherwise the Italians will feel the necessity to support anybody who can defend their country against the Slav flux. On the other hand the paper

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asks the British to be Italy's friend and not her master, otherwise they will force Italy to rejoice at everything that could go against their power, rendering uncertain the future.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Arturo Labriola says that all illusions have fallen and that Italy must adapt herself to the position of a vanquished country that has no more rights. The hopes of Italy are now to regain as soon as possible her independence and to see the end of a strict foreign control of her internal and international affairs.
2. Enrico De Nicola, in an interview with Giovanni Romei, declared that the problems of the South must be solved quickly and with actions.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Union of Italian Women addressed to the women elected to the Constituent a message which says that they must conquer absolute parity with the men in every field and that they must fight for the reconstruction of their homes, for welfare for their children for the defense of the feminine work, and against illiteracy.
2. Giuseppe Di Vittorio stresses that the syndicates must be free from any state control.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat) (contd)

2. After summing up the situation of the farmer and the land owner in the Southern Italy, Mario Viana concludes by saying that "Communism for the farmer, means taking as much land as he can get and paying no taxes" and asks the Communist Minister of Finance Scoccimarro what humanitarian doctrines have so far been inspired by Communism, Socialism and Christian Democracy which would prevent the farm worker from being unemployed and from falling into poverty."

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