0733

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

ACC

10000112912O8

Daily Digest of
July 1946

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

10000/129/208

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

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

FASTEN Envelope by gumming this Label across Flap.
OPEN by cutting Label instead of tearing Envelope.

PRB

Daily Digest of the Rome Press

July 1946

Por. Ltd. Wt. 37691 4/46 (Lablest)

RG 331
ACC 3104
178
1/3/2-4

RELEASED
Authority 785015
By Bunell NARS, Date 11-21-83

785015

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

RELEASED
Authority 785015
By Pennell NARS, Date 11-24-87

10000 /129/208
THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM July 1946
TO
CATALOGUE.

0742

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/2/2/PRB July 2, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Nicola arrived at Montecitorio at 1300 hours yesterday, and De Gasperi formally tendered the resignation of his government at 1630 hours. De Nicola started immediately the consultations for the formation of the new government and had conferences with Saragat, the President of the Constituent Assembly, Orlando, the former president of the House of Deputies, and Sforza, former president of the Consulta. At 1900 hours De Nicola received Rear Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, who wanted to greet him and express his pleasure at his appointment to the highest administrative post. De Nicola will continue his consultations today, receiving the former Prime Ministers Nitti, Bonomi and Parri, and then the leaders of the political parties. It is expected that De Nicola will ask De Gasperi today to form the new government.

2. Through the Italian representatives in Paris, De Gasperi sent the Four Foreign Ministers a telegram yesterday recalling that on 19 September 1945 the Council of the Foreign Ministers in London passed unanimously a resolution according to which the Deputies should examine the problem of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and of Trieste on the basis of a line leaving the minimum number of citizens of the two nationalities under foreign domain. This resolution was taken in view of the reasons set forth before the Council by De Gasperi himself, who at the beginning of the current Paris conference was also asked to give his judgement on the findings of the Allied Enquiry Commission on the ethnical line. As it was now reported from Paris that the principles which were at the basis of the 19 September 1945 London resolution were being substituted with new solutions disregarding those principles which at London had been recognised as being just and reasonable, and in view of the fact that this change would radically transform the whole approach to the problem, the Italian Government asked to be given the opportunity of being heard by the Council before any decision closely affecting the future of the Italian people were taken. The Italian Republic did not intend to upset the efforts of the Foreign Ministers, but only to support them in avoiding expedients which might lead to new conflicts. Italy reaffirmed that she wished to agree with the Yugoslav people on the basis of a just consideration of the rights and interests

1631

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

Saragat, the President of the Constituent Assembly, Orlando, the former president of the House of Deputies, and Sforza, former president of the Consulta. At 1900 hours De Nicola received Rear Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, who wanted to greet him and express his pleasure at his appointment to the highest administrative post. De Nicola will continue his consultations today, receiving the former Prime Ministers Nitti, Bonomi and Parri, and then the leaders of the political parties. It is expected that De Nicola will ask De Gasperi today to form the new government.

2. Through the Italian representatives in Paris, De Gasperi sent the Four Foreign Ministers a telegram yesterday recalling that on 19 September 1945 the Council of the Foreign Ministers in London passed unanimously a resolution according to which the Deputies should examine the problem of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and of Trieste on the basis of a line leaving the minimum number of citizens of the two nationalities under foreign domain. This resolution was taken in view of the reasons set forth before the Council by De Gasperi himself, who at the beginning of the current Paris conference was also asked to give his judgement on the findings of the Allied Enquiry Commission on the ethnical line. As it was now reported from Paris that the principles which were at the basis of the 19 September 1945 London resolution were being substituted with new solutions disregarding those principles which at London had been recognised as being just and reasonable, and in view of the fact that this change would radically transform the whole approach to the problem, the Italian Government asked to be given the opportunity of being heard by the Council before any decision closely affecting the future of the Italian people were taken. The Italian Republic did not intend to upset the efforts of the Foreign Ministers, but only to support them in avoiding expedients which might lead to new conflicts. Italy reaffirmed that she wished to agree with the Yugoslav people on the basis of a just consideration of the rights and interests of both parties.

1631

3. During a press conference with Italian and foreign correspondents, De Gasperi said yesterday that he was convinced that the Four Foreign Ministers were trying and doing their best,

0744

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

and that, despite the fact that some of their decisions were unfavourable to Italy, he wished to understand as much as possible the difficulties of their task and not to criticise their good will, although the Italian Government wanted and had to maintain a very firm attitude against the negative decisions reported recently. De Gasperi affirmed that it was to be acknowledged that the Trieste problem had been distorted despite previous assurances that the Trieste and Julian question would have been considered on the basis of ethnical principles. The Premier then said that it was natural that those who had not forgotten the material and human sacrifices of the cobelligerency reacted strongly at the news according to which the Italian fleet was being regarded as a war booty and shared out among the winners. As for the Western frontier, De Gasperi disclosed that he had been greatly surprised seeing that Italy's arguments and offers of a substantial cooperation with France were disregarded, and that an Italian project of Italo-French exploitation of the Lake Chais lake had been discarded for less purely defensive strategical reasons set forth by a supposed militarist school. De Gasperi concluded by affirming that in her diplomatic action Italy had equally addressed herself to the Big Four, not participating in any bloc as she was profoundly grateful to all of her liberators, those who fought on her soil and those who gave a tremendous contribution to the general war effort.

4. It is not true that Brigo cheered the news of the annexation to France, but it is, instead, a fact that the situation is strained and that the citizens are thinking of blowing up the power-plant rather than consigning it to France. (ANSA)

5. On entering the Venezia Giulia Zone A the day before yesterday, the bicycle racers participating in the "Giro d'Italia" were forced to a stop near the Pieris bridge where Filo-Yugoslav elements had placed nails, rocks and a barrel. Some racers were injured, and when the others tried to continue the trip, some pro-Yugoslav elements who were waiting in ambush at the sides of the road started throwing stones. The escorting Allied Military Police exchanged some shots with them and then undertook to transport a few of the racers to Monfalcone whence they would proceed on bicycle to the Trieste stadium. This incident provoked a massive pro-Italian demonstration in the city, where the premises of the Yugoslav Delegation for War Damages were invaded and ransacked. A

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

forgotten the material and human sacrifices of the cobelligerency reacted strongly at the news according to which the Italian fleet was being regarded as a war booty and shared out among the winners. As for the Western frontier, De Gasperi disclosed that he had been greatly surprised seeing that Italy's arguments and offers of a substantial cooperation with France were disregarded, and that an Italian project of Franco-French exploitation of the Lake Como had been discarded for not wholly defensive strategical reasons set forth by a surprised militarist school. De Gasperi concluded by affirming that in her diplomatic action Italy had equally addressed herself to the Big Four, not participating in any bloc as she was profoundly grateful to all of her liberators, those who fought on her soil and those who gave a tremendous contribution to the general war effort.

4. It is not true that Briga cheered the news of the cession to France, but it is, instead, a fact that the situation is strained and that the citizens are thinking of blowing up the power-plant rather than consigning it to France. (AMGOT)

5. On entering the Venezia Giulia Zone A the day before yesterday, the bicycle racers participating in the "Giro d'Italia" were forced to a stop near the Pieris bridge where Slavo-Yugoslav elements had placed nails, rocks and a barrel. Some racers were injured, and when the others tried to continue the trip, some pro-Yugoslav elements who were waiting in ambush at the sides of the road started throwing stones. The escorting Allied Military Police exchanged some shots with them and then undertook to transport a few of the racers to Pieris whence they would proceed on bicycle to the Trieste stadium. This incident provoked a massive pro-Italian demonstration in the city, where the premises of the Yugoslav Delegation for War Damages were invaded and ransacked. A Yugoslav officer who killed one demonstrator and injuried another was arrested by the M.P. A Yugoslav bookshop and a stationers were set on fire. The Italians also broke into Yugoslav shops and organizations, among which a restaurant in via Crispi, and the printing office of the newspaper "Primorski

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

Dreveil". Furniture and supplies were thrown into the street and set on fire. Also a dozen private apartments were invaded. Some pro-Yugoslav elements threw a hand-grenade against a jeep of the Allied M.P. injuring nine policemen. The Italian population resolved to call a general strike for the afternoon and the Trieste C.L.N., in a communiqué protesting against the anti-Italian campaign which caused the incidents, approved the strike and extended it for twenty-four hours. The Trieste Slav organizations and the Gorizia Italian C.L.N. also called a general strike. Yesterday five hundred Italians invaded and devasted the premises of the Slav Railwaymen's Organization. Later on squads of Italians set fire to the copies of the Italian Communists paper "Il Lavoratore". The excitement grew in the afternoon when it was learned that Communist elements were marching towards the center of the town. The Allied police intervened and exchanged gun-shots with some pro-Slav elements. Soon after some Slav partisans riding on a truck threw a hand-grenade at the covered market. No casualties were reported. Last night a hand-grenade was thrown against two well known Italians. A member of the Italian Youth Movement was also assaulted and seriously injured.
(Confidential).

1639

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 1)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S. criticises the three mass Parties because they have started discussions for the formation of the new Government before the resignation of the old Government and before the appointment of the new President of the Council. This is very much against the rules of democracy, it says, and the leaders of the mass Parties should abandon this C.L.N. type of policy. It also says that the Assembly, the true expression of the will of the people, should abolish all the laws dictated by the C.L.N. which limit its authority.

2. G. della S. criticises De Gasperi's policy, as for the sake of an ideological conflict between Catholics and Communists, he has neglected to develop diplomatic relations with the Russians. We have already suffered much for the sake of ideology, it says, must we suffer still more?

CORRIERE D'ITALIA.

C. d'I. under the heading "Unity of action?" stresses the fundamental substantial differences existing between the Communist and Socialist programs and wonders if there can be any serious foundation to the renewed pact of unity of action between the two parties. The Communists are favourable to measures providing total employment, an increase of wages, the creation of special funds to be derived from loans and taxes affecting the well-to-do. The Socialists would solve the same problem with a reduction of the cost of living and, to this end, Italy should import raw materials (with UNRRA's help) and increase her exports. According to them, the measures adopted up to now are mere improvisations which sooner or later will thwart Italy's economic revival. The paper deems that the socialist outlook on the question is more realistic and more deserving of consideration.

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta says that France has been following a blind policy in regard to Italy, as she has not understood that Italy is now the last barrier against the Russian invasion of Europe, and for the sake of revenge has preferred to give to Russia the key to Europe, which is Trieste. He also stresses that the Foreign Ministers are preparing in Paris not a peace

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

leaders of the mass Parties should abandon this C.L.N. type of policy. It also says that the Assembly, the true expression of the will of the people, should abolish all the laws dictated by the C.L.N. which limit its authority.

2. [illegible] criticises De Gasperi's policy, as for the sake of an ideological conflict between Catholics and Communists, he has neglected to develop diplomatic relations with the Russians. We have already suffered much for the sake of ideology, he says, must we suffer still more?

UNITA' D'AZIONE

Under the heading "Unity of action?" stresses the fundamental and substantial differences existing between the Communist and Socialist programs and wonders if there can be any serious foundation to the renewed pact of unity of action between the two parties. The Communists are favourable to measures providing total employment, an increase of wages, the creation of special funds to be derived from loans and taxes striking the rich to do. The Socialists would solve the same problem with a reduction of the cost of living and, to this end, Italy should import raw materials (with UNRRA's help) and increase her exports. According to them, the measures adopted up to now are mere improvisations which sooner or later will thwart Italy's economic revival. The paper deems that the socialist outlook on the question is more realistic and more deserving of consideration.

UNDICESIMO

Villalta says that France has been following a blind policy in regard to Italy, as she has not understood that Italy is now the last barrier against the Russian invasion of Europe, and for the sake of revenge has preferred to give to Russia the key to Europe, which is Trieste. He also stresses that the Foreign Ministers are preparing in Paris not a peace treaty, but another war.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Under the heading "They are all the same" Luigi Rossi complaining about the weak reaction of the Italian Government to the unjust peace worked out in Paris, writes: We ask De Gasperi and his colleagues if a Government that ought to defend the interests of the Italian people can go on being the accomplice of our executioners. An "Italian" Government is out of keeping with an armistice status and the Allies ought to decide whether to return to a sensible policy or to resort to the services of "quislings" and "collaborationists". "Otherwise",

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

says Luigi Rossi, "if things really are as they are, let Admiral Stone assume the Presidency of the Council, form 'his' cabinet and himself select 'his' collaborators". Thus we would escape from this equivocal plight, concludes the writer.

2. I.N. headlines to a despatch from Paris from Orsino Fronda: "Molotoff and Bidault march together in an advanced patrol to despoil Italy". - "It is foreseen that Molotoff will impose his viewpoint on Trieste." - "Weak official reactions to the Italian protests."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) - Suspended publication.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Under the headings "The destiny of Trieste and Venezia Giulia." - "The danger of the abandonment of the ethnic solution of the problem", the paper admits the difficulty of the question as various peoples penetrated the Venezia Giulia region throughout the centuries. Considering also that no decision about the matter will probably both parties, and referring to De Gasperi's words, the paper stresses that one regrets at least should be concluded that Italy has the possibility of explaining her own standpoint at the Luxembourg Palace.

2. Commenting on the new Presidency of the Republic "T," states that seldom an election had such an immediate and full sense of satisfaction and consent in the country as the election of Luigi Einaudi by the Constituents.

POPOLO REPUBBLICANO (Republican)

Under the heading "Immediate action of the Republican Party", G.C. writes the speech Giovanni Conti had last saturday morning in Rome in which the Republican Deputy, after emphasizing that "the Government of the People", summed up the position of the Republican Party on almost all the questions to be solved by the Constituents.

1629

AVANTI (July 2)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Rodolfo Morandi stresses that the most important thing is now the program of the new Government and as there are still many difficulties, to overcome a policy of emergency will be justified. One of the most vital things, he says, is the defence of the

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

SEMPRE AVE (Independent Rightist) - Suspended publication.

IL POPOLO LIBERO

1. Under the headings "The destiny of Trieste and Venezia Giulia" - "The danger of the abandonment of the ethnic solution of the problem", the paper admits the difficulty of the question as a whole despite guaranteed the Venezia Giulia would remain throughout the occupation. Confidence also that no decision whatever about the country will be taken by both parties, and referring to De Gasperi's program, the paper stresses that one regrets at least should be found now to study the possibility of explaining her own sovereignty over Trieste and Istria.

2. Commenting on the new Presidency of the Republic "T." states that calm on election had such an immediate and full echo of satisfaction and content in the country as the election of Luigi Einaudi by the Parliament.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading "Immediate action of the Republican Party", V.S. points the speech Giovanni Conti made last Saturday morning in Rome in which the Republican Deputy, after reaffirming that "the Government is the People", summed up the position of the Republican Party on almost all the questions to be solved by the Constituente.

1629

AVANTI! (July 2)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Rodolfo Morandi stresses that the most important thing is now the program of the new Government and as there are still many difficulties, to overcome a policy of emergency will be justified. One of the most vital things, he says, is the defence of the lira, which is far from being safe. Only by reducing the cost of the food and increasing agricultural and industrial production, thus allowing the worker and the employee to survive, can we solve the problem and remove the danger of inflation.

BUONSENSO (Como Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "Old Policy" B. wonders why so much surprise is shown by the Italian press at France's attitude towards Italy when everybody knows that it is no change of the traditional Quai d'Orsay policy. Brigo and Tonda, the paper says, have been dug out from the dusty strategic plans of the Versailles Court and the solidarity with the Slav World is as old

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

as World War I. France never forgave Napoleon III whom she holds responsible for Italy's unity which she has always afterwards attempted to undermine. She could not miss the opportunity now, and her supporting Russia secures her ends: the so-called Alpine rectifications in exchange for the elimination of Italy from Venezia Giulia. Italy must be driven back to the line of a 3rd or 4th rate power to satisfy France, and even if Trieste is to be presided over by an international control commission there is no doubt that Yugoslavs, French and Russians will form a bloc and, with the addition of a Czechoslovak delegate, as requested by Molotoff, our enemies, concludes the paper, will be the absolute masters.

2. The population of Tenda attended a "Te Deum Mass" to thank God for their annexion to France. This news, the paper says, is given by Reuters in a very tendentious form, that is by putting great emphasis on what was only a demonstration organised by the usual pro-Gaullists.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. It reports that 400,000 tons of grain of the new crop have been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to June 30th. The amount delivered up to that date [illegible] was 250,000 tons.

2. It prints an ANSA information according to which Italy's population is at present: 45,769,000 inhabitants, thus exceeding the 1940 census by 780,000.

3. The Genoa-Istanbul service was opened yesterday with the arrival of the Turkish ship "Tuc" at Genoa.

4. 22,000 gift-parcels from Italo-American communities arrived yesterday at Naples on board the "Bennett".

5. 5,000 tons of Argentine grain arrived at Naples yesterday on the "Lorado Taft".

6. Farmers of the Foggia province protest against the difference of grain prices between Northern and Southern Italy.

7. A new Italy-U.S.A. freight airline is being organized by the "Italian Shipping Company" between Rome and New York. The rate will be 54 cents per pound and the journey will last 26 hours.

8. An Italo-Norwegian commercial agreement, by which 4 Italian motor-ships of 9000 tons each will be exchanged against 9000 tons of Norwegian dried-cod and a certain amount in Dollars and Pounds, was signed yesterday in Rome.

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

2. The population of Tenda attended a "Te Deum Mass" to thank God for their annexion to France. This news, the paper says, is given by Reuters in a very tendentious form, that is by putting stress upon what was only a demonstration organised by the usual pro-Fascists.

CIGNO (Democratic)

1. It reports that 400,000 tons of grain of the new crop have been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to June 15th. The amount delivered up to now (?) was 200,000 tons.

2. It prints an ANSA information according to which Italy's population is at present 45,769,000 inhabitants, thus exceeding the 1940 census by 780,000.

3. The Genoa-Istanbul service was opened yesterday with the arrival of the Turkish ship "Ege" at Genoa.

4. 20,000 gift-parcels from Italo-American communities arrived yesterday at Naples on board the "Bennett".

5. 5,000 tons of Argentine grain arrived at Naples yesterday on the "Lorado Taft".

6. Farmers of the Foggia province protest against the difference of grain prices between Northern and Southern Italy.

7. A new Italy-U.S.A. /freight airline is being organized by the "Italian Shipping Company" between Rome and New York. The rate will be 54 cents per pound and the journey will last 25 hours.

8. An Italo-Norwegian commercial agreement, by which 4 Italian motor-ships of 9000 tons each will be exchanged against 9000 tons of Norwegian dried-cod and a certain amount in Dollars and Pounds, was signed yesterday in Rome.

9. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound Sterling: 7250-7350, Pound: 1160-1180, Dollar: 405-422, Swiss Franc: 119-123; Milan: Gold Pound Sterling: 7500, Dollar: 460, Swiss Franc: 125.

10. G. reports rumors circulating in the Rome Stock Exchange according to which the official rate of exchange of the Dollar in Italy will be increased from 225 lire to 300.

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

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The liberation of so many ex-fascists and neo-fascists by the generosity of the Republican amnesty and their readmission to the political life of the country will constitute a certain danger for the Republican Democracy, writes Mario Berlinguer adding that precautions should be necessary to prevent possible harmful activity of these elements. In view of the strange phenomenon in Italy that three quarters of the press represents the minority of the citizens who are extraneous from political parties and political life, whilst one quarter only of the press is the voice of the immense majority, and referring to the measures taken in France to discipline the liberty of the press (requisition of the funds of the collaborationist press, penal responsibility of their editors, rigorous professional epuration etc.), the writer asks for similar measures in Italy.

2. The paper reports from Treviso that the Action Party's Provincial Congress protested against the amnesty affirming that elements will be liberated who were responsible for Italy's present disastrous situation.

3. "A little more of ceremony would not come amiss" headlines the paper referring to the short ceremony in which the power of the State was handed over to the new President of the Republic.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

In its comment on the proceedings of the Paris Conference, I.N. writes that "Russia's behaviour does not astonish us and it is also normal that she should sacrifice one after another all the Italian interests while bestowing on the Italian Communist newspaper "Unità" the sinister honour of allowing it to sell its low services to Russia and present Mr. Molotov to the uncultured masses as the "paladin" of the Italian cause", and concludes: "Towards which abyss does De Gasperi want to lead the Italian people who will suffer but will not accept a peace which, in fact, will only be the most outright of impositions?"

1628

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Emanuele Conti, in a message from Paris, reports that after some preliminary discussion, Bidault made the following proposal for the solution of the Julian question. Yugoslavia will get all the territories East of the French line; Trieste and a surrounding region to be defined, will be internationalized. He remarks that the line could be that between Duino and Città Nuova d'Istria. Bevin accepted the principle of the French proposal [illegible] to extend to Cavale di Lemo, and

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

(Regulation of the funds of the collaborationist press, penal responsibility of their editors, rigorous professional epuration etc.), the writer asks for similar measures in Italy.

2. The paper reports from Treviso that the Action Party's Provincial Congress protested against the amnesty affirming that elements will be liberated who were responsible for Italy's present disastrous situation.

3. "A little more of ceremony would not come amiss" headlines the paper referring to the short ceremony in which the power of the State was handed over to the new President of the Republic.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

In its comment on the proceedings of the Paris Conference, I.N. writes that "Russia's behaviour does not astonish us and it is also normal that she should sacrifice one after another all the Italian interests while bestowing on the Italian Communist newspaper "Unità" the sinister honour of allowing it to sell its low services to Russia and present Mr. Molotov to the uncultured masses as the "paladin" of the Italian cause", and concludes: "Towards which abyss does De Gasperi want to lead the Italian people who will suffer but will not accept a peace which, in fact, will only be the most outright of impositions?"

MESSAGGERO (Government) 1628

Emanuele Conti, in a message from Paris, reports that after some preliminary discussion, Bidault made the following proposal for the solution of the Julian question. Yugoslavia will get all the territories East of the French line; Trieste and a surrounding region to be defined, will be internationalised. He remarks that the line could be that between Duino and Città Nuova d'Istria. Bevin accepted the principle of the French proposal but says that the line should extend to Canale di Leme, and Byrnes agreed with him. Molotov said that the region was too large and proposed the Morgan line as frontier of the new autonomous state. Byrnes objected that the Morgan line is a military line and has nothing to do with an ethnic frontier. After a brief interval the discussion was resumed and Molotov made a declaration saying that the Russian delegation accepted the French frontier line and the French proposal for the autonomous State but that the State itself should have no duration limit and that the Board of Governors should include Triestini members(Bidalt's proposal foresaw a Board of Governors with 6 members: American British, French, Russian, Yugoslav:

0755
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

and Italian). After this declaration the meeting was adjourned to resume discussions today at 16 hours. Conti stresses the desperation of the Julian delegation when the news was made known.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. "Minuto" describes the news reported by "Reuter" from Paris about the festivities celebrated by the Briga populations for their annexation to France as blatant falsehoods.

2. Under the heading "An appeal to Byrnes", the paper points out De Gasperi's claim that Italy's voice should be heard has not yet been acted upon. We make an last appeal, says the paper, to Bevin and especially to Byrnes for more justice towards Italy.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. It is not true that Briga celebrated her annexation to France and that the town was adorned with French flags, reports the "Ansa" correspondent, but a strong agitation exists in large parts of the population to blow up the electric power center before it is handed over to France.

2. The present bread ration of 150 grams caused a general strike at Bergamo, reports the paper from Milan, adding that the general strike at Parma was caused by the failure to execute a plan which was to have absorbed all the unemployed.

3. The fascist ex-captain Brambilla liberated by the Republican amnesty was lynched by people of Bordighera where he returned after his imprisonment, reports the paper.

4. Jews in Italy have constituted an Emergency Committee which has decided to suspend all work or activity and to close their shops between 1000 and 12000 hrs today in order to protest against the rigorous measures taken in Palestine by the Mandatory Power.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

C.R. writes that Trieste inhabitants are not to be blamed for the "ambush" against the cyclists of the Round Italy tour and asserts that it was the work of a certain Yugoslav "organisation".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

Ugo d'Andria says that in abandoning the principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the Potsdam conference the Four Nations

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

says the paper, to Bevin and especially to Byrnes for more justice towards Italy.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. It is not true that Briga celebrated her annexation to France and that the town was adorned with French flags, reports the "Ansa" correspondent, but a strong agitation exists in large parts of the population to blow up the electric power center before it is handed over to France.

2. The present bread ration of 150 grams caused a general strike at Bergamo, reports the paper from Milan, adding that the general strike at Parma was caused by the failure to execute a plan which was to have absorbed all the unemployed.

3. The fascist ex-captain Brambilla liberated by the Republican amnesty was lynched by people of Bordighera where he returned after his imprisonment, reports the paper.

4. Jews in Italy have constituted an Emergency Committee which has decided to suspend all work or activity and to close their shops between 1000 and 12000 hrs today in order to protest against the rigorous measures taken in Palestine by the Mandatory Power.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

C.R. writes that Trieste inhabitants are not to be blamed for the "ambush" against the cyclists of the Round Italy tour and asserts that it was the work of a certain Yugoslav "organisation".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

Ugo d'Andria says that in abandoning the principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the Potsdam conference the Four Nations have decided to change the war of ideals into an imperialistic war and that, therefore, instead of preparing a secure peace they are simply preparing another war.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. commenting on De Gasperi's press conference of yesterday, sharply criticizes the man, stressing the fact that he has been warned several times by them (the Communists) that a policy, taking into account the principle of international solidarity and the necessity of friendly terms with all the great powers, should have been followed. On the basis of assurances

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

given by London and Washington, says the paper, an anti-Soviet campaign was launched instead.

2. The paper stresses the serious conditions of the workers of Northern Italy, whose agitation was suspended during the elections but has now been resumed and extended. The C.G.I.L.'s letter of May last to the Government, mainly about wage increases, should be given due attention.

3. Under the heading "Brigs, Tenda and Trieste", Luigi Longo writes that Brigs, Tenda and what is expected for Trieste, is the bill which has fallen due and the expiation of all the crimes committed by fascism against humanity and the rights of the people. According to him, Italian diplomacy is responsible for the ill-advised defence, and the threat: "We will not sign the "peace treaty" impressed nobody. A different foreign policy must be worked out by the new Government, says Luigi Longo.

1627

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

July 3, 1946.

R/108/273/PRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. "My prime concern will be that of getting into touch with each parliamentary group and I will start official consultations tomorrow", De Gasperi stated to journalists last night after he had officially been asked by the Provisional President of the Republic to form a new Government. "I will submit them a Government program and see if the groups will accept my proposals. This will be the substantial and difficult part of the consultations, as it will be easier to choose the men. Difficulties which must be overcome are due to the situation of the Country", he concludes.

2. It is rumored that in view of the present difficult international situation, the President has asked De Gasperi to retain the Foreign Ministry.

3. The sixteen point draft of financial program of the new government which De Gasperi had asked Corbino to prepare, was discussed yesterday by the parliamentary groups of the three major parties, and everybody seemed to agree on: (1) the necessity of defending the lire from any further inflation; (2) the necessity to restore confidence among producers in order to encourage the development of economic activities; (3) the possible rendering of public securities freely transferable if such a measure would encourage saving and the flow of fresh money to industrial enterprises; (4) the reimbursement of war damages, allowing priority to those cases closely affecting the reconstruction of factories; (5) the institution of a 300 milliard lire extraordinary fund in the budget to finance public works aimed at easing unemployment; (6) the promulgation of emergency financial measures. The representatives also agreed that the change of currency should not take place yet, while they sharply disagreed on the estimate of the present wage situation and on the choice of the sources which should supply the money for the 300 milliard lire extraordinary fund. The representatives will make a report on the discussion to the Executives of their parties, and will meet again to reach a final agreement.

4. The Foreign Ministers substantially accepted yesterday the French proposed solution for the Trieste problem. The only difference of opinion now being that Molotov and Bidault would [illegible] the Big Four administer the new State, while Byrnes and [illegible] should be the responsibility

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

officially been asked by the Provisional President of the Republic to form a new Government. "I will submit them a Government program and see if the groups will accept my proposals. This will be the substantial and difficult part of the consultations, as it will be easier to choose the men. Difficulties which must be overcome are due to the situation of the Country", he concludes.

2. It is rumored that in view of the present difficult international situation, the President has asked De Gasperi to retain the Foreign Ministry.

3. The sixteen point draft of financial program of the new government which De Gasperi had asked Corbino to prepare, was discussed yesterday by the parliamentary groups of the three major parties, and everybody seemed to agree on: (1) the necessity of defending the lira from any further inflation; (2) the necessity to restore confidence among producers in order to encourage the development of economic activities; (3) the possible rendering of public securities freely transferable if such a measure would encourage saving and the flow of fresh money to industrial enterprises; (4) the reimbursement of war damages, allowing priority to those cases closely affecting the reconstruction of factories; (5) the institution of a 300 milliard lire extraordinary fund in the budget to finance public works aimed at easing unemployment; (6) the promulgation of emergency financial measures. The representatives also agreed that the change of currency should not take place yet, while they sharply disagreed on the estimate of the present wage situation and on the choice of the sources which should supply the money for the 300 milliard lire extraordinary fund. The representatives will make a report on the discussion to the Executives of their parties, and will meet again to reach a final agreement.

4. The Foreign Ministers substantially accepted yesterday the French proposed solution for the Trieste problem. The only difference of opinion now being that Molotov and Bidault would have the Big Four administer the new State, while Byrnes and Bevin maintain that the administration should be the responsibility of the UNO Security Council.

5. The Yugoslav Vice Prime Minister, Kardelj, stated yesterday that his Govt could not accept the French line as it gave Monfalcone and Gorizia to Italy, but they would agree to the internationalization of Trieste, provided they were allowed to participate in the Govt of the new state, AP reports from Paris.

6. The Press Office of the Premier announces that the President of the Council of Ministers had a long telephone conversation with Ambassador Scrugna yesterday, and asked him to forward a new communication to the "Big Four" concerning the projected international solution of the Trieste problem. Apart from the reservations which must be made on the Italo-Yugoslav

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

frontier as laid down by the French line which, among other things, would even detach Gorizia from its own cemetery, and apart from all the questions relating to the structure of the international state itself, the Premier has above all pointed out that the allotment to Yugoslavia of South-West Istria as far as Pola would open an unbearable wound in the Italian national conscience. The Premier has not yet had any answer to the request that the Italian Govt be officially consulted on the new situation created by the project of internationalization.

7. INS reports from Paris that in some usually well informed Catholic circles the rumor was circulated yesterday that the Pope was thinking of intervening, if only indirectly, in the problem of the peace treaty with Italy, invoking a "just peace, worthy of a great people which had suffered so much". The intervention of the Pope would take place on the eve of the Peace Conference.

8. The American Congressman Vito Marcantonio stated yesterday to American journalists that the Big Four agreement on the Trieste question was a complete denial of all principles for which Americans had fought, and absolutely did not serve the cause of Democracy and permanent peace.

9. Umberto II received the former Fascist Ambassador Dino Grandi yesterday, UP reports from Lisbon.

10. De Gasperi received the Russian Ambassador yesterday, who wished the express the congratulations of his Government for the birth of the Italian Republic. De Gasperi also received the Spanish ambassador.

11. The "Official Gazette" published yesterday a first list of 622 names of CVRA agents.

12. The workers of Susa called a strike at 11,30 hours yesterday to protest against the cession of the Mont Cenis to France. Also the population of Tenda held a pro-Italian demonstration yesterday. The major of the Carabinieri, Marone, denied that a British Liason Officer had stated to journalists that French troops were on their way to occupy Briga and Tenda. This news was false and was aimed at creating unjustified alarm. (Messaggero)

13. Edda Ciano (Mussolini's daughter), Spampanato, director of "Messaggero" during the Nazi occupation of Rome; Benini, former Fascist minister, and the "Palazzo Braschi" gang have benefited by the amnesty.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 2)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. "Giornale d'Italia's" correspondent, G. Solari Bozzi, writes from Paris that in the Luxembourg Palace circles there is some conjecture as to whether or not the Italian Government will sign the peace treaty, but most of the delegates cynically admit that Italy will have to accept and the Allies will oblige her to respect the Big Four's decisions. In the official circles of the Conference it is affirmed, however, that all the decisions are to be considered as plans to be submitted to the approval of the 21 Nations Conference. According to the writer, it is presumed that Italy may be given an opportunity to be heard at this Conference, which means that De Gasperi's appeal has not been acted upon.

2. Goffredo Bellonci, in an article entitled "Intellectuals of France", bitterly criticises the manifesto sent to the Big Four by some French intellectuals, in which it is affirmed that "Trieste is Yugoslav and must be given back to Yugoslavia", and gives historical reasons to confute the groundless assertion. Its only explanation is that it is an expression of France's hatred, perhaps because of "the stab in the back", which was an act, says the writer, of the fascist party but not of the Italian people who conspired against the fascists and made amends. "How many times we have been stabbed in the back by France in a century?" asks Bellonci, and then proceeds to enumerate them, ranging from the expulsion of Italians from Tunisia to De Gaulle's exhortations to the anglo-saxon airmen to hammer Rome to silence when the Pope asked for it to be spared, to the landing in Italy (when the Italian army had refused to go on fighting against the Allies) of a few French soldiers leading a lot of Moroccans who had been enlisted with promises of plunder and rape....., and to France urging UNRRA, at the beginning not to send any food to Italy. "The Latin fraternity", concludes the writer, "is a rhetorical expression: the French are not Latins and they have always been hostile to us."

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta stresses the injustice of pardoning under the amnesty those who were imprisoned for Fascist crimes while not

T625

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

with regard the peace treaty, but most of the delegates cynically admit that Italy will have to accept and the Allies will oblige her to respect the Big Four's decisions. In the official circles of the Conference it is affirmed, however, that all the decisions are to be considered as plans to be submitted to the approval of the 21 Nations Conference. According to the writer, it is presumed that Italy may be given an opportunity to be heard at this Conference, which means that De Gasperi's appeal has not been acted upon.

2. Goffredo Bellonci, in an article entitled "Intellectuals of France", bitterly criticises the manifesto sent to the Big Four by some French intellectuals, in which it is affirmed that "Trieste is Yugoslav and must be given back to Yugoslavia", and gives historical reasons to confute the groundless assertion. Its only explanation is that it is an expression of France's hatred, perhaps because of "the stab in the back", which was an act, says the writer, of the Fascist party but not of the Italian people who conspired against the fascists and made amends. "How many times we have been stabbed in the back by France in a century?" asks Bellonci, and then proceeds to enumerate them, ranging from the expulsion of Italians from Tunisia to De Gaulle's exhortations to the anglo-saxon airmen to hammer Rome to silence when the Pope asked for it to be spared, to the landing in Italy (when the Italian army had refused to go on fighting against the Allies) of a few French soldiers leading a lot of Moroccans who had been enlisted with promises of plunder and rape...., and to France urging UNRRA, at the beginning not to send any food to Italy. "The Latin fraternity", concludes the writer, "is a rhetorical expression: the French are not Latins and they have always been hostile to us."

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta stresses the injustice of pardoning under the amnesty those who were imprisoned for Fascist crimes while not pardoning those who committed minor errors for which they were included in the epuration. He points out that there have been eliminated for this latter reason many skilled men whose collaboration would have been much more important than the little damage they might have done.

T625

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

ITALIA-SERA

1. Under the heading "The Negroes of Marienne at Brigh and Tende - Many thanks, citizen Bidault!" the paper says that this war which was waged in the name of the Atlantic Charter, is nothing but a sad experience for both victors and defeated: in fact, brute force and grim nationalism have prevailed over right.

2. "Italia-Sera" under the heading: "Is it true that De Gasperi is a good fellow?" wonders why in his important letter of August 22, 1945 to Byrnes, De Gasperi wrote that following the renunciation of our rights on Tunisia "the French Government stated it had no other claims to put forward then that connected with the Fezzan." What is De Gasperi waiting for that he doesn't publish this document? the paper asks. In the same letter then the Italian Foreign Minister was offering France "rectifications in the Vesubia e Tinea zones". Who obliged De Gasperi to hand over, since August 1945, bits of Italian territory without being authorized by the representatives of the Italian people? the paper asks again.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Writing on the peace treaty decisions and proposals, "L" says that "The Atlantic Charter sleeps at the bottom of the ocean and Roosevelt's dream is well sealed in the heavy tomb of Hyde Park.... At Paris and New York they are not working for the family of the United Nations, but for the partition of the planet between three leading dictators and two associates.... All this is taking place under the sign of the atomic bomb..." The writer refers to the report of a British commission on the effects of the atomic bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: "The lethal radiations have killed children still unborn in their mothers' wombs.... And at Nuremburg they are still continuing the trial of the 'war-criminals'," concludes the writer.

LA VOCE DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R.'s headings on the Paris Conference are the following: "The sacrifice of Italy decided by the 'Allies'" - "No Republican Government will sign an iniquitous peace of spoliation" - "France and Russia, our Allies of 1914, take from us what the valor of our arms had conquered" - ... - "The dictat for Trieste is scheduled for today"

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

renunciation of our rights on Tunisia "the French Government stated it had no other claims to put forward than that connected with the Tenzen." What is De Gasperi waiting for that he doesn't publish this document? the paper asks. In the same letter then the Italian Foreign Minister was offering France "rectifications in the Vesubin e Tinea zones". Who obliged De Gasperi to hand over, since August 1945, bits of Italian territory without being authorized by the representatives of the Italian people? the paper asks again.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Writing on the peace treaty decisions and proposals, "L" says that "The Atlantic Charter sleeps at the bottom of the ocean and Roosevelt's dream is well sealed in the heavy tomb of Hyde Park.... At Paris and New York they are not working for the family of the United Nations, but for the partition of the planet between three leading dictators and two associates.... All this is taking place under the sign of the atomic bomb..." The writer refers to the report of a British commission on the effects of the atomic bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: "The lethal radiations have killed children still unborn in their mothers' wombs.... And at Nuremburg they are still continuing the trial of the 'war-criminals'," concludes the writer.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.M.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R.'s headlines on the Paris Conference are the following: "The sacrifice of Italy decided by the 'allies'" - "No Republican Government will sign an iniquitous peace of spoliation" - "France and Russia, our Allies of 1914, take from us what the valor of our arms had conquered" - ... - "The 'debate' for Trieste is scheduled for today".

2. V.R. prints that Nenni and De Maria, the 2 deputies of the "Republican Democratic Concentration", will join the Republican group in the Constituente.

3. In an article on the attitude of France over the drafting of the Italian Peace Treaty at the Paris conference headlined "Italy will not die", V.R. says: "We are sure that there are more Italians in Trieste than French in Strasbourg... We are humiliated by the fact that in this era of atomic bombs and flying fortresses and the uselessness of frontiers, we have to discuss those problems from a medieval point of view... It is deplorable that the United States and Great Britain, countries of free opinion, want the sacking of Italy... In spite of everything,

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

Italy will never pursue a policy of fear as in France nor a policy of oppression as in Russia... Italian blood was shed for the freedom and the independence of France and if a little French blood was shed at Magenta, Italy paid for it with a vast portion of Italian land..." It concludes by saying that whatever Bidault might get approved in Paris will be only a piece of paper, but that no tombstone will fall today on Italy's dead body.

MORNING PAPERS (July 3)

AVANTI ! (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "The absurd 'Bidault's line' separates Gorizia from its cemetery", A. says that of the four lines proposed at the Paris conference for the solution of the Julian question, the French line, after the Russian one, was the worst as it gave Yugoslavia Italian cities like Rovigno and Pola. The compromise reached by the Foreign Ministers is still worse than this as it delays the final solution of the question for 10 years. A good policy, thinks "Avanti", would have been to internationalize the region till the plebiscite, following the boundaries of the ethnic line prepared by the experts, known as the Truman line. A decision in this sense would have proved that the Big Four were following a policy of justice and coherence, which is not proved by the proposed solution. A temporary solution has no meaning when it is three fourths favorable to one of the Parties.

2. "Avanti!" says that the campaign of the "Globo" against the C.G.I.L. is clearly originated by the very efficient action of the latter over the share-cropping question. The paper also charges "Globo" with being reactionary.

3. Commenting on the optimism of the Stock Exchange, Gaetano Russo says that it is evidently due to the certainty that Minister Corbino's fiscal policy will not touch the enriched, the big industrialists, landowners, and the landlords.

1824

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. "Buonsenso's" headlines today are: "Politique d'abord - The hierarchy, very busy in fighting the Italians, succeeds in losing us Trieste and Istria."

2. The paper stresses that Luigi Longo's leading article in yesterday's "UNITA'" is the beginning of a campaign by the "Italian Agency of the Russian Communist Party" aiming at the signature of whatever peace treaty would be forced upon Italy. [illegible] the article weakens the statement issued by the

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

1. Under the heading "The absurd 'Bidault's line' separates Gorizia from its cemetery", A. says that of the four lines proposed at the Paris conference for the solution of the Julian question, the French line, after the Russian one, was the worst as it gave Yugoslavia Italian cities like Rovigno and Pola. The compromise reached by the Foreign Ministers is still worse than this as it delays the final solution of the question for 10 years. A good policy, thinks "Avanti", would have been to internationalize the region till the plebiscite, following the boundaries of the ethnic line prepared by the experts, known as the Truman line. A decision in this sense would have proved that the Big Four were following a policy of justice and coherence, which is not proved by the proposed solution. A temporary solution has no meaning when it is three fourths favorable to one of the Parties.

2. "Avanti!" says that the campaign of the "Globo" against the C.G.I.L. is clearly originated by the very efficient action of the latter over the share-cropping question. The paper also charges "Globo" with being reactionary.

3. Commenting on the optimism of the Stock Exchange, Gaetano Russo says that it is evidently due to the certainty that Minister Corbino's fiscal policy will not touch the enriched, the big industrialists, landowners, and the landlords.

1624

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. "Buonsenso's" headlines today are: "Politique d'abord - The hierarchy, very busy in fighting the Italians, succeeds in losing us Trieste and Istria."

2. The paper stresses that Luigi Longo's leading article in yesterday's "UNITA'" is the beginning of a campaign by the "Italian Agency of the Russian Communist Party" aiming at the signature of whatever peace treaty would be forced upon Italy. Meanwhile, the article weakens the statement issued by the Italian Government that it will not sign an unjust and oppressive peace, concludes the paper.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Italian ship-owners are asking for the Merchant Marine to be headed by a Minister instead of continuing to be a branch of the Ministry of Transport.

2. G. reports that the State deficit for 1945-1946 amounts to 554 milliard lire.

3. The Government granted 6 milliard lire yesterday for agricultural rehabilitation.

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

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. If Bidault persists in his policy, writes Fernando Schiavetti, he will have the full responsibility for having destroyed western solidarity thereby acting also against British interests. The Atlantic Charter repeats the 14 points of Wilson as Paris, London and Mosca how repeat step by step the big errors of Versailles with the difference that at 1919 the old ruling classes were responsible while today it is the new men who speak in the name of Democracy and Socialism.

2. Under the heading "the antiseparatists of the Alto Adige join together against the "Volkspartei", the paper reports from Bolzano that the "Suedtiroler Demokratischer Verband" has been formed in the Bolzano province and has started a newspaper entirely in German, the "Suedtiroler Wochenblatt", the first number of which prints the 15 points of the party's program.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Commenting on "Unità's" attacks yesterday against De Gasperi for "the hexarchy's foreign policy" (See Digest No. 272, July 2nd, Page 8, Para 1), I.N. says that De Gasperi is not to be blamed alone and that the Communist Party is the most responsible of all six Parties in the Government for "the catastrophe" which has befallen Italy today, because - it says - (a) Togliatti himself invited the Trieste population to welcome Tito as a liberator, (b) The Party refused to take an immediate and decided position against the Slav Communists' nationalism and claims on the Venezia Giulia, (c) The Communist Party sent its "squadre" armed with iron rods against the young people demonstrating for Trieste, (d) The Communist Party has been unable to convince Russia that the fact of being in the British sphere of influence did not mean that Italy was to take part in the anti-Russian policy of the Western Powers.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Arrigo Jacchia says that the Big Four in Paris refuse to receive De Gasperi because .they would have been too embarrased to have explain to him . why the ethnic principle has been abandoned, why France wanted Briga and Tenda, why Russia wants reparations and the distribution of the Italian fleet, and they do not want to say the truth even for a minute. He says that they will receive him only at the last minute with the peace treaty ready to be signed and will give him no time to discuss. Addressing De Gasperi, he begs him to continue in the hard struggle for the defence of the right of Italy and to never divert from the line

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

2. Under the heading "the antiseparatists of the Alto Adige join together against the "Volkspartei", the paper reports from Bolzano that the "Suedtiroler Demokratischer Verband" has been formed in the Bolzano province and has started a newspaper entirely in German, the "Suedtiroler Wochenblatt", the first number of which prints the 15 points of the party's program.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Commenting on "Unità's" attacks yesterday against De Gasperi for "the monarchy's foreign policy" (See Digest No. 272, July 2nd, Page 8, Para 1), I.N. says that De Gasperi is not to be blamed alone and that the Communist Party is the most responsible of all six Parties in the Government for "the catastrophe" which has befallen Italy today, because - it says - (a) Togliatti himself invited the Trieste population to welcome Tito as a liberator, (b) The Party refused to take an immediate and decided position against the Slav Communists' nationalism and claims on the Venezia Giulia, (c) The Communist Party sent its "squadre" armed with iron rods against the young people demonstrating for Trieste, (d) The Communist Party has been unable to convince Russia that the fact of being in the British sphere of influence did not mean that Italy was to take part in the anti-Russian policy of the Western Powers.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Arrigo Jacchia says that the Big Four in Paris refuse to receive De Gasperi because .they would have been too embarrased to have explain to him . why the ethnic principle has been abandoned, why France wanted Briga and Tenda, why Russia wants reparations and the distribution of the Italian fleet, and they do not want to say the truth even for a minute. He says that they will receive him only at the last minute with the peace treaty ready to be signed and will give him no time to discuss. Addressing De Gasperi, he begs him to continue in the hard struggle for the defence of the right of Italy and to never divert from the line of conduct that he has very wisely taken: that of justice.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. The independent "Il Minuto" today heads its dispatch from Paris with the words: "Bevin and Byrnes agree to the criminal plan of Bidault and Molotoff.

2. Under the heading: "The infamy is consummated" the paper says that Italy must not sign so infamous a treaty. After all, says the paper, what would be the good of our yielding submission? Italy is no longer an independent nation; she belongs to those who occupy her territory and, as the collaboration between the Big Four does not depend on the Italian problem only, everything may be,

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

some day, reconsidered if our moral liberty is maintained unimpaired.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Referring to the formation of the new Government "M." headlines "the first day of the crisis" - "An alarming plan of Corbino to resolve the economic problem".

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on Luigi Longo's article in yesterday's "Unità" (See Digest No. 272, July 2nd, Page 9, Para 3), in which the Communist editorialist blamed De Gasperi for not having pursued a "realistic foreign policy", Giulio Andreotti says that "no one can blame the Government or the Foreign Minister for having done a single act which was directly or indirectly hostile to the Soviet Union", and adds: "What would the Communists have wanted us to do? - That we should tie ourselves to Russia 'against' the other Allied powers in spite of all the general interests of the Country and the consideration that it was the Americans and the British who since the liberation enabled us not to die of hunger?"

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. It is a commonplace in foreign politics, writes the paper, that well-founded reasons are of no value if they cannot be translated in diplomatic cards valid at the table where the decision is to be taken, and asks if Italy really had not such a card. Her only card could have been the discord of the Allies, continues "R.L.", and adds that whatever their disputes they always seemed to be able to agree to Italy's damage.

2. Ricimero headlines "The imperialism which is being born at Paris is the socialist imperialism which has Molotoff, Bevin and Bidault as godfathers and Mussolini and Hitler as precursors" adding that the fascist socialism defeated on the battlefield had its revanche at the peace table at the hands of politicians belonging to all possible kinds of orthodox socialist schools: the Russian Bolshevik Communists, the British Laburites and the French Social Christians with a fringe of humanitarian socialists and communist "mascoutaires".

1623

TEMPO (Independent)

Giuseppe Schirò points out that the formation of the new Government should not be a compromise, like the Governments of the monarchy, but from an active program of reconstruction. He also says that the Council of Ministers should now assume the full

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

Communist editorialist blamed De Gasperi for not having pursued a "realistic foreign policy", Giulio Andreotti says that "no one can blame the Government or the Foreign Minister for having done a single act which was directly or indirectly hostile to the Soviet Union", and adds: "What would the Communists have wanted us to do? - That we should tie ourselves to Russia 'against' the other Allied powers in spite of all the general interests of the Country and the consideration that it was the Americans and the British who since the liberation enabled us not to die of hunger?"

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. It is a commonplace in foreign politics, writes the paper, that well-founded reasons are of no value if they cannot be translated in diplomatic cards valid at the table where the decision is to be taken, and asks if Italy really had not such a card. Her only card could have been the discord of the Allies, continues "R.L.", and adds that whatever their disputes they always seemed to be able to agree to Italy's damage.

2. Ricimero headlines "The imperialism which is being born at Paris is the socialist imperialism which has Molotoff, Bevin and Bidault as godfathers and Mussolini and Hitler as precursors" adding that the fascist socialism defeated on the battlefield had its revanche at the peace table at the hands of politicians belonging to all possible kinds of orthodox socialist schools: the Russian bolshevik Communists, the British Labourites and the French Social Christians with a fringe of humanitarian socialists and communist "moscoutaires".

1623

TEMPO (Independent)

Giuseppe Schirò points out that the formation of the new Government should not be a compromise, like the Governments of the hexarchy, but from an active program of reconstruction. He also says that the Council of Ministers should now assume the full responsibility for its decisions and that the President of the Council should assume his basic function: give unity to the Cabinet. It is time now for the leading Parties to strengthen the public freedoms and to set up the institutional structure of the Italian Republic.

UNITA' (Communist)

"Must the workers die of hunger?" is the heading of Giuseppe Di Vittorio's leading article in today's "Unità". The Italian workers, says the writer, have proved to be patient and moderate in spite of all their sufferings in order to enable Italy to achieve, in an orderly way, the Costituente and the Republic.

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

Now that these two objectives have been reached, it is high time to apply all the measures necessitated for easing their miserable living conditions and namely: 1) to give work to all the unemployed with special reference to "reduci", partisans and veterans. 2) to increase wages, salaries and pensions adequately to the most urgent requirements. This would mean a reversal of the p rsim nious policy followed up to now and the writer is of the opinion that the only efficient policy would be one of "wide public expenditures" and to this end the intervention of the State would be necessary. The scarecrow of the inflation, continues the writer, is always agitated by the capitalist classes everytime the question of an increase of wages is raised but it should not work any longer. It must not be forgotten that the standard of living of the Italian workers is 50% below normal. This is really unbearable, concludes the Di Vittorio, as the physical and moral health of the workers has always been the most precious asset of a civilized nation.

0772

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/274/PRB

4 July 1946

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi received yesterday the representatives of each party, with whom he discussed the program of the new Government. Substantially, De Gasperi wanted to know the views of the parties on the political situation, especially with reference to the financial and economic program. The emphasis put by De Gasperi on the latter, was clear evidence that it is going to be the point of agreement among the three parties. De Gasperi then asked if the Costituent Assembly should intervene in all the political questions or only in the most important ones. Piccioni stated to journalists that the Christian Democratic party wanted the Government crisis to be solved by means of accepting the program as laid down by the Christian-Democratic National Council and of acknowledging the preminence of the party in the formation of the Government. Togliatti and Scoccimarro disclosed that they had agreed on some points, while some basis for an agreement would be found for the other points. The Republicans intend to submit a program of their own which will possibly be attached to that of the Governmental majority.

2. The Four Foreign Ministers approved yesterday the following American proposal for the solution of the Trieste problblem: (1) All the territories East of the Wolfrom line will be ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia, and the Triste Free Territory (as the Adriatic Danzig will be known in the future), will be that included in a line running from Duino to Cittanove; (2) the UNO Security Council will guarentee the integrity of this territory; (3) a permanent statute will be drafted by the Peace Conference of the 21 nations in accordance with the resolutions taken at the Moscow Conference; (4) The statute will be subject to approval by the UNO Security Council, which will make a report to the General Assembly of the United Nations as required by article 15 of the Charter; (5) A Big Four special commission will be set up to consult with representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia in order to examine jointly the problem and submit preliminary advices to the Peace Conference, as required by the Moscow Conference; (6) the basic principles of the statute whall be as follows: (a) The Governor will be appointed by the UNO Socurity Council after conferences with Italy and Yugoslavia; (b) the laws of the territory must be based on democratic principles, including universal suffrage; (c) the rights of the citizens, the fundamental freedoms, religion, language, press, education, elegibility to public posts, shall be protected; (d) the governor will submit a yearly report to the Security Council.

As for the Italian colonies, after having scrapped the French proposal even as amended by the Americans (perhaps because it was the most favorable to Italy), the Big Four approved a plan submitted by Bevin, stating that (1) Italy renounces her rights and territorial positions in Africa; (2) Until a final decision be taken, the Italian colonies will

1822

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

is going to be the point of agreement among the three parties. De Gasperi then asked if the Costituent Assembly should intervene in all the political questions or only in the most important ones. Piccioni stated to journalists that the Christian Democratic party wanted the Government crisis to be solved by means of accepting the program as laid down by the Christian-Democratic National Council and of acknowledging the preminence of the party in the formation of the Government. Togliatti and Scoccimarro disclosed that they had agreed on some points, while some basis for an agreement would be found for the other points. The Republicans intend to submit a program of their own which will possibly be attached to that of the Governmental majority.

2. The Four Foreign Ministers approved yesterday the following American proposal for the solution of the Trieste problem: (1) All the territories East of the Wolfrom line will be ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia, and the Tri ste Free Territory (as the Adriatic Danzig will be known in the future), will be that included in a line running from Duino to Cittanova; (2) the UNO Security Council will guarantee the integrity of this territory; (3) a permanent statute will be drafted by the Peace Conference of the 21 nations in accordance with the resolutions taken at the Moscow Conference; (4) The statute will be subject to approval by the UNO Security Council, which will make a report to the General Assembly of the United Nations as required by article 15 of the Charter; (5) A Big Four special commission will be set up to consult with representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia in order to examine jointly the problem and submit preliminary advices to the Peace Conference, as required by the Moscow Conference; (6) the basic principles of the statute whall be as follows: (a) The Governor will be appointed by the UNO Security Council after conferences with Italy and Yugoslavia; (b) the laws of the territory must be based on democratic principles, including universal suffrage; (c) the rights of the citizens, the fundamental freedoms, religion, language, press, education, elegibility to public posts, shall be protected; (d) the governor will submit a yearly report to the Security Council.

As for the Italian colonies, after having scrapped the French proposal even as amended by the Americans (perhaps because it was the most favorable to Italy), the Big Four approved a plan submitted by Bevin, stating that (1) Italy renounces her rights and territorial positions in Africa; (2) Until a final decision be taken, the Italian colonies will remain under the present administration (British); (3) Their Final fate will be decided by the Big Four within a year of the ratification of the peace treaty, according to suggestions contained in an annex to this third article, which are : (a) their independence; (b) their incorporation with adjacent territories; (c) trusteeship by the UNO as a whole or by a single member nation of the UNO, with Italy herself to be considered as a possible trustee (this last clause only being included on Byrnes' demand). If the Big Four are unable to agree on any of the above suggestions, the problem will be referred to the UNO General Assembly, and the Big Four now undertake to accept its decisions, with due respect to the obligations already taken by Great Britain towards the Senussi. The deputies will continue their study of the probelm and will be entitled to send Enquiry Commissions to the colonies to ascertain the wishes of the natives.

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

Byrnes then proposed to convoke the Peace Conference on July 20, 22 or 25, while Molotov suggested September 1 or 15. As no agreement was reached, the question was referred to the deputies, who will report on it today. (Messaggero)

3. ANSA states that, contrary to what has been affirmed by a foreign news-agency, the 1910 Austrian census of the Venezia Giulia population shows that the solution of the Trieste problem as approved by the Four Foreign Ministers would give 128 thousand Italian to Yugoslavia and 21 thousand Slavs to Italy. This fact justifies the opinion of the Italian political circles that the ethnical principle agreed upon at the London conference has now been completely abandoned.

4. It is reported from Trieste that the city yesterday was relatively calm. Although the general strike was still going on, most of the shops were open and a few street cars were again in operation. During the last twenty four hours a great number of Slavs arrived in Trieste to help their "comrades". The police ordered all the windows of the buildings in the vicinity of Piazza Garibaldi (which is the focus of the disorders) to be kept shut. British soldiers, with the aid of Venezia Giulia police, occupied yesterday morning the Communist Regional Headquarters, British Trieste Commissioner, Col. J.C. Smutsm when queried on the requisitioning, said; "A police station was needed, that is all."

5. The British Government issued yesterday a public statement of good wishes for the newly-born Italian Republic. The Statement was issued as soon as the British Government had been officially informed of the proclamation of the Italian Republic. (SIDI)

6. The Northern Italian Committee for Venezia Giulia and Zara, representing 100 thousands Julian in Italy owing to the unjust occupation of their territory, sent a telegram to the Four Foreign Ministers yesterday inviting them to apply the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the London Conference, and denouncing the responsibility of the Four Ministers for the unavoidable revival of the Italian and European nationalism. The Committee also sent a telegram to De Nicola desperately invoking him to intervene personally in order to avoid the catastrophe of the Julian territories.

7. INS reports from Lisbon that Count Dino Grandi categorically denied yesterday having met and talked with Umberto II.

8. The Rome police arrested yesterday four locomotive-engineers of the Italian State Railways who were supplying the coal black market.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (3 July)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

B.D. asserts that hundreds of milliards of lire are hidden in the country by the peasants who are much richer than the citizens.

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

political circles that the ethnical principle agreed upon at the London conference has now been completely abandoned.

4. It is reported from Trieste that the city yesterday was relatively calm. Although the general strike was still going on, most of the shops were open and a few street cars were again in operation. During the last twenty four hours a great number of Slavs arrived in Trieste to help their "comrades". The police ordered all the windows of the buildings in the vicinity of Piazza Garibaldi (which is the focus of the disorders) to be kept shut. British soldiers, with the aid of Venezia Giulia police, occupied yesterday morning the Communist Regional Headquarters, British Trieste Commissioner, Col. J.C. Smutsm when queried on the requisitioning, said: "A police station was needed, that is all."

5. The British Government issued yesterday a public statement of good wishes for the newly-born Italian Republic. The Statement was issued as soon as the British Government had been officially informed of the proclamation of the Italian Republic. (SIDI)

6. The Northern Italian Committee for Venezia Giulia and Zara, representing 100 thousands Julian in Italy owing to the unjust occupation of their territory, sent a telegram to the Four Foreign Ministers yesterday inviting them to apply the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the London Conference, and denouncing the responsibility of the Four Ministers for the unavoidable revival of the Italian and European nationalism. The Committee also sent a telegram to De Nicola desperately invoking him to intervene personally in order to avoid the catastrophe of the Julian territories.

7. INS reports from Lisbon that Count Dino Grandi categorically denied yesterday having met and talked with Umberto II.

8. The Rome police arrested yesterday four locomotive-engineers of the Italian State Railways who were supplying the coal black market.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (3 July)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

B.D. asserts that hundreds of milliards of lire are hidden in the country by the peasants who are much richer than the citizens.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

"We are preparing a peace worse than that of Versailles" - declared Bidault, quoted by "Espresso" in a headline.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Tullio Benedetti says that the dictated peace should be rejected by the Italian Government with a flat "no".

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

IT.LI.-SERA

Amedeo Giannini says that the peace treaty prepared by the Foreign Ministers in Paris, has shown that the Atlantic Charter was nothing more than a diplomatic weapon to make other nations join the Allies and some nation abandon Germany. It produced great results at the time, and now that it serves no more, it has been buried by the Big Four in a very deep grave.

INDIPENDENTE

Mario Conti reports that a new apolitical association has been formed, the "A.I.L.", of former Partisans and soldiers of the Liberation war, for the purpose of defending the freedom so hardly acquired. The association invites all Allied soldiers who fought in the Mediterranean and who want to defend the ideals for which they fought, to join in for the formation of a "World Single Front" of all the veterans, who do not want to see the world destroyed by another horrible war.

GIORNALE D'IT.LIA

Africanus replies to an " 'objective' articolone" (as he describes it) "Future of Cyrenaica" which appeared in "The Times" on June 18th, objective, that is "according to the objectivity of its prose when it is desired to make English egoism coincide with an altruistic ideal calculated to impress the world.... In substance "The Times' abscess", he continues, "that if it is true the Italians colonised the Jebel Akhdar they did so by driving out the Arabs; now the English must keep out the Italians and repopulate it with Arabs. This is their duty in carrying out the mandate and making Cyrenaica independent, because the first form of independence is economic: away with the Italians, then and in with the Arabs - the Arabs under the English, however. We could reply with hot indignation to this argument apparently technical but actually fraught with ulterior political motives. The English offend other peoples by speaking as if only they themselves knew the meaning of honor." Africanus, however, replies more calmly. He asserts that the Arab population of Cyrenaica never exceeded 175,000 ("The Times" had said it had fallen from 400,000 to 200,000 by 1934.) No reinstalled Arab population could ever cultivate and develop the region as would have done the 35,000 pre-war Italian colonists, which had it not been for the war, would have now numbered 50,000. The results of "The Times" policy, he continues, would be "that the decay of Cyrenaica would be immediate and definite; the Arabs would slide back into their primitive economy, the Italian would be expelled and the only Europeans to remain in that fertile land would be English officers, N.C.O.s and men." The writer then asks what are the true motives of the British policy, which he cannot believe is merely to keep a wartime pledge to give the country to the Senussi. He concludes that the reasons are strategic, that having to abandon Egypt England must nevertheless protect the Suez canal by strong military positions to the east and west. Such motives would be understood and appreciated in Italy and if they are the two motives why do not the English say so? Africanus concludes: "If instead the English motives are not of the strategic nature suggested but simply to crush Italians wherever possible

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
1621

ed, the "A.I.L.", of former Partisans and soldiers of the Liberation war, for the purpose of defending the freedom so hardly acquired. The association invites all Allied soldiers who fought in the Mediterranean and who want to defend the ideals for which they fought, to join in for the formation of a "World Single Front" of all the veterans, who do not want to see the world destroyed by another horrible war.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Africanus replies to an " 'objective' articolone" (as he describes it) "Future of Cyrenaica" which appeared in "The Times" on June 18th, objective, that is "according to the objectivity of its prose when it is desired to make English egoism coincide with an altruistic ideal calculated to impress the world.... In substance "The Times" observed, he continues, "that if it is true the Italians colonised the Jebel Akhdar they did so by driving out the Arabs; now the English must keep out the Italians and repopulate it with Arabs. This is their duty in carrying out the mandate and making Cyrenaica independent, because the first form of independence is economic: away with the Italians, then and in with the Arabs - the Arabs under the English, however. We could reply with hot indignation to this argument apparently technical but actually fraught with ulterior political motives. The English offend other peoples by speaking as if only they themselves knew the meaning of honor." Africanus, however, replies more calmly. He asserts that the Arab population of Cyrenaica never exceeded 175,000 ("The Times" had said it had fallen from 400,000 to 200,000 by 1934.) No reinstalled Arab population could ever cultivate and develop the region as would have done the 35,000 pre-war Italian colonists, which had it not been for the war, would have now numbered 50,000. The results of "The Times" policy, he continues, would be "that the decay of Cyrenaica would be immediate and definite; the Arabs would slide back into their primitive economy, the Italian would be expelled and the only Europeans to remain in that fertile land would be English officers, N.C.O.s and men." The writer then asks what are the true motives of the British policy, which he cannot believe is merely to keep a wartime pledge to give the country to the Senussi. He concludes that the reasons are strategic, that having to abandon Egypt England must nevertheless protect the Suez canal by strong military positions to the east and west. Such motives would be understood and appreciated in Italy and if they are the two motives why do not the English say so? Africanus concludes, "If instead the English motives are not of the strategic nature suggested but simply to crush Italians wherever possible then, gentlemen of "The Times", remember that nations never die but empires do. And the Arabs -- the Arabs also know it.

1621

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N. N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N. N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO N. N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Summing up the results of the Party Conference, Francesco Giannini

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

writes: "... The peace which is now being drafted prepares new disasters for victors and vainquished ... The ghost os Danzig is being trasferred to Trieste and Danzig, which started this war, is thought to be a fit precedent to solve the question of Trieste. The sources of energy are being separated from the places where this energy consumed Industries are being seperated from raw materials: This is the peace of Paris...", and he concludes: "Europe is condemned to a decendence which cannot be stopped. After having been the battifield of the last two wars, she is now the arena of the conflict between the Big Three powers: ... Itely has two obligations: not to sign the treaties and not compel the Italian people to accept their doom."

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Rodolfo Morandi says that the main aim of the Italian financial policy should be to reconcile the low wages and salaries with the high cost of living without furthur dameging the weakened lira. He also stresses that this problem and that of unemployment cannot be solved without recourse to extraordinary and heavy taxation.

2. Gen. Pottorelli Lelatta says that we should calmly face the problem of Venezia Giulia and not try to move the Big Four with plees of "the unity of Italy" or the "suffering of enslaved populations". He criticises De Gasperi's policy, which is trying to save half of Venezia Giulia and send the rest of it to ruinand proposes that Venezia Giulia, the whole of the contested territory, be formed into a Free State inthe following conditions: a) The whole of Venezia Giulia including the islands be proclaimed an independent neutral State under the guarantee of the UNO; b) the bounderies of the new State to be fixed by the UNO, after consultation with the two contesting countries and might be approximately: the Buccari area to the East, the present watershed to the North and North-East and the Duino-Medicolle line to the west; c) the new State to be organized on the model of the Swiss Federation in three cantons - Italian, Slavs, and mixed - with a President elected by the U.N.O., assisted by a council of 6 members, freely elected, 2 per canton; d) the new State to have no regular army or navy, but only an internal police whose strength would be determined by the UNO; the harbors intertionalized to be used by all countries with equal rights, through payment of the due fees, warships to be admitted only after approval of the UNO; trespassing of frontiers to be dealt with by the UNO; e) all industrial firms free to remain or leave; no indemnity to be payed to those who choose to leave; f) the war damage suffered in the region to be refunded by a special bank created by the UNO; g) Italians and Slavs, who lived in the region before Dec. 31, 1943 to have right to a double citizenship, that of their old country and that of the new State; all refugees escaped from the area to have right to re-enter the territory. In this way Italy could see the territory remain united and the State could be a guarentee of future friendship in Italo-Yugoslavian relations.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

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

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Rodolfo Morandi says that the main aim of the Italian financial policy should be to reconcile the low wages and salaries with the high cost of living without furthur damaging the weakened lire. He also stresses that this problem and that of unemployment cannot be solved without recourse to extraordinary and heavy taxation.

2. Gen. Pottorelli Lalatta says that we should calmly face the problem of Venezia Giulia and not try to move the Big Four with plees of "the unity of Italy" or the "suffering of enslaved populations". He criticises De Gasperi's policy, which is trying to save half of Venezia Giulia and send the rest of it to ruinand proposes that Venezia Giulia, the whole of the contested territory, be formed into a Free State inthe following conditions: a) The whole of Venezia Giulia including the islands be proclaimed an independent neutral State under the guarantee of the UNO; b) the bounderies of the new State to be fixed by the UNO, after consultation with the two contesting countries and might be approximately; the Buccari area to the East, the present watershed to the North and North-East and the Duino-Piedicolle line to the west; c) the new State to be organized on the model of the Swiss Foderation in three cantons - Italian, Slavs, and mixed - with a President elected by the U.N.O., assisted by a council of 6 members, freely elected, 2 per canton; d) the new State to have no regular army or navy, but only an internal police whose strength would be determined by the UNO; the harbors intertionalized to be used by all countries with equal rights, through payment of the due fees, warships to be admitted only after approval of the UNO; trespassing of frontiers to be dealt with by the UNO; e) all industrial firms free to remain or leave; no indemnity to be payed to those who choose to leave; f) the war damage suffered in the region to be refunded by a special bank created by the UNO; g) Italians and Slavs, who lived in the region before Dec. 31, 1943 to have right to a double citizenship, that of their old country and that of the new State; all refugees escaped from the area to have right to re-enter the territory. In this way Italy could see the territory remain united and the State could be a guarentee of future friendship in Italo-Yugoslavian relations.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading "the free donors" B. accuses Italian politicians diplomats and publicists of throwing away Italian territories representing Italy as an aggressor, etc., in order to curry favor with the united nations. Names mentioned are Sforza, Tarchiani, Nenni and Togliatti.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that up to July 3rd 116,000 workers of Milan and 184,000 of Lombardia have asked the Regional Labor Office if they could emigrate.

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

2. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Rome : Gold Pound Sterling: 7000-7250, Pound : 1170-1190, Dollar: 390-405, Swiss Franc: 119-121; Milan : Gold Pound Sterling : 7500, Dollar: 430, Swiss Franc: 121.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Comparing the numbers of Italians and Slavs who will remain on the wrong sides of the French demarcation line, "I.L." states that the ethnic principle which in London was said to have been principle of the solution of the Venezia Giulia question has been completely abandoned.

2. Referring to the British attitude with regard to Italy after the arrival of the Labour Government and stating that the direction of western policy has passed from the British to the Americans for whom frontier question are trifles, Lec Valiani asserts that De Gasperi did everything he could and that he was not responsable for Italy's weak position at the Conference.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. says that the General Confederation of Labour is trying to impose the devaluation of the Lira with the help of the Communists and sums up the following facts which all occured yesterday; Venice: about 2000 unemployed forced the closing of the shops after a long street demonstration. Naples: 1000 "reduci" have obliged the workers of the Ansaldo plant to stop working. Bergamo: the general strike of the city's workers ended as the Prefect agreed upon the distribution of 300 grams of rice and 750 grams of pasta per month. Rome: the communists newspaper "Unita'" prints an article by Di Vittorio headlined "Must the workers die of hunger?" (See Digest No.273, July 3rd, page 7) which blames the opponents to the devaluation of the currency for the progressive starvation of the workers".

2. Franco Marano writes a violent article against France outlining the anti-British position of France during the war 1939-1940 and throughout the period 1940-1944 during which France, by failing to keep her promises to Poland allowed the country to be more easily defeated by Germany (quoted from ARVED ARESTAM "Tapestry of a debacle from Paris to Vichy" London 1942, and from ELIE I. BOIS "Truth on the tragedy of France" London 1941), and after which period the Allies had to fight France at Mers-el-Kebir, Syria, Dakar, Madagascar, etc.... because the French did not want to hand over their Fleet to the Allies, prefering to scuttle it at Toulon instead of letting her serve the Anglo-Americans, while on September the 8th 1943 the whole Italian Fleet passed to the Allies. The writer then bitterly comments on the fact that inspite of this France poses as a "faithful Ally" and a victor and is allowed to deprive Italy of her territories.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Mario Delli Santi stresses that in any case Italy must remain present in Africa, but hopes that the Allies will have a resipiscence "in extremis" and not crush Italy under a burdensome peace treaty.

1629

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

2. Referring to the British attitude with regard to Italy after the arrival of the Labour Government and stating that the direction of western policy has passed from the British to the Americans for whom frontier question are trifles, Leo Valiani asserts that De Gasperi did everything he could and that he was not responsable for Italy's weak position at the Conference.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. says that the General Confederation of Labour is trying to impose the devaluation of the Lira with the help of the Communists and sums up the following facts which all occured yesterday; Venice: about 2000 unemployed forced the closing of the shops after a long street demonstration. Naples: 1000 "reduci" have obliged the workers of the Ansaldo plant to stop working. Bergamo: the general strike of the city's workers ended as the Prefect agreed upon the distribution of 300 grams of rice and 750 grams of pasta per month. Rome: the communists newspaper "Unita'" prints an article by Di Vittorio headlined "Must the workers die of hunger?" (See Digest No.273, July 3rd, page 7) which blames the opponents to the devaluation of the currency for the progressive starvation of the workers".

2. Franco Morano writes a violent article against France outlining the anti-British position of France during the war 1939-1940 and throughout the period 1940-1944 during which France, by failing to keep her promises to Poland allowed the country to be more easily defeated by Germany (quoted from ARVED ARESTAM "Tapestry of a debacle from Paris to Vichy" London 1942, and from ELIE I. BOIS "Truth on the tragedy of France" London 1941), and after which period the Allies had to fight France at Mers-el-Kebir, Syria, Dakar, Madagascar, etc.... because the French did not want to hand over their Fleet to the Allies, prefering to scuttle it at Toulon instead of letting her serve the Anglo-Americans, while on September the 8th 1943 the whole Italian fleet passed to the Allies. The writer then bitterly comments on the fact that inspite of this France poses as a "faithful Ally" and a victor and is allowed to deprive Italy of her territories.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1620

1. Mario Delli Santi stresses that in any case Italy must remain present in Africa, but hopes that the Allies will have a resipiscence "in extremis" and not crush Italy under a burdensome peace treaty.

2. Minister Corbino illustrated his financial plan to V.A. Napolitano of the "Messaggero", said that the fundamental question is that of the stabilization of the lira and that can only be done through heavy extraordinary taxes - He suggested a payment by instalment of 20 per cent of the capital - to be applied to the biggest fortunes right away and sub-sequently to the smaller ones, and through foreign loans, which must be encouraged. He also said that the proposal of changing the currency must be abandoned definitely, as it causes a costant feeling of alarm and jeopardises the definitive resumption of the normal economy. To improve the position of people who live on fixed incomes, the only thing to do is to

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

reduce the cost of living because experience has proved that increase of salaries are very dangerous and bring no real benefit.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) : N.N.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The Christian Democrats are right, writes the paper, to protest against the Communist criticism with regard to the Italian policy because it was the Communists themselves who contributed to weaken the Italian position. To defend Italy it would have been sufficient for the Communists to prove that they had no connection with foreign interests and and some sense of national dignity. Stressing the difficulties De Gasperi had to overcome and Bidault's attitude at the Paris conference . R.L. concludes that the ideals of Christian justice are very fine but not very useful/dealing with Molotov, Tito and their western accomplices.

2. The paper reports from Naples strong demonstrations of veterans and unemployed who belong to the Ansaldo shipyards. They demanded and obtained the removal from the establishment of personnel working for the Allies.

TEMPO (Independent)

R.S. stresses that the peace treaty, besides being a clear violation of the Atlantic Charter and an unbearable injustice, will be the final blow to Italian hopes for reconstruction, for not only is the sacred territory of the country being violated, but also vital industries are being detached.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. headlines of today are : "The Christian Democrats, confronted with the reaction of public opinion, obliged to disavow Corbino. De Gasperi to elaborate new economic and financial proposals which will be discussed today by the three mass parties. The Communists consider an increase of wages indispensable."

2. U. heads its dispatch from Paris with the words, "The free territory of Trieste according to Byrnes' plan accepted by the "Four". The indipendence and integrity of the "Free Territory" guaranteed by the security Council of UNO etc....."

3. In his article headed: "The solitary of Palazzo Chigi", Mario Montagnana blames De Gasperi for all Italy's misfortunes because of the clearly anti-communist and, worst of all, anti-soviet policy he has always adopted.

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

the Communist criticism with regard to the Italian policy because it was the Communists themselves who contributed to weaken the Italian position. To defend Italy it would have been sufficient for the Communists to prove that they had no connection with foreign interests and and some sense of national dignity. Stressing the difficulties De Gasperi had to overcome and Bidault's attitude at the Paris conference . R.L. concludes that the ideals of Christian justice are very fine but not very useful when dealing with Molotov, Tito and their western accomplices.

2. The paper reports from Naples strong demonstrations of veterans and unemployed who belonged to the Ansaldo shipyeards. They demanded and obtained the removal from the establishment of personnel working for the Allies.

TEMPO (Independent)

R.S. stresses that the peace treaty, besides being a clear violation of the Atlantic Charter and an unbearable injustice, will be the final blow to Italian hopes for reconstruction, for not only is the sacred territory of the country being violated, but also vital industries are being detached.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. headlines of today are : "The Christian Democrats, confronted with the reaction of public opinion, obliged to disavow Corbino. De Gasperi to elaborate new economic and financial proposals which will be discussed today by the three mass parties. The Communists consider an increase of wages indispensable."

2. U. heads its dispatch from Paris with the words, "The free territory of Trieste according to Byrnes' plan accepted by the "four". The indipendence and integrity of the "Free Territory" guaranteed by the security Council of UNO etc....."

3. In his article headed: "The solitary of Palazzo Chigi", Mario Montagnana blames De Gasperi for all Italy's misfortunes because of the clearly anti-communist and, worst of all, anti-soviet policy he has always adopted.

0784

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/275/PRB July 5, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi had an hour's conference with De Nicola last night to whom he reported on the outcome of the consultations he had had with the leaders of the various political parties. It is expected that he will submit the final draft of the Governmental program to the representatives of the parties today. After the conference, De Gasperi stated to journalists that the program was not complete yet but that it was not a case of drafting a Gospel for the new Cabinet, but only of adopting a common policy. He also thought it worth remarking that for the first time the formulation of the program had been given priority over the choice of men. Aswering various questions put by journalists, De Gasperi then declared that he could neither confirm nor deny the rumor that Togliatti would not participate in the Government, that the program would also include clauses concerning home and foreign policy, and that he hoped he would be able to invite the parliamentary groups to examine the program today.

2. The Four Foreign Ministers resolved yesterday to convoke the Peace Conference on July 29th. The Big Four also approved, with some amendments, the Byrnes plan for war reparations to be paid by Italy. It states that Russia will receive from Italy goods to a value of 100 million American dollars, comprising: a) war machinery and plant if they are not readily convertable to peace production; b) any kind of Italian property in Russia; c) proprietory rights and interests of the Italian Government or Italian citizens in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and in the Russian occupied zone of Germany; d) the Italian liners "Saturnia" and "Vulcania", to be refitted at the expenses of the Italian Government; e) finished goods produced in Italy, for a value to be fixed by the Council of the Ambassadors in Rome, which will make up for the difference between the figure of 100 million dollars and the total value of goods listed under paras a), b), c), d). The delivery of the finished goods will start three years after the ratification of the treaty and will be completed within 6 years. The quantity and type of goods to be delivered will be fixed by means of agreements between Russia and Italy. The choice and delivery of these goods must take place in such a way as to avoid prejudicing Italy's economic reconstruction.

1019

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

had had with the leaders of the various political parties. It is expected that he will submit the final draft of the Governmental program to the representatives of the parties today. After the conference, De Gasperi stated to journalists that the program was not complete yet but that it was not a case of drafting a Gospel for the new Cabinet, but only of adopting a common policy. He also thought it worth remarking that for the first time the formulation of the program had been given priority over the choice of men. Aswering various questions put by journalists, De Gasperi then declared that he could neither confirm nor deny the rumor that Togliatti would not participate in the Government, that the program would also include clauses concerning home and foreign policy, and that he hoped he would be able to invite the parliamentary groups to examine the program today.

2. The Four Foreign Ministers resolved yesterday to convoke the Peace Conference on July 29th. The Big Four also approved, with some amendments, the Byrnes plan for war reparations to be paid by Italy. It states that Russia will receive from Italy goods to a value of 100 million American dollars, comprising: a) war machinery and plant if they are not readily convertable to peace production; b) any kind of Italian property in Russia; c) proprietory rights and interests of the Italian Government or Italian citizens in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and in the Russian occupied zone of Germany; d) the Italian liners "Saturnia" and "Vulcania", to be refitted at the expenses of the Italian Government; e) finished goods produced in Italy, for a value to be fixed by the Council of the Ambassadors in Rome, which will make up for the difference between the figure of 100 million dollars and the total value of goods listed under paras a), b), c), d). The delivery of the finished goods will start three years after the ratification of the treaty and will be completed within 6 years. The quantity and type of goods to be delivered will be fixed by means of agreements between Russia and Italy. The choice and delivery of these goods must take place in such a way as to avoid prejudicing Italy's economic reconstruction. The plan also suggests that the territories ceded to Yugoslavia and Greece by Italy be accounted on the amount of war reparations, without prejudice to right of Greece and Yugoslavia to share in the apportioning of the Italian fleet.

3. In a despatch from Paris, the correspondent of "Il Messaggero" affirms that the Head of the Italian Delegation, Ambassador Soragna, will be officially received by Bevin, Byrnes and possibly by Bidault and Molotov today. It is probable that the Italian delegate will communicate to the Big Four a protest of the Italian Government against the decisions taken by the Council of the Foreign Ministers over the Venezia Giulia problem.

1619

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

4. It is reported from London that the British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Hector McNeil, answering a question in the Commons put by Sir Thomas Moore (conservative), affirmed that a statement concerning Venezia Giulia had been actually communicated by the Italian Government to the British Foreign Minister and to his colleagues of the Paris Council, but that as far as H.M. Government was concerned, it did not require an answer.

5. "Messaggero", "Tempo", etc. report a semi-official communiqué stating that with the new status of Venezia Giulia as approved by the Big Four Italy will lose: 11 milliard lire spent from 1923 and 1938 by the Italian Government to improve the situation in that zone; the Trieste and Fiume shipyards producing 22 liners yearly or 54 per cent of Italy's total shipping output; 150,000 tons of cast-iron and 60 thousand tons of steel yearly; 620 thousand tons of mineral oil or 33 per cent of the national output; 118 thousand tons of vegetable oil, or 35 per cent; 260 thousand tons of cement; 3,057 kgs of tobacco; 1,160 thousand tons of coal equal to 30 per cent; 400 thousand tons of bauxite, equal to 73.5 per cent; 274 tons of mercury; and other important products.

6. The Italian Socialist party has sent a memorandum to London affirming that the party is concerned over the bad effects which a hard peace would have on the future of the workers. The party asks that Trieste be prevented from becoming a new Danzig, rejects the formula for the internationalization of the city, accepts the proposed solution of the Alto Adige question, and stresses Italy's merit for the colonization of Eritrea and Libya, which she should be allowed to keep under a joint administration with the Allies. The memorandum then says that the peace treaty should respect, as much as possible, Italy's national dignity so as to avoid the outburst of nationalistic passions, and include a clause safeguarding the honour of the Italian fleet which fought for several months side by side with the Allied fleets. The memo concludes by affirming that it would be disastrous for the Italian democracy if a democratic Italian Government believed it impossible to assume the responsibility of signing the peace treaty and left therefore this task to be accomplished by "other political forces". (Tempo)

7. The Ministry of War has ordered the demobilization, beginning from July 15, of soldiers and NCOs born in 1922, 1923 and the first four months of 1924. The Ministry has also ordered the calling up, beginning from August 5, of a first quota of men born in 1925.

[illegible] Pietro Di Lorenzo, a war-invalid wearing war-

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

...ation in that zone; the Trieste and Fiume shipyards producing 22 liners yearly or 54 per cent of Italy's total shipping output; 150,000 tons of cast-iron and 60 thousand tons of steel yearly; 620 thousand tons of mineral oil or 33 per cent of the national output; 118 thousand tons of vegetable oil, or 35 per cent; 260 thousand tons of cement; 3,057 kgs of tobacco; 1,160 thousand tons of coal equal to 30 per cent; 400 thousand tons of bauxite, equal to 73.5 per cent; 274 tons of mercury; and other important products.

6. The Italian Socialist party has sent a memorandum to London affirming that the party is concerned over the bad effects which a hard peace would have on the future of the workers. The party asks that Trieste be prevented from becoming a new Danzig, rejects the formula for the internationalization of the city, accepts the proposed solution of the Alto Adige question, and stresses Italy's merit for the colonization of Eritrea and Libya, which she should be allowed to keep under a joint administration with the Allies. The memorandum then says that the peace treaty should respect, as much as possible, Italy's national dignity so as to avoid the outburst of nationalistic passions, and include a caluse safeguarding the honour of the Italian fleet which fought for several months side by side with the Allied fleets. The memo concludes by affirming that it would be disastrous for the Italian democracy if a democratic Italian Government believed it impossible to assume the responsibility of signing the peace treaty and left therefore this task to be accomplished by "other political forces". (Tempo)

7. The Ministry of War has ordered the demobilization, beginning from July 15, of soldiers and NCOs born in 1922, 1923 and the first four months of 1924. The Ministry has also ordered the calling up, beginning from August 5, of a first quota of men born in 1925.

8. Lieut. Eugenio Di Lorenzo, a war-invalid wearing war-awards, handed back to Admiral Stone the commendation granted him by the Allied Authorities for having participated in the fight against the Germans. In a letter to Admiral Stone, Lieut. Di Lorenzo explains that, in view of what is happening in Paris to the detriment of Italy under the sponsorship of the Four Allied Foreign Ministers, he does not think it appropriate to keep the award among the other military souvenirs. (Tempo)

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

9. The Minister of Justice received yesterday Col. I.K. Weber, Director of the Legal Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, in order to examine the situation of these who have been sentenced by the Allied Military Courts, or by the Italian Tribunals for offences against Allied interests, who were excluded from benefiting by the amnesty. It was agreed that they may be granted the conditional freedom in accordance with the rules of the Italian Penal Code. (Tempo)

10. Rachele Mussolini, the Duce's widow, was notified yesterday by the police of Forio d'Ischia were she is confined, that she has benefited by the amnesty and was free to go wherever she wanted. It seems that she will remain at Forio d'Ischia, together with her children for the period of the bathing season.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 4)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

The paper reports from Bologna that feeling is running high against the Poles in that city on account of the great number of fatal traffic accidents they are responsible for

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Under the heading: "The Socialists hope to lift rationing", Corrado Pallenberg interviews Ivan Matteo Lombardo, Secretary General of the Socialist Party whose competence in financial and commercial matters is well known, and stresses that according to the latter's personal viewpoint the fundamental problem is the food problem. In fact, 95% of the Italian workers income is used for fighting against hunger. If this were to change, and Lombardo is optimistic because of the exceptionally good crops in all agricultural sectors, it would increase the sale of manufactured goods and more employment would be the result. At all events, Lombardo foresees the possibility of increasing the rations if an abolition of rationing is not practicable right away, says the interviewer.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

In an article entitled "The Enemies of Italy" G. della S. says that the Versaille peace treaty, in comparison with this one, was a model of moderation and justice, this in spite of the fact that the men who prepared it at the time, were all declared nationalists. It is strange to recall that three of the Paris conference delegates belong to Parties, which, confessedly or not, tend to the formation of internationals: The Communist, the Socialist and the Christian Democrat have been more ferocious against Italy than their fourth colleague, the liberal Byrnes. The fact that in Italy these three Parties are in the majority has brought no relief to the conditions and the leaders of the Parties have . been unable to obtain any moderation on account of their common ideals.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "First effects of the Diktat - 20,000 Italians leaving Pola" Livio Grassi describes from Trieste the last agitations and strikes and says that the internationalization of the city will mean its suffocation.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Villalta says that the desire to solve the institutional question should have been postponed till after the critical

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

[illegible] personal viewpoint the fundamental problem is the food problem. In fact, 95% of the Italian workers income is used for fighting against hunger. If this were to change, and Lombardo is optimistic because of the exceptionally good crops in all agricultural sectors, it would increase the sale of manufactured goods and more employment would be the result. At all events, Lombardo foresees the possibility of increasing the rations if an abolition of rationing is not practicable right away, says the interviewer.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

In an article entitled "The Enemies of Italy" G. della S. says that the Versaille peace treaty, in comparison with this one, was a model of moderation and justice, this in spite of the fact that the men who prepared it at the time, were all declared nationalists. It is strange to recall that three of the Paris conference delegates belong to Parties, which, confessedly or not, tend to the formation of internationals: The Communist, the Socialist and the Christian Democrat have been more ferocious against Italy than their fourth colleague, the liberal Byrnes. The fact that in Italy these three Parties are in the majority has brought no relief to the conditions and the leaders of the Parties have . been unable to obtain any moderation on account of their common ideals.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "First effects of the Diktat - 20,000 Italians leaving Pola" Livio Grassi describes from Trieste the last agitations and strikes and says that the internationalization of the city will mean its suffocation.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Villalta says that the desire to solve the institutional question should have been postponed till after the critical period of the peace negotiations, while the country should have been united to confront and condemn the punitive peace treaty. The change of institution brought ill luck to the country, he adds.

2. Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile, in an interview with G. della S., declared that the reason for the large number of criminals in Sicily is unemployment and the great poverty of the region, and that the Government should have given all its attention to this phenomenon instead of persecuting the independentists. He also said that the only remedy against this state of things is to increase the number of police in the island.

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

ITALIA-SERA

"Italia-Sera's" headlines are the following: "History will soon judge the savages who are attempting to humiliate us because they are richer. All the decisions of the Luxembourg Palace have strategic motives - French chauvinism represented by Bidault has struck a deadly blow to the already difficult revival of friendly relations between France and Italy. Molotoff satisfied with his masterpiece - Bevin & Byrnes have now decided to yield to Russian pressure with regard to Italy pending their specific claims in other sectors."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

O.R. prints a note of protest of the "Azione Cattolica Reggiana" against the murder of Don Giuseppe Rosari, vicar of San Martino in Casole, the second murder of a member of the Catholic Clergy in Emilia during the last two weeks, urging the Authorities to arrest the murderers as - it says - we watch with anxiety the wave of hate caused by foolish incitements to violence and extermination rise against the ministers of the Church".

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

"Unità" complains of the antinational campaign of the Catholics to the damage of the USSR, writes the paper adding that it is not prepared to accept lessons of patriotism from those who damage their own country by serving foreign ideologies and foreign interests.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

It is to be hoped that the iniquitous decision of the Four will teach the Italians that all nations think only of their own interests and that it is vain to trust promises and appeals made in the name of ideals, writes Marrucino, adding that the annexation of Briga and Tenda and the Trieste plan were done by the same France for whose sake Italy entered the war in 1915.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Reproducing a painting of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 "V.R." writes that the sons are denying the love of liberty and independence that their fathers declared in 1776, collaborating today in an iniquitous peace which tramples the rights of the peoples to life and dignity. 1617

2. Under the heading "France in Piemonte" "V.R." writes that it is always the French General Staff which claims new territories under the pretex of security measures and states that it should be necessary not only in the interests of the two Latin countries but also in the interests of Europe and peace

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

O.R. prints a note of protest of the "Azione Cattolica Reggiana" against the murder of Don Giuseppe Rosari, vicar of San Martino in Casole, the second murder of a member of the Catholic Clergy in Emilia during the last two weeks, urging the Authorities to arrest the murderers as - it says - we watch with anxiety the wave of hate caused by foolish incitements to violence and extermination rise against the ministers of the Church".

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

"Unità" complains of the antinational campaign of the Catholics to the damage of the USSR, writes the paper adding that it is not prepared to accept lessons of patriotism from those who damage their own country by serving foreign ideologies and foreign interests.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

It is to be hoped that the iniquitous decision of the Four will teach the Italians that all nations think only of their own interests and that it is vain to trust promises and appeals made in the name of ideals, writes Marrucino, adding that the annexation of Briga and Tenda and the Trieste plan were done by the same France for whose sake Italy entered the war in 1915.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Reproducing a painting of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 "V.R." writes that the sons are denying the love of liberty and independence that their fathers declared in 1776, collaborating today in an iniquitous peace which tramples the rights of the peoples to life and dignity.

2. Under the heading "France in Piemonte" "V.R." writes that it is always the French General Staff which claims new territories under the pretex of security measures and states that it should be necessary not only in the interests of the two Latin countries but also in the interests of Europe and peace that Italy and France come to an understanding.

MORNING PAPERS (July 5)

AVANTI ! (Socialist)

1. Antonio Borgeni says that Bidault has exploited the Italian peace treaty to strengthen the friendship of Russia and France, to satisfy the Anglo-Saxons and at the same time the French militarists. But in this way he has lost for France the only safe friendship: that of Italy.

1617

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

2. Rodolfo Mauzin, Vice-Secretary of the Executive of the Socialist Party in Istria, writes that the proposal made by Gen. Pettorelli Lalatta - published yesterday by A. - is very good but that it could only be realised on the basis of a previous agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia. "It is clear", he adds, "that Yugoslavia has not obtained what she wanted in Venezia Giulia, and has, besides, created a situation which will enable the Allies to remain armed for a long time in the contested region".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "We must not sign the iniquitous peace forced upon us" B., commenting on the Trieste and Venezia Giulia solution, expresses the opinion that the system of internationalization may be considered a compromise inspired by equity but in this case the zones claimed by both parties, that is to say all Venezia Giulia from the Isonzo to Monte Nevoso, ought to form a small autonomous state, whereas the Yugoslavs will retain under full sovereignty the region already occupied by them and the internationalisation refers almost exclusively to Zone A occupied by the Anglo-Americans. Italy's moral duty is not to sign the treaty, concludes the paper.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the Italian industrial production has reached 40-45% of its pre-war standard.

2. G. reports that Italy will receive 466,000 tons of coal during July.

3. 7,400 tons of American goods arrived at Naples yesterday on board the "Examiner".

4. G. says that Italian exports of raw silk and oil to France will from now on be paid with free currency and not through the compensation system.

5. G. says that the loss of Venezia Giulia represents for Italy the loss of 54% of her shipyards, and the loss of a yearly production amounting to: 150,000 tons of cast iron, 60,000 tons of steel, 62,000 tons of mineral oils (3.3% of the national production), 260,000 tons of cement, 1,160 tons of coal (30% of the national production), 400,000 tons of bauxite (73.5% of the national production) and 274 tons of mercury.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Referring to the economic-financial program of the Government Riccardo Lombardi says that it would open every way to adventures and adventurers. The Government must risk that some measures will be unpopular, he adds.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

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

[illegible] expresses the opinion that the system of internationalization may be considered a compromise inspired by equity but in this case the zones claimed by both parties, that is to say all Venezia Giulia from the Isonzo to Monte Nevoso, ought to form a small autonomous state, whereas the Yugoslavs will retain under full sovereignty the region already occupied by them and the internationalisation refers almost exclusively to Zone A occupied by the Anglo-Americans. Italy's moral duty is not to sign the treaty, concludes the paper.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the Italian industrial production has reached 40-45% of its pre-war standard.

2. G. reports that Italy will receive 466,000 tons of coal during July.

3. 7,400 tons of American goods arrived at Naples yesterday on board the "Examiner".

4. G. says that Italian exports of raw silk and oil to France will from now on be paid with free currency and not through the compensation system.

5. G. says that the loss of Venezia Giulia represents for Italy the loss of 54% of her shipyards, and the loss of a yearly production amounting to: 150,000 tons of cast iron, 60,000 tons of steel, 62,000 tons of mineral oils (33% of the national production), 260,000 tons of cement, 1,160 tons of coal (30% of the national production), 400,000 tons of bauxite (73.5% of the national production) and 274 tons of mercury.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Referring to the economic-financial program of the Government Riccardo Lombardi says that it would open every way to adventures and adventurers. The Government must risk that some measures will be unpopular, he adds.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. reports on the Paris Conference under the heading: "Everyone against Italy at Paris: England gets our Colonies, while Russia gets reparations."

2. Under the heading "The OVRA lists are false?", I.N. reports on a note by the MINOS Agency accusing the Govt of having deliberately included names of respectable persons in the list of 662 published yesterday by the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" and asserting that "the OVRA list is definitely false even if the names of some actual OVRA agents are mentioned in it".

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

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. M. writes a short history of our cobelligerence and says that Italy's only reward for fighting so much is to be in the end treated like a vanquished people and forced to pay. The Allies have destroyed her faith in them; Italy thought she had already paid for faults which were not her own and did not think she would see the sword of Brennus thrown into the scales.

2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, reports that larger members of Italian citizens are leaving Venezia Giulia after the decision of the Foreign Ministers in Paris; it has been calculated that 37,000 Italians have already left Pola and more will leave. He also reports that the population of Gorizia did not participate in the American 4th of July celebration as a protest against the decisions of the Paris conference. The Slav strike in Trieste continues but it is not noticeable due to the small number of adherents.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

"Minuto's" headlines are: "Our economy sacrificed to the claims of the Soviet Union - The Italians of Trieste swear to God and to the World they will not accept the "Diktat" - A shameful barter of our land and our people has been effected.

NOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The paper headlines "After the Diktat of Paris" - "A cry of anguish comes from Venezia Giulia" and reports from Trieste the meeting of about 3,000 Communists who attended the reading of a telegram addressed to the Four at Paris. A short time later about 400 American soldiers of the 88. Division encircled the demonstrators with armoured cars; they shouted at the Americans "Nazis, SS". The paper adds that the population abstained from participating in the public concert on occasion of the Independence Day to protest against the decision of the Four.

2. "M." reports from Ancona various incidents by reason of the frequent car accidents caused by Polish soldiers. The Italian Authorities promised the excited population to intervene with the Allied and Polish authorities for the elimination of these accidents in the future.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) 1816

Writing on the great impression caused by the second murder of a Catholic priest in Emilia (see "Osservatore Romano", above), "Popolo" has been informed by the Minister of the Interior that all the Carabinieri stations in Emilia have been ordered to take energetic measures for the arrest of the murderers.

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

not participate in the American 4th of July celebration as a protest against the decisions of the Paris conference. The Slav strike in Trieste continues but it is not noticeable due to the small number of adherents.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

"Minuto's" headlines are: "Our economy sacrificed to the claims of the Soviet Union - The Italians of Trieste swear to God and to the World they will not accept the "Diktat" - A shameful barter of our land and our people has been effected.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The paper headlines "After the Diktat of Paris" - "A cry of anguish comes from Venezia Giulia" and reports from Trieste the meeting of about 3,000 Communists who attended the reading of a telegram addressed to the Four at Paris. A short time later about 400 American soldiers of the 88. Division encircled the demonstrators with armoured cars; they shouted at the Americans "Nazis, SS". The paper adds that the population abstained from participating in the public concert on occasion of the Independence Day to protest against the decision of the Four.

2. "M." reports from Ancona various incidents by reason of the frequent car accidents caused by Polish soldiers. The Italian Authorities promised the excited population to intervene with the Allied and Polish authorities for the elimination of these accidents in the future.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1816

Writing on the great impression caused by the second murder of a Catholic priest in Emilia (see "Osservatore Romano", above), "Popolo" has been informed by the Minister of the Interior that all the Carabinieri stations in Emilia have been ordered to take energetic measures for the arrest of the murderers.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

"R.L." publishes the first of a series of articles entitled "Italy plundered by the French Military Command", in which French officers are accused of being involved in cases delivered later to a Major Wilson of the C.I.D. of the F.B.I. at Caserta.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

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

UNITA' (Communist)

1. By the following headlines today's "UNITA'" sums up Scoccimarro's economic program of the Communist Party: "The Communists request a decisive change in the economic and financial policy of the Government and an earnest effort for revival and reconstruction. The P.C.I. wants an immediate increase of wages, salaries and pensions, as an immediate reduction of the cost of living seems impracticable and the miserable conditions of the workers necessitate urgent measures".

2. The paper says that the first impression of De Gasperi's economic and financial plan is that it is insufficient and hardly acceptable, U. says also that at Montecitorio it is still rumoured that Togliatti will not participate in the new Cabinet, his intention being to devote himself to the direction of his party.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/276/PRB July 6, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The disagreement of the Communists with the financial program as prepared by Corbino, was settled yesterday by means of the following resolutions: (1) The Government will follow a policy aiming at reducing the cost of living rather than increasing wages; (2) The extraordinary fund for public works will amount to 400 milliard lire with an estimated 200 milliard lire to be got by means of a national loan to be floated in September, 100 milliard lire through the progressive tax on personal property and 100 milliard lire through the impounding of Fascist and war profits; (3) The pensions will be immediately levelled with the present cost of living; (4) The free dismissal of workers and employees will still be restricted as dismissals must be closely coordinated with the plan of public works.

2. De Gasperi received Nenni and Togliatti yesterday morning, and called on De Nicola and Saragat last night.

3. The Christian-Democratic parliamentary group handed De Gasperi a resolution yesterday claiming that the Christian-Democrat party, in accordance with the results of the elections, must be allotted the majority of the portfolios, including that of the Interior.

4. Ambassador Soragna had a long and cordial conference with Bevin and Byrnes yesterday. No official statement on the conference was issued. Soragna will leave for Rome tomorrow.

5. An annex to the memorandum on war reparations was yesterday delivered to the Big Four by the Italian Embassy in Paris. The document reaffirms that Italy cannot and should not pay any kind of war reparations. She should not pay owing to the loss suffered by her economy during and after the war, and for moral reasons. In Italian political circles it is pointed out that despite this fact the Big Four supported the Russian request. The Italian Government therefore asked that Italy's

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

1. The disagreement of the Communists with the financial program as prepared by Corbino, was settled yesterday by means of the following resolutions: (1) The Government will follow a policy aiming at reducing the cost of living rather than increasing wages; (2) The extraordinary fund for public works will amount to 400 milliard lire with an estimated 200 milliard lire to be got by means of a national loan to be floated in September, 100 milliard lire through the progressive tax on personal property and 100 milliard lire through the impounding of Fascist and war profits; (3) The pensions will be immediately levelled with the present cost of living; (4) The free dismissal of workers and employees will still be restricted as dismissals must be closely coordinated with the plan of public works.

2. De Gasperi received Nenni and Togliatti yesterday morning, and called on De Nicola and Saragat last night.

3. The Christian-Democratic parliamentary group handed De Gasperi a resolution yesterday claiming that the Christian-Democrat party, in accordance with the results of the elections, must be allotted the majority of the portfolios, including that of the Interior.

4. Ambassador Soragna had a long and cordial conference with Bevin and Byrnes yesterday. No official statement on the conference was issued. Soragna will leave for Rome tomorrow.

5. An annex to the memorandum on war reparations was yesterday delivered to the Big Four by the Italian Embassy in Paris. The document reaffirms that Italy cannot and should not pay any kind of war reparations. She should not pay owing to the loss suffered by her economy during and after the war, and for moral reasons. In Italian political circles it is pointed out that despite this fact the Big Four supported the Russian request. The Italian Government therefore asked that Italy's over-all capacity to pay be investigated, as formerly requested by Molotov himself. The right of other nations to claim war reparations should also be investigated. The Italian Government therefore asks again to be heard on the matter. (ANSA)

6. In an interview with an ANSA correspondent, De Gasperi stated yesterday that the anticipated convocation of the Peace Conference made it necessary to expedite the formation of the new Government. He then said that he understood the legitimate reaction of the people over the decisions of the Big Four regarding the Italian frontiers, but he also urged them to confine it within limits of great seriousness. Those Italians who,

1045

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

following the Paris decision, were in danger of remaining within the boundaries of Yugoslavia should not despair, because the Italian Government would appeal again to all the friends of Italy for the just solution of the question. De Gasperi concluded by affirming that it would be a great disaster if the Italians of Venezia Giulia left their homes before the new status was enacted and the necessary measures were taken.

7. It is reported from Trieste that nearly 10 thousand Italians from Istria who do not want to live under Yugoslav domain have already arrived in the city. These refugees, when leaving, can only take their clothes along with them. It is expected that their number will increase to 100 thousands. (Messaggero)

8. The Press Office of the Prime Minister announces that consultations on the possibility of accepting the proposal of the High Commissioner for Food to increase the bread ration to 250 grams daily took place during the last few days, but the expected amount of wheat to be got by means of the amassing and the UNRRA relief, together with the fact that the rationing has just been adopted by states richer than Italy, like Great Britain, leads one to be careful on this matter and to take short but sure steps towards improving the food situation. The "generi da minestra" ration has been brought to 2 kgs per month beginning from July 1st.

9. The Prefect of Milan has ordered that the daily bread ration be increased to 300 grams beginning from yesterday.

10. ANSA states that, on the basis of information given by the Ministry of the Interior, it can be affirmed that there is no truth in the "Reuter" dispatch from Paris claiming that the Italian authorities in the Briga and Tenda zone were preparing to leave.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 5)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - Not available.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

"Espresso" concludes a comment on some ambiguities of the precise legal position of the provisional Head of the State with the following: "The new Head of the State has, among his other numerous gifts, that of an exquisite courtesy of the old school typically Neapolitan. After the head of the Allied Commission had called on De Nicola it seems that Admiral Stone confided to some friends that he had been shown such expressions of courtesy, such low bows, that he had begun to doubt if it were not himself, Stone, who was Head of the State".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.Solari Bozzi commenting on the Big Four Conference, reports from Paris that foreign correspondents from Rome speak of the growing indignation against the Allies, of a "National Mourning Day", of the handing back of Allied decorations. A foreign neutral observer pointed out also, writes Bozzi, the absurdity of the official congratulations to the new Italian Republic when, at the same time, Italy is stabbed in the heart. The principles of the San Francisco Charter, not to speak of those of the Atlantic Charter, the promises made by the Allies to cobelligerent Italy seem to be far away, concludes the writer.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Maffio Maffii, bitterly comments on the peace treaty and says that the Big Four consider Italy as a Bikini n. 2, a place in which to try out their new foreign policy, but he warns them that it may be thousand times more dangerous than the atom bomb test because they have sown the seeds of a future war.

2. Mimosse protests against the enormities of the amnesty for Fascist crimes which has liberated people who actually acted for Fascism while punished people who only made propaganda for it. He also criticises the publication of the OVRA lists, which from several thousand names was reduced to 622 and none of them very reliable as the Official Gazzette itself states.

ITALIA-SERA

1814

With its heading: "Alcide Kerenski looking for a compromise"

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

had called on De Nicola it seems that Admiral Stone confided to some friends that he had been shown such expressions of courtesy, such low bows, that he had begun to doubt if it were not himself, Stone, who was Head of the State".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.Solari Bozzi commenting on the Big Four Conference, reports from Paris that foreign correspondents from Rome speak of the growing indignation against the Allies, of a "National Mourning Day", of the handing back of Allied decorations. A foreign neutral observer pointed out also, writes Bozzi, the absurdity of the official congratulations to the new Italian Republic when, at the same time, Italy is stabbed in the heart. The principles of the San Francisco Charter, not to speak of those of the Atlantic Charter, the promises made by the Allies to cobelligerent Italy seem to be far away, concludes the writer.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Raffio Maffii, bitterly comments on the peace treaty and says that the Big Four consider Italy as a Bikini n. 2, a place in which to try out their new foreign policy, but he warns them that it may be thousand times more dangerous than the atom bomb test because they have sown the seeds of a future war.

2. Minosse protests against the enormities of the amnesty for Fascist crimes which has liberated people who actually acted for Fascism while punished people who only made propaganda for it. He also criticises the publication of the OVRA lists, which from several thousand names was reduced to 622 and none of them very reliable as the Official Gazzette itself states.

ITALIA-SERA

1614

With its heading: "Alcide Kerenski looking for a compromise" the paper refers to De Gasperi who is seeking a compromise, with his economic and financial program, between the proposed Socialist and Communist solutions. Anyhow, it seems, says the paper, that the Ministry of the Treasury will be taken by the Christian Democrats and that Corbino's name has been discarded. The Communists insist on the wage increases, the Socialists maintain their preference for a better distribution of food and essential clothing, and the Christian Democrats are still decidedly against the change of the currency.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The paper laments that the French Christian Democrats of the

0803

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

M.R.P., besides the French Communists, supported Bidault's claims on Tenda and Briga, adding that it is sad to state that those who should work for the unity of the great human family are guided by motives of egoism.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

V.R. publishes the proposals presented by the Republican group of deputies to De Gasperi. They say that they are ready to accept and cooperate with a new Government that will adopt the following policy: a) eliminate a good part of the huge Monarchist bureaucracy and improve the conditions of the State employees; b) free the communal administrations and leave them an adequate portion of the taxes exacted in their territory; c) encourage reconstruction by giving more autonomy to provinces and communes; d) take active steps to have a large number of houses available for the coming winter; e) enable all the schools to carry out their functions properly.

MORNING PAPERS (July 6)

AVANTI ! (Socialist)

1. Mario Bracci laments the unbearable conditions of the State employees whose salary is sufficient only for the first 10 or 15 days of the month and for the rest they have to live by expedients. He stresses that the Government must do something for them, because the first to suffer from this situation is the State.

2. Alberto Morandi, in an interview with A., declared that the Socialist Party wants energetic action for the improvement of the conditions of all the workers and employees with fixed incomes. This must be done through an increase of the basic food rations and a reduction of the cost of living. He said that contrary to the Communists the Socialists do not think that raising wages would solve the situation as it would immediately be absorbed by an increase of prices. The Socialists also agree on the adoption of immediate high taxes on capital.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading: "The Corbino case" B. criticizes the financial policy so far conducted by Corbino, who proved to be too much of an optimist as most theoreticians are. The paper says that the much-promised fall of prices of food and

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

to accept and cooperate with a new Government that will adopt the following policy: a) eliminate a good part of the huge Monarchist bureaucracy and improve the conditions of the State employees; b) free the communal administrations and leave them an adequate portion of the taxes exacted in their territory; c) encourage reconstruction by giving more autonomy to provinces and communes; d) take active steps to have a large number of houses available for the coming winter; e) enable all the schools to carry out their functions properly.

MORNING PAPERS (July 6)

AVANTI ! (Socialist)

1. Mario Bracci laments the unbearable conditions of the State employees whose salary is sufficient only for the first 10 or 15 days of the month and for the rest they have to live by expedients. He stresses that the Government must do something for them, because the first to suffer from this situation is the State.

2. Alberto Morandi, in an interview with A., declared that the Socialist Party wants energetic action for the improvement of the conditions of all the workers and employees with fixed incomes. This must be done through an increase of the basic food rations and a reduction of the cost of living. He said that contrary to the Communists the Socialists do not think that raising wages would solve the situation as it would immediately be absorbed by an increase of prices. The Socialists also agree on the adoption of immediate high taxes on capital.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading: "The Corbino case" B. criticizes the financial policy so far conducted by Corbino, who proved to be too much of an optimist as most theoreticians are. The paper says that the much-promised fall of prices of food and first necessities never took place and that there is, also, a sort of black market of our own money, of which the Government and the Banks are utterly parsimonious. Now, concludes the paper, Corbino is out of the Liberal Party so that he can keep his portfolio as an "independent technician", as De Gasperi put it, and the policy of compromise he will have to adopt because of the divergencies existing among the three mass parties, will surely prove disastrous.

2. B. points out that "L'Italia d'oggi" Agency gathers from circles very close to the Allied Authorities that the official publication of the Ovra lists has caused great hilarity among them, for compared with the authentic lists the most representative names seem to be missing.

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

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Italy's asset : abroad by December 31st 1946 will amount to 206,5 million dollars. (ANSA)

2. G. reports that 630,113 tons of grain of the new crop have been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to July 4th. The amount delivered up to June 30th was 400,000 tons.

3. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound Sterling: 7000-7050, Pound: 1160-1180, Dollar: 384-387, Swiss Franc: 118-120; Milan: Gold Pound Sterling: 7400, Dollar: 425, Swiss Franc: 118.

4. G. prints the time-table of the Italian civilian airlines and gives the fares.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to demonstrations which occurred some days ago at the Ministry of Justice to protest against the amnesty of murderers and their accomplices, and referring to incidents between amnestied who returned home and the population who became indignant, Fernando Schiavetti warns the new Democrat regime to watch these liberated elements as they might misunderstand this action of generosity and reconciliation and believe that Democracy is synonymous with weakness.

2. Commenting on an optimistic article of the London "Times" on the Paris Conference, Micron states that the conference was a failure from the point of view of justice and adds that no optimism is justified with regard to the very dangerous compromise over Trieste.

3. In his speech at the Action Party's Trastevere center at Rome yesterday, Fernando Schiavetti stated that the judgment against Italy at the Paris Conference was an insult to the principles of international justice.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on "Unità's"campaign for the removal of all street names bearing the names of members of the Savoy family, Babeuf recalls that "one of the greatest glories of the French Republic" is to have left unchanged street names of French Kings.

1613

2. Referring to the publication by the Communist paper

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

free markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound Sterling: 7000-7050, Pound: 1160-1180, Dollar: 384-387, Swiss Franc: 118-120; Milan: Gold Pound Sterling: 7400, Dollar: 425, Swiss Franc: 118.

4. G. prints the time-table of the Italian civilian airlines and gives the fares.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to demonstrations which occurred some days ago at the Ministry of Justice to protest against the amnesty of murderers and their accomplices, and referring to incidents between amnestied who returned home and the population who became indignant, Fernando Schiavetti warns the new Democrat regime to watch these liberated elements as they might misunderstand this action of generosity and reconciliation and believe that Democracy is synonymous with weakness.

2. Commenting on an optimistic article of the London "Times" on the Paris Conference, Micron states that the conference was a failure from the point of view of justice and adds that no optimism is justified with regard to the very dangerous compromise over Trieste.

3. In his speech at the Action Party's Trastevere center at Rome yesterday, Fernando Schiavetti stated that the judgment against Italy at the Paris Conference was an insult to the principles of international justice.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on "Unità's"campaign for the removal of all street names bearing the names of members of the Savoy family, Babeuf recalls that "one of the greatest glories of the French Republic" is to have left unchanged street names of French Kings. 1613

2. Referring to the publication by the Communist paper "Unità" of a book entitled "Aspects of the Military question", which blames the Italian General Staff for the catastrophe of Italy, Sertorius wonders why "the Communist High ranking Officers" who wrote the book never said a word about the lack of arms, food, equipment and morale of the Italian Army during the years 1933-1940.

3. I.N. would like to know "why and how" the Prefect of Milan ordered the bread ration of the Milan Province to be raised from 200 to 300 grams.

4. In its report on the Paris Conference, I.N. says that British Correspondents in Italy have informed the British opinion of the Italian reaction to the "Four's" decisions but that

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

"the British people remain indifferent to the outburst of sorrow of the Italians as, unfortunately, there is still a current in British opinion which favours the drafting of a 'punitive' peace against Italy.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Commenting on the Italian peace treaty, M. writes "The Big Four who have in their hands the destiny of the world, the destiny of 58 peoples, have shown that they are lead only by those same selfishnesses that in all times were supported only by force and that always led to war".

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The paper reports from Milan that the Association of relatives of political martyrs intends to organise commemorative ceremonies at Fossoli on July 12 and at Milan on July 14 in order to protest against the recent amnesty. Minister Gasperotto has been invited to preside.

2. An imposing arsenal of arms has been found near Vittorio Veneto reports the paper from Treviso adding that all the arms of American, British, German and Italian origin were in perfect conditions.

3. National Association of combatants and veterans invites the Roman citizens to participate in the manifestation which will take place tonight at 1900 hrs. at the Piazza del Popolo to protest against the decisions of the Paris Conference.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Comparing the financial projects of the ex-liberal Minister Corbino and the Communist Minister Scoccimarro, Panfilo Gentile states that Corbino's motto is to save the currency "et pereat mundus" and that the motto of the Communist Minister is to save the poor from starving and the rest can fend for themselves It is now De Gasperi's task, concludes the paper, to demonstrate that the defence of the poor classes is not a Communist monopoly.

2. In the second of a series of articles "R.L." writes how French officers financed the purchase of goods in Italy by the abusive use of AM-lire, and estimates the amount the French used for this systematic spoliation of Italy at some milliards of lire.

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

and that always led to war".

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The paper reports from Milan that the Association of relatives of political martyrs intends to organise commemorative ceremonies at Fossoli on July 12 and at Milan on July 14 in order to protest against the recent amnesty. Minister Casparotto has been invited to preside.

2. An imposing arsenal of arms has been found near Vittorio Veneto reports the paper from Treviso adding that all the arms of American, British, German and Italian origin were in perfect conditions.

3. National Association of combatants and veterans invites the Roman citizens to participate in the manifestation which will take place tonight at 1900 hrs. at the Piazza del Popolo to protest against the decisions of the Paris Conference.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Comparing the financial projects of the ex-liberal Minister Corbino and the Communist Minister Scoccimarro, Panfilo Gentile states that Corbino's motto is to save the currency "et pereat mundus" and that the motto of the Communist Minister is to save the poor from starving and the rest can fend for themselves. It is now De Gasperi's task, concludes the paper, to demonstrate that the defence of the poor classes is not a Communist monopoly.

2. In the second of a series of articles "R.L." writes how French officers financed the purchase of goods in Italy by the abusive use of AM-lire, and estimates the amount the French used for this systematic spoliation of Italy at some milliards of lire.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Oreste Mosca says that the four most important problem in Italy are: a) Better standard of living for employees, workers, and pensioned people; b) work for the unemployed; c) not to ruin the lira with a new devaluation; d) to balance the State budget. He also says that the financial plan of Minister Corbino is very good and that the change of currency would have no meaning now because it should have been done suddenly and without warning immediately after the liberation of Rome and Milan.

2. T. publishes a petition presented by the Italian population of Libya to the British Military Authority. It laments

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

the impossible conditions of life of the Italians in Libya who are exposed to the violence of the Arabs, the offensive order of non-fraternization with the Italians given to the British troops, an order that has been abolished even in Germany, and many other mistreatments. The petition concludes by asking a guarantee of the protection of the Italian persons and estates and warns that in case it should not be given the Italian colony cannot guarantee the maintainance of order in case of further provocations. It also asks that the petition be presented to the King of England and to the Italian Government.

UNITA' (Communist)

Under the heading: "Two limits" Palmiro Togliatti outlines the program of the Communist Party whose three fundamental political objectives, after the fall of Fascism, have been achieved: a) to widely contribute to the popular insurrection against the fascists and the German invaders, b) to stave off civil war, c) to overthrow the Monarchy and set up the Republic, and says that his Party is conscious more than any other party of the necessity to consolidate the new Republic by carrying out the promises of economical, political and social restoration made to the Italian people by the three mass parties. The 'two limits' of the Communists' collaboration would be with (vague) reference to foreign policy and the insistence on a definite line against a revival of anti-Fascism in internal policy.

1812

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref.108/277/PRB

7 July 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. It is expected that the President of the Republic, De Nicola, will receive the diplomatic corps next week at Palazzo Madama, where he will transfer soon after the new Government is formed. The diplomat will not be required to present new credentials. (Tempo)

2. The Christian-Democrat, Socialist, Communist and Republican parliamentary groups met again yesterday and agreed in principle on the program of the new Government. The Communists insisted that wages should be increased pending the reduction of prices and improvement of food rationing; that the program should include a clause providing for the immediate allotment of land to the farmers, especially in Southern Italy and the islands and that workers' managerial Councils should be set up in all the factories and industrial plants. Last night De Gasperi stated to journalists that the negotiations had entered the second phase, that is that of agreeing on the set-up of the Government, and that he hoped he would be able to submit the list of the new Ministers to the Provisional Head of the State by Monday noon. It is rumoured that De Gasperi will insist on keeping Casbino in the new Administration, and that Nenni and Saragat will be appointed Vice-Presidents of the Council of Ministers. The Republicans have made it clear that they want the Ministry of National Defence (Army, Navy and Air Force) or the Ministry of War if the services will not be merged, otherwise they would not participate in the Government, although supporting it.

3. It is denied that Facciardi had resigned as Secretary General of the Republican Party owing to differences with the Executive of the Party.

4. It was learned from a reliable source that Admiral De Courten will be appointed Ambassador in London, while Admiral Saugero will succeed him at the Ministry of Marine. (SUD)

5. INS reports from Paris that the Greek Premier declared yesterday that he was ready to allow Italy two years postponement for the payment of war reparations to Greece. He added that if Russia did not want the liners "Saturnia" and "Vulcania", Greece would accept them in partial payment, crediting Italy with 25 million dollars. The Greek Premier stated that Italy should pay three milliard dollars of war reparations to Greece.

6. Various incidents occurred in Trieste yesterday when 500 Allied soldiers and M.P.s tried to disperse a crowd of 10,000 holding an unauthorized Italian demonstration of protest against the decisions taken at the Paris Conference. Italian flags were flying at every window, and the demonstrators shouted against the Anglo-Americans sentences like: "traitors", "Out of Italy", "Go back to your home in America, England and India". The Allies charged the crowd with jeeps, used mob-sticks and tear-gas bombs, but the demonstration was still going on at 2300 hours last night. The Slav strike, which is still enforced, was explicitly branded illegal by the Allies yesterday. The Slavs used TNT to blast the rails of the street-car service at various points of the city.

7. Yesterday's demonstrations against the Big Four decisions.

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

parliamentary forums met again yesterday and agreed in principle on the programme of the new Government. The Communists insisted that wages should be increased during the reduction of prices and improvement of food rationing; that the programme should include a clause providing for the immediate allotment of land to the farmers, especially in Southern Italy and the islands and that workers' management Councils should be set up in all the factories and industrial plants. Last night De Gasperi stated to journalists that the negotiations had entered the second phase, that is that of agreeing on the set-up of the Government, and that he hoped he would be able to submit the list of the new Ministers to the Provisional Head of the State by Monday noon. It is rumoured that De Gasperi will insist on keeping Orlando in the new Administration, and that Nenni and Togliatti will be appointed Vice-Presidents of the Council of Ministers. The Republicans have made it clear that they want the Ministry of National Defence (Army, Marine and Air Force) or the Ministry of War if the services will not be merged, otherwise they would not participate in the Government, although supporting it.

3. It is denied that Pacciardi had resigned as Secretary General of the Republican Party owing to differences with the Executive of the Party.

4. It was learned from a reliable source that Admiral De Courten will be appointed Ambassador in London, while Admiral Saugeri will succeed him at the Ministry of Marine. (SIDE)

5. INS reports from Paris that the Greek Premier declared yesterday that he was ready to allow Italy two years postponement for the payment of war reparations to Greece. He added that if Russia did not want the liners "Saturnia" and "Vulcania", Greece would accept them in partial payment, crediting Italy with 25 million dollars. The Greek Premier stated that Italy should pay three milliard dollars of war reparations to Greece.

6. Various incidents occurred in Trieste yesterday when 500 Allied soldiers and U.S.A. tried to disperse a crowd of 10,000 holding an unauthorized Italian demonstration of protest against the decisions taken at the Paris Conference. Italian flags were flying at every window, and the demonstrators shouted against the Anglo-Americans sentences like: "Traitors", "Out of Italy", "Go back to your home in America, England and India". The Allies charged the crowd with jeeps, used mob-sticks and tear-gas bombs, but the demonstration was still going on at 2300 hours last night. The Slav strike, which is still enforced, was explicitly branded illegal by the Allies yesterday. The Slavs used TNT to blast the rails of the street-car service at various points of the city.

7. Yesterday's demonstrations against the Big Four decisions.

FLORENCE: Italian citizens who received commendations yesterday for helping fugitive Allied POWs declared to the Allied Authorities present that the Paris decisions ignored what the Italians had done in favour of the Allies during the Nazi occupation often at the risk of their lives.

MIDDLE EAST: During the visit to the premises of the "Corriere di Calabria", the head of the British office for Press and Information in Italy was handed a note by the board of directors protesting against what is being perpetrated to the detriment of Italy.

1811

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

PADUA The historic big bell of the University started ringing at 00,01 hours yesterday morning and will stop at noon on July 9th, as a sign of mourning for the mutilations inflicted upon Italy by the Big Four.

CUNEO The entire population participated in a demonstration protesting against the projected cession of Briga, Tenda and Mont Cenis to France. The shops remained closed for the whole afternoon.

MODENA Professor Guido Mor, the High Rector of that University, has sent a letter to the President of the Tolouse "Accademie de Legislation" resigning as foreign associated member.

ROME Work was suspended for three minutes yesterday morning and a mass meeting was held at Piazza del Popolo in the afternoon. The speakers protested violently against the decision of the Big Four which disregarded completely the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The crowd then proceeded to Piazza Venezia where the demonstrators laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and then partially dispersed. The remaining group, on passing by the Palazzo delle Assicurazioni, the seat of RAIC, started hissing, but was immediately charged by "Celere" units of the Italian Police, and dispersed.

8. It is reported from New York that the President of the "Federation of Italo-Americans for Victory", former Congressman Johnny Lamula, has sent an appeal to President Truman inviting a just peace for Italy. In his appeal Mr. Lamula affirms that seven millions of Italo-Americans were profoundly saddened by the proposals made by Byrnes at Paris, and declares that the Italian Republic had been sabotaged by the Secretary of State, by the Allies and by all those Americans who undertook before the world to give Italy a just and honorable peace. "Italian claims were chiefly based on Italy's contribution to the Allied war effort. If ours was an ideological war and not a war of conquest, if we have fought and suffered to see that millions and millions of men were free, if we sacrificed everything to the ideals of democracy, we must then accept in our great fam ly all those who believed what we told and promised them, as associated of a common cause. Italy, with her new democratic regime, has passed the test. Although, Mr. President of the United States, we have won the war, we shall lose the peace if we do not help and redeem Italy." This message by Johnny Lamula caused a great impression both in New York and Washington.

9. The monument to Victor Emanuel II in Parma was blown up [illegible] a last night.

10. ANSA reports from Gorizia that a group of Slav Communists profaned the Oslavia Sacrarium on July 3. They broke by force into the monument, stained the inscription and the tombs, set the laurel wreaths on fire, and danced the "Kolo" (a characteristic Slav Dance). The Oslavia Sacrarium contains the bodies of 10,000 Italians who died during World War I.

11. On account of the amnesty, the inscription "did not vote" will not be entered in the penal certificates of those who abstained from voting on June 2nd.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (6 July)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

C. prints the note the "Federation of Italamericans for Victory" sent to President Truman to protest against the drafting of a puni ive peace against Italy under the heading (quoted from the message): "The ALLIES are sabotaing the Italian Republic and GARIBALDI must shudder in his grave."

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. E. quoting the American "Inter Catholic Press Agency" reports that 60 priests have been "suppressed" and 70 imprisonned by the Yugoslavs.

2. E. reports that the police round up yesterday in Piazza Colonna in Rome (the free market of Foreign Currency) has ceused an increase in the quotations of Foreign Currency.

3. Under the heading "Even sport now plays politics", E. reports the decision of the International Lawn-tennis Federation to expel Italy and other ex-axis countries from the Federation and comments: "it is very clear now that sport has ceased to be last expression of chivalry and honesty among men". "The story that they are attacking Fascism and not Italy won't wash this time! "

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. I. Jean Bottier reports on the Paris Conference under the following headlines: "The exploits of the Four Big Hypocrits - Molotov's pyrotechnic claims compromise the 21 Nations Conference - Bevin & Byrnes hold on for the moment".

2. Referring to the war-time propaganda of Radio-Londra (BBC), and its constant theme of "not as conquerors but as liberateors", G.d.S. says that few were convinced by the supercilious tone of Colonel Stevens or the nasty sweetness of Candidus, but they were inspired by the genuinesses and sincerity of Calosso, who rejected the maxim "My country, right or wrong", the very maxim which his English friends today would invoke, if he protested at the way the Allies abused his good faith. Italians hoped for the defeat of their country, says the paper, to defeat fascism; but not on the present terms, while, in fact, fascism has not been defeated after all; it has merely emigrated westward and is still against Italy.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading: "Shall we have the new Government to-morrow?" the paper says that an agreement in principle has already been reached and if no divergencies arise in the distribution of the portfolios, the Cabinet ought to be formed immediately.

2. Sav. writes that as soon as the results of the elections were known a strong center left formed by the Christian-Democrats and the Socialists should have been created with the two other vigorous parties

1619

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

2. E. reports that the police round up yesterday in Piazza Colonna in Rome (the free market of Foreign Currency) has caused an increase in the quotations of Foreign Currency.

3. Under the heading "Even sport now plays politics", E. reports the decision of the International Lawn-tennis Federation to expel Italy and other ex-axis countries from the Federation and comments: "it is very clear now that sport has ceased to be last expression of chivalry and honesty among men". "The story that they are attacking Fascism and not Italy won't wash this time! "

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. I. Jean Bottier reports on the Paris Conference under the following headlines: "The exploits of the Four Big Hypocrits - Molotov's pyrotechnic claims compromise the 21 Nations Conference - Bevin & Byrnes hold on for the moment".

2. Referring to the war-time propaganda of Radio-Londra (BBC), and its constant theme of "not as conquerors but as liberateors", G.d.S. says that few were convinced by the supercilious tone of Colonel Stevens or the nasty sweetness of Candidus, but they were inspired by the genuinoness and sincerity of Calosso, who rejected the maxim "My country, right or wrong", the very maxim which his English friends today would invoke, if he protested at the way the Allies abused his good faith. Italians hoped for the defeat of their country, says the paper, to defeat fascism; but not on the present terms, while, in fact, fascism has not been defeated after all; it has merely emigrated westward and is still against Italy.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading: "Shall we have the new Government to-morrow?" the paper says that an agreement in principle has already been reached and if no divergencies arise in the distribution of the portfolios, the Cabinet ought to be formed immediately. 1619

2. Sav. writes that as soon as the results of the elections were known a strong center left formed by the Christian-Democrats and the Socialists should have been created with the two other vigorous parties in the opposition, as oppositions are better than coalition in a parliamentary regime. Instead, we are now witnessing the manoeuvres of the united Communists and Socialists aimed at fettering and imprisoning the Christian Democrats, continues the writer, and he wonders why should the Socialist Party be so subservient to the Communist. According to Sav. the solution of the problem is in the hands of the Socialist Party.

3. A despatch from Trieste describes the town as being calm but dirty and hungry, normal work hampered by groups of communists and the

0815
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

harbour traffic paralysed by the strikes.

INDIPENDENTE

1. I confess, writes Villalta referring to the Anglo-American attitude with regard to Italy, that I am not irritated by the spirit of revenge or hostility but by the mercenary spirit, which intends to take possession of our positions, and the spirit of stupidity of a policy which perpetuates the military errors in the civil sector. The cessions on our eastern frontier amount to a sheer confession of impotence, continues the writer, and adds that menaced by a recommencement of the war the United States and Great Britain have not the courage to face it.

2. "Negroes sleep in Murat's bed" headlines the paper to a report from Naples saying that inhabitants of that city have become indignant that among other things the great Royal Palace at Naples was used as a dormitory and club for troops in transit, and that negroes and Indians now sleep in the great saloons which saw Charles III Murat, Nelson and Vittorio Emanuele II. The paper adds that the Neapolitans look on this treatment as a personal offence.

U.S.I.-SERA

"U.S.I.'s" headlines are the following: "Molotov makes a show of giving up ships but wants our industries in exchange - Lupi di Soregna explains to the "Four" the Italian view point - Molotov's dubious charity and his pretence of looking after our interests - Italy's firm attitude makes a certain impression in international circles - Also De Gasperi's statements commented on in political and journalistic circles at the Luxembourg Palace."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

GIORNALE (Independent Catholic)

Referring to the Conference at Paris F.A. states that Great Britain which entered the war only to prevent continental predominance sees growing up a compact iron block from the Far East to the Oder and the Mediterranean. If tomorrow Pola and Istria become Yugoslav it will be a permanent menace to our country and it will not be a victory for British diplomacy.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"Three days in the 'forbidden town'" - "in the woods on the Pisan coast dwell the rural "harem" of the colored soldiers" are the headlines of the first of a series of articles by Gino Serfogli.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. refers to an interview by Godfrey Anderson of Associated Press with Rodolf Rahn former German Ambassador to Italy who asserted that

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

United States and Great Britain have not the courage to face it.

2. "Negroes sleep in Murat's bed" headlines the paper to a report from Naples saying that inhabitants of that city have become indignant that among other things the great Royal Palace at Naples was used as a dormitory and club for troops in transit, and that negroes and Indians now sleep in the great saloons which saw Charles III Murat, Nelson and Vittorio Emanuele II. The paper adds that the Neapolitans look on this treatment as a personal offence.

IT.AL.-SERA

"I.-S."s"headlines are the following: "Molotov makes a show of giving up ships but wants our industries in exchange - Lupi di Soragna explains to the "Four" the Italian view point - Molotov's dubious charity and his pretence of looking after our interests - Italy's firm attitude makes a certain impression in international circles - Also De Gasperi's statements commented on in political and journalistic circles at the Luxembourg palace."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Referring to the Conference at Paris F.A. states that Great Britain which entered the war only to prevent continental predominance sees growing up a compact iron block from the Far East to the Oder and the Mediterranean. If tomorrow Pola and Istria become Yugoslav it will be a permanent menace to our country and it will not be a victory for British diplomacy.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"Three days in the 'forbidden town'" - "in the woods on the Pisan coast dwell the rural "harem" of the colored soldiers" are the headlines of the first of a series of articles by Gino Serfogli.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. refers to an interview by Godfrey Anderson of Associated Press with Rodolf Rahn former German Ambassador to Italy who asserted that Mussolini paid 7 milliard lire per month to Germany from the day of his liberation to the German capitulation in Italy.

2. V.R. thanks the French Socialist Leader Leon Blum and the Radical leader Edouard Herriot "for the words of sympathy they addressed the Italian Republic and for the expressions of rancor they addressed the neo-Catholic France gloriously plenning a fratricide".

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

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The most urgent task of the new Government will be to solve the unemployment ptoblem, writes E. Canevari.

2. A. deplores the anti-French demonstrations yesterday at the Plaza Hotel, in which certain elements of the bourgeois, not the people, took part.

3. There is no doubt that the British interests in Cyrenaica is not caused by their promises to the Senussi but by very strong military motives, writes Massimo Pellas.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "Scoccimarro's 4000 milliards "the paper ridicules the Minister of Finance Scoccimarro for pretending to believe that Italy's finances might easily be restored through the progressive tax and the impounding of war profits on an estimated 4000 milliards of personal properties. (The paper calculates this figure on the basis of an estimate of 4 milliards as the personal fortune of the Roman industrialist Vaselli and the probability of the existence in Italy of one thousand more Vaselliis.) It is an absurdity says the paper because the personal fortunes of Vaselli and the rest are safely hidden while industrialslike Fiat, Montecatini, Edison, Ansaldo and so forth cannot be sold as nobody will buy them and if they are confiscated or impounded by the Government that will surely prove disastrous.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 8,200 tons of grain arrived at Naples yesterday in the "Franklin Land".

2. 8,500 tons of North European coal scheduled to arrive today at Bagnoli in the "Teresa Schiaffino".

3. From September 1945 up to June 1st 1946 the Italian Technical Delegation in Washington bought 48,240,000 dollars worth of goods, 37,523,000 of which were spent on industrial items and the remaining on 158,000 tons of grain and flour.

4. G. says that owing to the present International situation, the exchange rate of the Italian Lira should not be revised.

5. General standstill yesterday and the day before of the quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market except a slight diminution in the quotation of the American Dollar which from 384-387 on July 5th fell yesterday to 380-383.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1809

We agree absolutely with the legitimate Italian reaction against the results of the Paris Conference but we don't agree with some demagogic

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

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "Scoccimarro's 4000 milliards "the paper ridicules the Minister of Finance Scoccimarro for pretending to believe that Italy's finances might easily be restored through the progressive tax and the impounding of war profits on an estimated 4000 milliards of personal properties. (The paper calculates this figure on the basis of an estimate of 4 milliards as the personal fortune of the Roman industrialist Vasselli and the probability of the existence in Italy of one thousand more Vaselliis.) It is an absurdity says the paper because the personal fortunes of Vasselli and the rest are safely hidden while industr ealike Fiat, Montecatini, Edison, Ansaldo and so forth cannot be sold as nobody will buy them and if they are confiscated or impounded by the Government that will surely prove disastrous.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 3,200 tons of grain arrived at Naples yesterday in the "Franklin Land".

2. 8,500 tons of North European coal scheduled to arrive today at Bagnoli in the "Teresa Schiaffino".

3. From September 1945 up to June 1st 1946 the Italian Technical Delegation in Washington bought 48,240,000 dollars worth of goods, 37,625,000 of which were spent on industrial items and the remaining on 190,000 tons of grain and flour.

4. G. says that owing to the present International situation, the exchange rate of the Italian Lira should not be revised.

5. General standstill yesterday and the day before of the quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market except a slight diminution in the quotation of the American Dollar which from 384-387 on July 5th fell yesterday to 380-383.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1809

We agree absolutely with the legitimate Italian reaction against the results of the Paris Conference but we don't agree with some demagogic incitements, writes Tristano Codignola, quoting a speaker of the Costituente who asked to cultivate in the souls of the citizens the spirit of a future revenge. That the promises of the Allied radio about Trieste given during the partisan fights were not maintained is not ominous for the immediate territorial and economic future of Italy as the symptoms of the chronic incapacity of the political leading classes of the Big Powers.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "The absurd 'Free State' ", G. Montemuliano writes: "Foot after foot, yielding today to Russia as yesterday to Hitler,

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

in a vain attempt to appease her, the Western Powers through the agency of [illegible] France have agreed upon the constitution of a Free State of Trieste. Not satisfied with the fatal precedent of Danzig, they have decided to create a new cockpit on the Adriatic, at Italy's back... If Yugoslavia attempted a coup-de-main on Trieste what would UNO (its protector) do? A veto from Russia ould be enough to paralyse any reaction of the Security Council. Supposing this veto were not pronounced who would make war to chase the aggressor out of Trieste?... There is no one who would really defend the absurd Free State of Trieste if the Slavs seized it."

2. Commenting on the fact that the French Embassy in Rome has not yet published any answer to the charges gathered by "Risorgimento Libera-le" against the French Military Command in Italy, charges which also involve the commanding officer of the French Expeditionary Corps in Italy, General Juin, and other French officers for "the plundering of Italy by French Military Authorities" (see Digest No.275 & 276, July 5th & 6th under "Risorgimento Liberale"); Libero writes that "if a similar thing had happened in France during the Italian occupation, (but our troops behaved very differently), the French would certainly have denounced Italy to the whole world as a country of thieves, but -as concludes- we can assure them that, even in Italy, this event appears in the same juridical and moral light."

3. I.N. gives an "Isvetia" story reported by the A.P. from Moscow that the British are trying to keep control of all Italian submarine cables in the Mediterranean, for reasons which are indefensible but for motives which are to consolidate the monopolistic position of "Cable and wireless Ltd.".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Mario Missiroli contributes a leading article entitled "Mazzini Legend"; "The peace imposed on Italy at Paris is more than a spoliation, it is an iniquity", he writes. "It is purely and simply the annihilation of Italy as... an independent power." He traces Italy's mission in Africa not as an effect of imperialism but as a fundamental development of the Risorgimento. "The African undertaking was the first result of the Risorgimento," he concludes. "Expelled from African out of the world history, does the Risorgimento still mean anything? And would Mazzini have lived in vain?"

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) Not available.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The police forbids a demonstration at Milan against the decisions of the Paris conference on instructions of the Allies reports the paper.

2. The foulest international transaction the world ever saw has been achieved by the Four at Paris, writes Mario Testi, adding that the names of Metternich, von Bismarck, Clemenceau and Lloyd George appear to be good-natured compared with an insatiable Bevin, Bidault or Molotov. Italy [illegible]

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

le" against the French Military Command in Italy, charges which also involve the commanding officer of the French Expeditionary Corps in Italy, General Juin, and other French officers for "the plundering of Italy by French Military Authorities" (see Digest No.275 & 276, July 5th & 6th under "Risorgimento Liberale"); Libero writes that "if a similar thing had happened in France during the Italian occupation, (but our troops behaved very differently), the French would certainly have denounced Italy to the whole world as a country of thieves, but -he concludes- we can assure them that, even in Italy, this event appears in the same juridical and moral light."

3. I.M. gives an "Isvetia" story reported by the A.P. from Moscow that the British are trying to keep control of all Italian submarine cables in the Mediterranean, for reasons which are indefensible but for motives which are to consolidate the monopolistic position of "Cable and wireless Ltd.".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Mario Missiroli contributes a leading article entitled "Mazzini Legend"; "The peace imposed on Italy at Paris is more than a spoliation, it is an iniquity", he writes. "It is purely and simply the annihilation of Italy as... an independent power." He traces Italy's mission in Africa not as an effect of imperialism but as a fundamental development of the Risorgimento. "The African undertaking was the first result of the Risorgimento," he concludes. "Expelled from African out out from world history, does the Risorgimento still mean anything? And would Mazzini have lived in vain?"

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) Not available.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The police forbade a demonstration at Milan against the decisions of the Paris conference on instructions of the Allies reports the paper.

2. The foulest international transaction the world ever saw has been achieved by the Four at Paris, writes Mario Testi, adding that the names of Metternich, von Bismarck, Clemenceau and Lloyd George appear to be good-natured compared with an insatiable Bevin, Bidault or Molotov. Italy cannot and must not sign this treaty of infamy.

3. "The Selvs also claim Monfalcone!" headlines the paper reporting from Trieste the strike of Communist workers of Monfalcone docks adding that the British Military Police intervened to stop the strike.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

S.P. reports on conditions in Tripoli and concludes "The Arabs and Jews both wish us well and are with us. This is the true spirit of the Tripoli masses. Appearances may differ, but if there were a referendum..."

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

MISCHIERATO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Paulfilo Gentile critizises De Gasperi for the lasstude and negligence with which he treated foreign affairs at Paris Whilst the Jugoslav sent a delegation of more then 100 people to Paris inspite of the fact they could count on Russian support, the Italian Embassy remained inactive in the decisive moments.

2. R.L.gives the text of an article entitled "Perfidy at Paris", by Generoso Pope editor of the New York "Progresso Italo-American" which appeares in Sunday issue, in which the writer attacks the decision of the Four as a flagrant betrayal of the principle for which the Allied Forces fought against the axis and won the war.

3. The paper reports from Trieste the first anti-Allied Italian demonstration.

TEMPO (Independent) N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading: "Five years of British administration in Eritrea", "Unita's" correspondent from Asmara writes that the Allied occupation of Eritrea was preceded by marvellous promises of progress and civilization and an immediate improvement of the general living conditions. The result of five years of British Administration is a growing hostility of the population, Italians an natives alike, against the occupants whom they would like to see the back of as soon as possible. And this is, explains the writer, because of the B.M.A.'s incapacity of organization, its indifference concerning all local problems, its detestable fiscalism, the corruption spread among most of its officials, the removal of industrial plants etc... The writer stresses also that the B.M.A. cannot be considered a real administration as it is actually a provisional military government composed of British officials, also provisional, and ex non-commissioned officers belonging to the Intelligence Service, who are anxious to take some precautions against the "struggle for life" waiting for them at home. This state of things, concludes the correspondent, has given rise in the Colony to a vague nationalism aimed at annexing Eritrea to Ethiopia, with a guarantee of regional authonomy, chiefly for warding off hunger, unemployment and the British Military Administration.

2. "Unita's" headlines are to-day the following: "The crisis is still on - The Communist claim 1) An immediate increase of wages, salaries and pensions 2) The allotment of land to southern peasants.

1668

3. Under the heading: "Wage increases and inflation", Antonio Pesenti tries to prove that inflation is not a necessary consequence of wage increases.

To fight against inflation, the writer suggests: a) a sufficient rationing of all essential necessities; b) an increase of wages and a strict control over the highest incomes which should be heavily taxed.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/27[illegible]/PRB

9 July 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi's hopes that he would be able to submit the list of the new Ministers to the Provisional Head of the State yesterday were invain, as the Communists made their consent to participate in the Government conditional on an immediate increase of wages and a distribution of land to the farmers, and as the Socialists had made it clear, through Nenni, that they intended to support the Communist request. The rumor was circulated in the political circles that during yesterday's meeting the representatives of the Christian Democratic party had considered the possibility of forming a Government with Christian-Democratic and Republican deputies. Yesterday afternoon the economic experts of the three parties, together with Grandi, Lizzadri and Bibolotti of the C.G.I.L., met at Scoccimarro's in order to know what was the viewpoint of the CGIL on the controversial question of wages, and Lizzadri stated that the Confederation, as proved by earlier records, could not be certain that the Governmental price policy would result in an actual reduction of the cost of living, and therefore it asked that a wage increase policy be adopted simultaneously with the price policy. On the suggestion during the discussion to increase some wages by 10 per cent, Lizzadri said that such an increase would merely mean the calling of a general strike the day after it was put into effect. In an interview with "Unità", Togliatti said that the great difficulties now hindering the formation of the Government were due to a substantial difference of opinion. "De Gasperi wants to make", he said, "a De Gasperi's Government. This is his formula. In other words, he is thinking to a Christian Democratic Government in which the other parties should participate as props and adjuncts, while we always thought and still think of a Coalition Government of the three parties dominant in the Costituent Assembly. De Gasperi paid the usual visit to De Nicola last night and afterwards stated to journalists that the Constituent Assembly would meet on Monday, 15 July, and therefore by that day either the Government crisis would be over or the Assembly would be vested with the task of examining the question. He added that today would be a decisive day as he was going to submit his findings to the representatives of the parties. De Gasperi then recalled that on Saturday the question had seemed to be solved as it had [illegible]

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

participate in the Government conditional on an immediate increase of wages and a distribution of land to the farmers, and as the Socialists had made it clear, through Nenni, that they intended to support the Communist request. The rumor was circulated in the political circles that during yesterday's meeting the representatives of the Christian Democratic party had considered the possibility of forming a Government with Christian-Democratic and Republican deputies. Yesterday afternoon the economic experts of the three parties, together with Grandi, Lizzadri and Bibolotti of the C.G.I.L., met at Scoccimarro's in order to know what was the viewpoint of the CGIL on the controversial question of wages, and Lizzadri stated that the Confederation, as proved by earlier records, could not be certain that the Governmental price policy would result in an actual reduction of the cost of living, and therefore it asked that a wage increase policy be adopted simultaneously with the price policy. On the suggestion during the discussion to increase some wages by 10 per cent, Lizzadri said that such an increase would merely mean the calling of a general strike the day after it was put into effect. In an interview with "Unità", Togliatti said that the great difficulties now hindering the formation of the Government were due to a substantial difference of opinion. "De Gasperi wants to make", he said, "a De Gasperi's Government. This is his formula. In other words, he is thinking to a Christian Democratic Government in which the other parties should participate as props and adjuncts, while we always thought and still think of a Coalition Government of the three parties dominant in the Costituent Assembly. De Gasperi paid the usual visit to De Nicola last night and afterwards stated to journalists that the Constituent Assembly would meet on Monday, 15 July, and therefore by that day either the Government crisis would be over or the Assembly would be vested with the task of examining the question. He added that today would be a decisive day as he was going to submit his findings to the representatives of the parties. De Gasperi then recalled that on Saturday the question had seemed to be solved as it had been commonly agreed that he himself would tackle the delicate problem of the Government's program. It was therefore hard to explain the revival of opposition, which was an expression of morbid nervousness which had nothing to do with the problem. Anyhow, it was to be borne in mind that even the Republican Government was three quarters an emergency government forced to consider several problems the solution of which was out of its hands as Italy was still under the Armistice regime, and was expected to satisfy the demands of the victors, such as war reparations etc., which might have a marked bearing on her economy. De Gasperi finally stated that the all important problem was still

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

that of foreign policy, and that it was not right that Italy ought to sign any sort of peace treaty, on which question the Constituent Assembly should have the last word. The question of the employment of labour should be solved only by following a policy of deflation, as Italy needed foreign capital which could only be obtained by following such a policy.

2. It is officially announced that Italy spent 176,110,122 dollars on the Dodecannese islands, and that this figure is not final.

3. AP reports from Buenos Aires that the Argentine Foreign Ministry disclosed yesterday that the countries of Latin America have made a common approach to the "Big Four" in favour of a "right and just peace" with Italy. The statement also says that this move had been explained to the diplomatic representatives of Russia, Great Britain, United States, as well as to the Secretary general of the United Nations.

4. Demonstrations against the decisions taken at Paris:
PADUA - Students invaded the Allied Officers' Club in the café Pedrocchi last night, substituting Allied flags with the Italian tricolor. The Italian women present in the café were forced to leave Incidents occurred between students and Allied and Italian police forces: some were hurt and two Italian policemen were sent to hospital. In the courtyard of the University students burnt partisan certificates issued by the Allied authorities.
TRIESTE - Some Allied soldiers, possibly intoxicated, hit with belts, punched and kicked the citizens who happened to pass by Via Carducci, Via Galilio and Via Crispi. The CLN issued a statement expressing its regret for the deeds of some of the more excited Italian demonstrators, who certainly reacted to the too energetic methods adopted by AP in order to disperse the Italian demonstration The partisans held a meeting and resolved to hand back the awards, certificates and commendations received from the Allies during the war of liberation.
MILAN - The Fiume Committee was officially formed yesterday, and a demonstration for Dalmatia and Zara was held by the Julian refugees.
NAPLES - All the parties participated in a demonstration against the decision taken by the Paris Conference, which was held at the Marchio Angioino under the sponsorship of the Center for the Defence of the Italianity of Venezia Giulia.
MODENA - The Communal Council passed a resolution appealing to Italians living in America to take up the cry of anguish from the land of their fathers and to try and spare Italy the misfortune of an unjust peace.

5. Mother Frances Cabrini was canonized by Pope Pius XII during a ceremony held at St. Peter on Sunday. The Italian papers

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

and just peace" with Italy. The statement also says that this move had been explained to the diplomatic representatives of Russia, Great Britain, United States, as well as to the Secretary general of the United Nations.

4. Demonstrations against the decisions taken at Paris:
PADUA - Students invaded the Allied Officers' Club in the café Pedrocchi last night, substituting Allied flags with the Italian tricolor. The Italian women present in the café were forced to leave. Incidents occurred between students and Allied and Italian police forces; some were hurt and two Italian policemen were sent to hospital. In the courtyard of the University students burnt partisan certificates issued by the Allied authorities.
TRIESTE - Some Allied soldiers, possibly intoxicated, hit with belts, punched and kicked the citizens who happened to pass by Via Carducci, Via Galilea and Via Crispi. The CLN issued a statement expressing its regret for the deeds of some of the more excited Italian demonstrators, who certainly reacted to the too energetic methods adopted by AP in order to disperse the Italian demonstration. The partisans held a meeting and resolved to hand back the awards, certificates and commendations received from the Allies during the war of liberation.
MILAN - The Fiume Committee was officially formed yesterday, and a demonstration for Dalmatia and Zara was held by the Julian refugees.
NAPLES - All the parties participated in a demonstration against the decision taken by the Paris Conference, which was held at the Maschio Angioino under the sponsorship of the Center for the Defence of the Italianity of Venezia Giulia.
MODENA - The Communal Council passed a resolution appealing to Italians living in America to take up the cry of anguish from the land of their fathers and to try and spare Italy the misfortune of an unjust peace.

5. Mother Frances Cabrini was canonized by Pope Pius XII during a ceremony held at St. Peter on Sunday. The Italian papers call the new Saint the "Saint of the Emigrants".

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 8)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. C.'s special correspondent announces that a train of Italian ex-P.O.W.s arrived at Tarvisio early this morning from Russia.

2. C. would like to know if the Prefects have actually the authority to increase the bread ration in their provinces and if so why does not the Prefect of Rome raise the ration from 200 to 250 grams like his colleagues of Florence and Milan ?

3. Under the heading "The British Insurance Companies are capturing our market", C. says that the their low premiums have made it possible for them to occupy a good position in Italy while Italian institutes are loosing ground especially in the shipping insurance. (A.F.I.)

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Under the heading "A few voices try to justify our disillusion", Italo Zingarelli, Espresso's correspondent in London, quotes an article from the "Manchester Guardian" saying that "it is natural that the Allies should consider Italy mainly as the first Fascist country and as Hitler's principal ally, forgetting the 2 years of cobelligerence, and also natural that Italy should thinks mainly of the help she gave the Allies, forgetting her Fascist past... Certain cries of anger in the Italian press have, nevertheless, been a little too acute, but it would be a pity if the lack of comprehension should send the Italians back to Mussolini's national violence". The "Economist" says that not all Italy's complaints are reasonable, because they do not consider that the British policy towards Italy has been too much dominated by Military Chiefs and by the local advisors.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.R.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G. d'I. reports that Leon Blum in an article in "Populaire" declares that the French claims on Briga and Tenda can only be justified from the strategic point of view and at this he objectes that if Italy is going to be treated like an enemy, such small strategic advantages can give no appreciable advantage, while if the friendship of Italy is desired this blow to the national self-respect will not certainly help to gain it. The paper appreciates his declarations and asks him to do something to prevent the consummation of the injustice.

INDIPENDENTE

I. protests against the adoption of a 300-gram bread ration

1866

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

capturing our market", C. says that the their low premiums have made it possible for them to occupy a good position in Italy while Italian institutes are loosing ground especially in the shipping insurance. (A.T.I.)

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Under the heading "A few voices try to justify our disillusion", Italo Zingarelli, Espresso's correspondent in London, quotes an article from the "Manchester Guardian" saying that "it is natural that the Allies should consider Italy mainly as the first Fascist country and as Hitler's principal ally, forgetting the 2 years of cobelligerence, and also natural that Italy should thinks mainly of the help she gave the Allies, forgetting her Fascist past... Certain cries of anger in the Italian press have, nevertheless, been a little too acute, but it would be a pity if the lack of comprehension should send the Italians back to Mussolini's national violence". The "Economist" says that not all Italy's complaints are reasonable, because they do not consider that the British policy towards Italy has been too much dominated by Military Chiefs and by the local advisors.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G. d'I. reports that Leon Blum in an article in "Populaire" declares that the French claims on Briga and Tenda can only be justified from the strategic point of view and at this he objectes that if Italy is going to be treated like an enemy, such small strategic advantages can give no appreciable advantage, while if the friendship of Italy is desired this blow to the national self-respect will not certainly help to gain it. The paper appreciates his declarations and asks him to do something to prevent the consummation of the injustice.

1806

INDIPENDENTE

I. protests against the adoption of a 300-gram bread ration in Milan and a 250-gram bread ration in Florence while other regions still have the ration of 200 grams.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Commenting on Togliatti's article in "Unità", Luigi Rossi says that four points are now clear: a) The Republic does not belong to all the Italians but only to the proletariate; in other words, says Rossi, it is the beginning of the Communist "dictatorship of the proletariate"; b) The Government must be

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

based only on the three Parties and be a Leftist Government; which in other words means "the strongest will rule"; c) No nationalism will be tolerated in foreign policy; that, in Togliatti's mind means that we must yield to Russian imperialism; d) The program of internal policy is the classic one inspired by the well-known technique of Lenin, reformed and corrected by Stalin; to give every possible satisfaction to the proletariate - increase of salaries, of shares of the crop, etc. - even if they may be dangerous for the finances of the State. Fortunately, he concludes, the history of Italy is not a monopoly of either Togliatti, Nenni or De Gasperi.

2. I.S. criticises "Avanti"s article against the demonstration by "boys and girls" outside the Flora hotel (where French officers are billetted), and says that these boys and girls being part of the people have every right to cry out their wishes. The paper also wonders if "Avanti!" is not especially annoyed for the personal reason that their editor (Ignazio Silone) lives in the hotel.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. denies the rumor - recently printed by some newspapers - about Randolfo Pacciardi's alledged resignation and about an alledged dispute between the Direction of the Republican Party and the Group of Republican Deputies.

2. Under the heading "Corbino is always in a hurry", V.R. commenting on the Minister of the Treasury's decision of two years ago to replace small Italian notes with coins, says that the Italians will certainly be glad to wait another 6 months if the designs of these coins are artistic and symbolic, and not like the ones already chosen during the "Luogotenenza".

3. Under the heading "The Democratic Peace: the essential is to get through with it...", V.R. refers to articles on the Paris Conference from "The Times" saying "The most important decision is that about Trieste which is satisfactory and just:... To Leave Trieste to Italy would mean to ignore the importance of this port as an outlet for Yugoslavia and a great part of Central Europe...", and from the "News Chronicle" which emphasizes Bidault's "valuable contribution" to the solution of the Trieste question and which eulogizes France as "the traditional fatherland of Democracy". V.R. says that the British newspapers are deficient in History, Geography, Common Sense and Moral

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

demonstration by "boys and girls" outside the Flegs hotel (where French officers are billetted), and says that these boys and girls being part of the people have every right to cry out their wishes. The paper also wonders if "Avanti!" is not especially annoyed for the personal reason that their editor (Ignazio Silone) lives in the hotel.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. denies the rumor - recently printed by some newspapers - about Randolfo Pacciardi's alledged resignation and about an alledged dispute between the Direction of the Republican Party and the Group of Republican Deputies.

2. Under the heading "Corbino is always in a hurry", V.R. commenting on the Minister of the Treasury's decision of two years ago to replace small Italian notes with coins, says that the Italians will certainly be glad to wait another 6 months if the designs of these coins are artistic and symbolic, and not like the ones already chosen during the "Luogotenenza".

3. Under the heading "The Democratic Peace: the essential is to get through with it...", V.R. refers to articles on the Paris Conference from "The Times" saying "The most important decision is that about Trieste which is satisfactory and just:... To Leave Trieste to Italy would mean to ignore the importance of this port as an outlet for Yugoslavia and a great part of Central Europe...", and from the "News Chronicle" which emphasizes Bidault's "valuable contribution" to the solution of the Trieste question and which eulogizes France as "the traditional fatherland of Democracy". V.R. says that the British newspapers are deficient in History, Geography, Common Sense and Moral Sense because (a) Trieste is not the principal seaoutlet of Yugoslavia, (b) Tito will not respect the Italians of Venezia Giulia and Istria, (c) Yugoslavia (a country of only 16 million inhabitants) has numerous seaports and in any case would not be prevented from using Trieste if it remained Italian.

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

MORNING PAPERS (July 9)

AVANTI ! (Socialist)

1. Rodolfo Morandi stresses that the only possible policy to be adopted by the Government is a policy of freedom, peace and work.

2. A. reports that the Direction of the Socialist Party and the Group of the Socialist Deputies, met yesterday to discuss the internal situation and to decide on the position of the Party. They stressed that in order to defend the Republic, give to the Nation a modern Constitution, protect the present and the future of Italy in the international conferences, and start the economic and social reconstruction of the country, the Government should be based on the collaboration of the three mass Parties. The main points of their program are: a) to increase the food rations and reduce the prices of the most essential goods; b) to increase wages enough to alleviate the burden of the working classes without causing inflation; c) to enable the State by emergency financial and taxation measures to start new works to reduce unemployment; d) Nationalization of the cement industry and the creation of an office for the control and distribution of electric power; e) confiscation of all uncultivated lands and the land income which is not used for improvement; f) bank, industrial and agricultural reform. They also stressed that the great majority of the sacrifices to be suffered to overcome the crisis must be principally sustained by these who while the country was suffering found a way to amass fortunes.

3. A. reports that 35 generals of the Air Force have been promoted with "Royal decree" and protests gainst this illegal and unjustified action.

4. Paolo Treves says that present international situation plainly offends all Italians, but that press campaigns and public demonstrations do not bring any favourable result and that they offend our dignity. He stresses that we have a right to defend our rights, but that we must not forget our duties.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1605

Under the heading: "What is the use of the Christian Democrats?" the paper blames the 207 deputies of the Christian Democrat Party and particularly their leader for ignoring their real strength and indulging in a subservient policy of compromise with the Socialist and Communist Parties. Eight million votes were bestowed on them in order that they should carry out their [illegible] and not that of the other parties, concludes the

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

Party. They stressed that in order to defend the Republic, give to the Nation a modern Constitution, protect the present and the future of Italy in the international conferences, and start the economic and social reconstruction of the country, the Government should be based on the collaboration of the three mass Parties. The main points of their program are: a) to increase the food rations and reduce the prices of the most essential goods; b) to increase wages enough to alleviate the burden of the working classes without causing inflation; c) to enable the State by emergency financial and taxation measures to start new works to reduce unemployment; d) Nationalisation of the cement industry and the creation of an office for the control and distribution of electric power; e) confiscation of all uncultivated lands and the land income which is not used for improvement; f) bank, industrial and agricultural reform. They also stressed that the great majority of the sacrifices to be suffered to overcome the crisis must be principally sustained by those who while the country was suffering found a way to amass fortunes.

3. A. reports that 35 generals of the Air Force have been promoted with "Royal decree" and protests gainst this illegal and unjustified action.

4. Paolo Treves says that present international situation plainly offends all Italians, but that press campaigns and public demonstrations do not bring any favourable result and that they offend our dignity. He stresses that we have a right to defend our rights, but that we must not forget our duties.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1805

Under the heading: "What is the use of the Christian Democrats?" the paper blames the 207 deputies of the Christian Democrat Party and particularly their leader for ignoring their real strength and indulging in a subservient policy of compromise with the Socialist and Communist Parties. Eight million votes were bestowed on them in order that they should carry out their own program and not that of the other parties, concludes the paper.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that 715,400 tons of grain of the new crop have been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to July 6th. The amount delivered up to July 4th was 630,113 tons.

2. 12,000 tons of fuel-oil arrived yesterday at Naples in the "Brande Runde" from the Persian Gulf.

3. The Government has granted 240 million lire for reconstruction of the Pracchia - Pistoia railroad.

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

4. G. prints an information from the Central Institute of Statistics which asserts that the cost of living has increased 5% from the first to the second quarters of 1946.

5. Yesterday's quotations of foreign currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 7100-7200, Pound: 1170-1180, Dollar: 381-384, Swiss Franc: 117-119, French Franc: 1.35-1.45.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on the difficulties in overcoming the Government crisis Vittorio Foa says that all parties realising they are already in the campaign for the legislative election (post-Costituente) fear to loose popularity but adds that every policy will be at the moment at least provisionally unpopular.

2. "The world wants to recover, not to seek new pretexts for dying" writes the Paris Weekly "Monde Illustré" in a long and richly illustrated article about Trieste and Fiume in which the decision of the Paris Conference about the Venezia Giulia is criticised, reports I.L.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "Plebiscite for Venezia Giulia", G. Montemuliano writes that the Four "have decided to give the Italians what they could have obtained from Austria in 1915 if Italy had not made war against that country - shame on them! -" and that De Gasperi, deaf to the desperate invocations of the Istrians, did not say a word about it and therefore completely abandoned the Italians of Venezia Giulia to their fate, but that "as there are dozens of thousands of people who have a right to be freed from the Balkan terror... Italy can ask the Paris Conference for a plebiscite in Venezia Giulia".

2. I.N. quotes the Argentine paper "Hoy" which says that "the Italian people cannot possibly be held responsible for Mussolini's crimes and must not be treated as the authors but as the victims of the regime which brought them to war, because the Italian people were the first victims of Fascism".

3. I.N. reports that the leader of the Austrian Communist Party, Koplenig, declared yesterday that his party will claim the Alto Adige for Austria.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

[illegible] "Communist menace" referring

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

1. Commenting on the difficulties in overcoming the Government crisis Vittorio Foa says that all parties realising they are already in the campaign for the legislative election (post-Costituente) fear to loose popularity but adds that every policy will be at the moment at least provisionally unpopular.

2. "The world wants to recover, not to seek new pretexts for dying" writes the Paris Weekly "Monde Illustré" in a long and richly illustrated article about Trieste and Fiume in which the decision of the Paris Conference about the Venezia Giulia is criticised, reports I.L.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "Plebiscite for Venezia Giulia", G. Montemuliano writes that the Four "have decided to give the Italians what they could have obtained from Austria in 1915 if Italy had not made war against that country - shame on them! -" and that De Gasperi, deaf to the desperate invocations of the Istrians, did not say a word about it and therefore completely abandoned the Italians of Venezia Giulia to their fate, but that "as there are dozens of thousands of people who have a right to be freed from the Balkan terror... Italy can ask the Paris Conference for a plebiscite in Venezia Giulia".

2. I.N. quotes the Argentine paper "Hoy" which says that "the Italian people cannot possibly be held responsible for Mussolini's crimes and must not be treated as the authors but as the victims of the regime which brought them to war, because the Italian people were the first victims of Fascism".

3. I.N. reports that the leader of the Austrian Communist Party, Koplenig, declared yesterday that his party will claim the Alto Adige for Austria.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

The paper headlines: "The communist mortgage" referring to the condition, put by the Communist Party for its participation in the new Cabinet, that the allotment of land to southern peasants should be enacted. This move is a sort of sabotage of the Constituent Assembly, says the paper, adding that if there is a problem that ought to be accurately weighed and discussed it is, indeed, that of agrarian reform and particularly that of the southern and insular latifundia which is a regional one. De Gasperi should not give in, concludes the paper, as it is evident that Togliatti aims at mortgaging Italy's future thus sowing the seeds of bolshevism.

0834
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. "M." prints an article from Overseas New Agency in which Harold J. Laski stresses that the experience of the Weimar Republic should have taught that it is foolish to attribute the faults of a past bad regime to a new regime which tries to guide the people in a new manner. The writer continues that it is incontestable that 90% of the Trieste population is Italian so that even Togliatti, the veteran of a Communist Internationality, dare not risk supporting the cession of Trieste to Yugoslavia. A just peace with Italy would be a good step in the direction of a new Europe, concludes Laski.

2. 28 thousand families to ask leave Pola after the decision of the Paris Conference, reports the paper from Trieste.

3. Thousands of workers threaten to strike if their claims for wage increases are not granted, reports the paper from Florence.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. reports on the article from the Paris weekly "Monde Illustré, also referred to by "Italia Libera" (see above), in which Pierre Doniol-Valcroze writes: "The population of Venezia Giulia is Italian without any doubt. It is not the result of simple emigrations brought there by high salaries or easy life but an existence one thousand years old."

2. P. reports that yesterday evening Communists armed with guns, had grenades and daggers attacked the Christian Democrats of Vasto who were attending a meeting at the premises of the Party.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

1804

1. Vero Roberti, in a message from Trieste, writes as follows:

"The first news I learned, upon my arrival in Trieste, is that Admiral Stone, Head of the Allied Commission in Italy, disagreeing with the decisions taken in regard to Italy by the Four Foreign Ministers in Paris, as they conflict with his own ideas, will shortly resign from the high office that he now holds. I cannot reveal the source of this information on the grave decision of Admiral Stone, but I can guarantee that it is a most reliable source.

In this way a free man of a great democratic Nation [illegible] knows well the Italian people and their

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

just peace with Italy would be a good step in the direction of a new Europe, concludes Laski.

2. 23 thousand families to ask leave Pola after the decision of the Paris Conference, reports the paper from Trieste.

3. Thousands of workers threaten to strike if their claims for wage increases are not granted, reports the paper from Florence.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. reports on the article from the Paris weekly "Monde Illustré, also referred to by "Italia Libera" (see above), in which Pierre Doniol-Valeroze writes: "The population of Venezia Giulia is Italian without any doubt. It is not the result of simple emigrations brought there by high salaries or easy life but an existence one thousand years old."

2. P. reports that yesterday evening Communists armed with guns, had grenades and daggers attacked the Christian Democrats of Vesto who were attending a meeting at the premises of the Party.

DISORIENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Vero Roberti, in a message from Trieste, writes as follows:

"The first news I learned, upon my arrival in Trieste, is that Admiral Stone, Head of the Allied Commission in Italy, disagreeing with the decisions taken in regard to Italy by the Four Foreign Ministers in Paris, as they conflict with his own ideas, will shortly resign from the high office that he now holds. I cannot reveal the source of this information on the grave decision of Admiral Stone, but I can guarantee that it is a most reliable source.

In this way a free man of a great democratic Nation can act, a man who knows well the Italian people and their Governors. The latter, without exception, should reflect on this act that is for us, Italians, an example of honesty and of high moral righteousness".

He then says that he entered Venezia Giulia with deep emotion, and that to enter Trieste today is an adventure. The atmosphere of the city is almost calm. The general strike started by the Communists and pro-Slavs continues and will continue till the opening of the peace conference. The Allies say that the organizers of the strike will be summoned to a Military Court. The President of the Trieste C.L.N. sent a message to the Head of the State, De Nicola asking him to defend Venezia Giulia from such an injustice with every possible means and to prevent such a catastrophe. The population of Trieste has not lost all hopes in the Peace conference.

1804

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

2. Ugo d'Andrea says that England forcing the present peace treaty on Italy has decided to eliminate Italy from the face of European and Mediterranean policy. Does England think, he asks, that eliminating Italy has facilitated things? Does she not realize that Russia has entered the Mediterranean with all her overwhelming power? Does she not understand that a fleet under the star-spangled banner will enter the Mediterranean to protect its own interests? What has been the use of turning upside down the balance of power in the Mediterranean. England led two wars in the name of freedom and right, but thirty years of struggles, revolutions and wars have not restored that right and that freedom Europe is dead and the British Empire has lost its place of first importance and has dropped back to a secondary position.

3. T. reports that the Central Institute of Statistics has ascertained that the cost of living has increased by 10% in the towns with more than 300,000 inhabitants. The salary of the State employees should therefore be increased by the same ratio in obedience to the Decree Nov. 21, 1945.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "Unita's" headings to-day are the following: "On a bad road - De Gasperi undecided between the program of the three mass parties and that of the Confederation of Industrialists - The socialists agree with the communists on an increase of wages and salaries".

2. Under the heading: "Why De Gasperi does not succeed? "Ottavio Pastore writes that it is not by mere chance that De Gasperi resorted to the ex-minister of the Treasury Corbino for an economic and financial program, as he knew perfectly well whom Corbino represented and what his ideas were. The Christian-democratic papers are trying to repudiate Corbino but he is, nevertheless (backed by Costa, the President of the Confederation of Industrialists), De Gasperi's sole inspirer and the writer wonders why the latter does not apply to men of his own party for setting forth a christian-democrat program instead of a liberal one.

3. "Unita" heads today its despatch from Paris as follows: "Italy will explain her viewpoint at the Peace Conference - The four Foreign Ministers have agreed on the procedure to be followed at the Peace Conference accepting Molotoff's proposals", and quotes "Izvestia's" assertion that, according to the American delegates at the Paris Conference, England will have to hand back to Italy the

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

revolutions and wars have not restored that right and that freedom Europe is dead and the British Empire has lost its place of first importance and has dropped back to a secondary position.

3. T. reports that the Central Institute of Statistics has ascertained that the cost of living has increased by 10% in the towns with more than 300,000 inhabitants. The salary of the State employees should therefore be increased by the same ratio in obedience to the Decree Nov. 21, 1945.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "Unith's" headings to-day are the following: "On a bad road - De Gasperi undecided between the program of the three mass parties and that of the Confederation of Industrialists - The socialists agree with the communists on an increase of wages and salaries".

2. Under the heading: "Why De Gasperi does not succeed? "Ottavio Pastore writes that it is not by mere chance that De Gasperi resorted to the ex-minister of the Treasury Corbino for an economic and financial program, as he knew perfectly well whom Corbino represented and what his ideas were. The Christian-democratic papers are trying to repudiate Corbino but he is, nevertheless (backed by Costa, the President of the Confederation of Industrialists), De Gasperi's sole inspirer and the writer wonders why the latter does not apply to men of his own party for setting forth a christian-democrat program instead of a liberal one.

3. "Unita" heads today its despatch from Paris as follows: "Italy will explain her viewpoint at the Peace Conference - The four Foreign Ministers have agreed on the procedure to be followed at the Peace Conference accepting Molotoff's proposals", and quotes "Isvestia's" assertion that, according to the American delegates at the Paris Conference, England will have to hand back to Italy the telegraph and telephone lines which are valued by "Izvestia" in tens of millions of dollars.

CBS 8
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/279/PRB

July 10, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The three major parties agreed on the program of the new government during a meeting which lasted from 17,30 to 21.30 hours yesterday. The program is as follows: Foreign Policy. It is reaffirmed that it is necessary that all the parties participating in the Government be jointly bound in the defence of Italy's interests concerning the frontiers, colonies, war reparations and the fleet. Consequently all the Ministers will be equally responsible for the direction of this policy. Home policy. The Government will chiefly take care of maintaining public order and ensuring respect of the law. Financial policy. The Government's action will aim at improving the budgetary position and defending the lira against any further depreciation. The State budget will consist of an ordinary balance for normal expenditures and of an extraordinary balance to finance public works and reconstruction. The funds for the latter will be got by means of a national loan to be floated in September, the progressive tax on personal property to be enforced at an economically convenient time, and the impounding of Fascist, war and speculative profits. Wages policy. It will be chiefly a policy of deflation. Therefore, in accordance with this principle, the bread ration will be brought to 250 grams per day and the "generi da minestra" ration to 3 Kgs. per month. Also the sugar and fats rations will be increased. In the meanwhile all civil and State employees will be paid a "Republic Bonus" of 3,000 lire for heads of family and 1,500 lire for non heads. Unemployed and veterans will be paid a bonus of 1,500 lire. The increase of pensions which is now being studied will be retroactive to July 1st. The increase of unemployment pay is also being studied. Industrial policy. General adoption of the Workers' managerial Councils on the pattern of the Council recently set up at the FIAT factory, possible nationalization of the electric power industry, and semi-nationalization, State control or State partnership (as it will be required) for other industries. Agricultural policy. The principle of carrying out an agricultural reform in the near future was accepted. The land distribution provided for by the Gullo decree will become definitive and the State will allot 10 milliard lire to the farmers and cooperatives to be spent on the land which they have acquired. Public Works policy. The Government will develop as much as possible a sound program of public works aimed at easing unemployment and creating

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
7803

interests concerning the frontiers, colonies, war reparations and the fleet. Consequently all the Ministers will be equally responsible for the direction of this policy. Home policy. The Government will chiefly take care of maintaining public order and ensuring respect of the law. Financial policy. The Government's action will aim at improving the budgetary position and defending the lira against any further depreciation. The State budget will consist of an ordinary balance for normal expenditures and of an extraordinary balance to finance public works and reconstruction. The funds for the latter will be got by means of a national loan to be floated in September, the progressive tax on personal property to be enforced at an economically convenient time, and the impounding of Fascist, war and speculative profits. Wages policy. It will be chiefly a policy of deflation. Therefore, in accordance with this principle, the bread ration will be brought to 250 grams per day and the "generi da minestra" ration to 3 Kgs. per month. Also the sugar and fats rations will be increased. In the meanwhile all civil and State employees will be paid a "Republic Bonus" of 3,000 lire for heads of family and 1,500 lire for non heads. Unemployed and veterans will be paid a bonus of 1,500 lire. The increase of pensions which is now being studied will be retroactive to July 1st. The increase of unemployment pay is also being studied. Industrial policy. General adoption of the Workers' managerial Councils on the pattern of the Council recently set up at the FIAT factory, possible nationalization of the electric power industry, and semi-nationalization, State control or State partnership (as it will be required) for other industries. Agricultural policy. The principle of carrying out an agricultural reform in the near future was accepted. The land distribution provided for by the Gullo decree will become definitive and the State will allot 10 milliard lire to the farmers and cooperatives to be spent on the land which they have acquired. Public Works policy. The Government will develop as much as possible a sound program of public works aimed at easing unemployment and creating the necessary conditions for the economic revival of the Country. It is expected that the parties will agree today on the names of the new Ministers.

2. The Big Four appointed yesterday Philip Mosely (U.S.), C.H. Waldock (G.B.) and Dekanozov (Russia) as members of the special commission to draw up the Statute of the Free State of Trieste. (U.P.)

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

3. AP reports from Washington that the Italian Government yesterday delivered an informal protest to the American Government against the decisions taken by the Paris Conference. The document hints at the dangerous political repercussions in various parts of Italy, and points out the fact that the Italians are beginning to feel that the Allies have forgotten the 18 months of cooperation in the war against Germany and the promises which they made to the Italian people during the war when the Allies were trying to overthrow the Mussolini regime. Italian Ambassador Tarchiani, who delivered the protest, would not make any comment on the conversation he had had with the American Undersecretary of State. However, some State Department officials disclosed that during the conference Dean Acheson emphasized that the U.S. were not the only ones who could make decision in Paris.

4. Four afternoon papers, quoting United Press, and seven morning papers printed Admiral Stone's denial of the report given yesterday by "Tempo"'s Trieste correspondent that he would resign his appointment as Head of the Allied Commission because he was not satisfied with the decisions taken by the Paris Conference. For comments see "Popolo" and "Tempo" below.

5. The Italians of Trieste have directly asked the United Nations that a plebiscite be held in Venezia Giulia before taking any decision on the fate of the region. The Venezia Giulia C.L.N. has sent a telegraphic appeal to the Great Powers and to a group of 12 other Nations, excluding Russia, emphasizing the violation of the Atlantic Charter, of the Yalta agreements and of the London resolution committed by the Big Four at Paris when they resolved to give Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia. The telegram discloses that 200 thousand Italians have been thus unjustly assigned to Yugoslavia.

6. Benedetto Croce stated to a correspondent of the Brazilian newspaper "Correjo Paulistano" yesterday that Italy was now in the same conditions of five centuries ago when she became a battle-field and was subjected by the foreigners. After prolonged efforts she regained her unity and independence, an in 1914 was involved in a war which she had not wanted. The egoistic attitude of her Allies gave birth to Fascism, which met at once an implacable opposition at home but drew the applause and praises of the foreigners, and the names of these eulogizers who are now sitting among the conquerors of Italy and dare to talk of moral, justice and punishments are well known. Everybody can see what has happened in Italy after Fascism was overthrown, after the joint destructions made by the

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

officials disclosed that during the conference Dean Acheson emphasized that the U.S. were not the only ones who could make decision in Paris.

4. Four afternoon papers, quoting United Press, and seven morning papers printed Admiral Stone's denial of the report given yesterday by "Tempo"'s Trieste correspondent that he would resign his appointment as Head of the Allied Commission because he was not satisfied with the decisions taken by the Paris Conference. For comments see "Popolo" and "Tempo" below.

5. The Italians of Trieste have directly asked the United Nations that a plebiscite be held in Venezia Giulia before taking any decision on the fate of the region. The Venezia Giulia C.L.N. has sent a telegraphic appeal to the Great Powers and to a group of 12 other Nations, excluding Russia, emphasizing the violation of the Atlantic Charter, of the Yalta agreements and of the London resolution committed by the Big Four at Paris when they resolved to give Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia. The telegram discloses that 200 thousand Italians have been thus unjustly assigned to Yugoslavia.

6. Benedetto Croce stated to a correspondent of the Brazilian newspaper "Correjo Paulistano" yesterday that Italy was now in the same conditions of five centuries ago when she became a battle-field and was subjected by the foreigners. After prolonged efforts she regained her unity and independence, an in 1914 was involved in a war which she had not wanted. The egoistic attitude of her Allies gave birth to Fascism, which met at once an implacable opposition at home but drew the applause and praises of the foreigners, and the names of these eulogizers who are now sitting among the conquerors of Italy and dare to talk of moral, justice and punishments are well known. Everybody can see what has happened in Italy after Fascism was overthrown, after the joint destructions made by the Germans and the Allies, and after the unjust peace imposed on Italy. All that Italy built during a century of hard work

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

has been lost; she has been throuroghly plundered; her frontiers are open to the abuse of her neighbours; she has been deprived of any means of military defence. This is politics, and it is perfectly useless to put the winners face to face with the open contradiction between the noble words of a time and the deeds of today. Italy, which had set her hopes in a free and unanimous Europe, will perhaps see them realized out of a divided Europe, a fact which she did not expect and did not wish. "We know what we must do", Croce continued, "we must start to work again; we must look at the so-called victors as man looks at man, and judge them for what they are, and tell them openly that we acknowledge them to be "big" but not "great", that they can frighten the people like tigers or boa constrictors do, but will not be admired neither as great spirits nor as benefactors of the human kind." (ANSA)

7. The dissolution of the International Agricultural Institute was unanimously voted yesterday. The functions of this famous institute, situated in Rome, with an incomparable collection of agricultural literature of all countries, will be taken over by the "Food Agriculture Organization".

1852

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 9)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "Italian property under enemy custody", C. wonders whether "Italy will succeed in saving the Italian property in Africa from the combined greed of the occupiers and usurpers".

2. C. reports that up to the present 28,000 requests of expatriation have been forwarded to the Allied Authorities in Trieste by Pola heads of families.

3. The chief of the partisan police of Modena, a Communist, was arrested yesterday by the local Carabinieri on murder charges, C. reports.

4. C. announces that the presumed authors of the robbery of Mussolini's body have been identified in Milan.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. E. reports that the American ship "Fitzhug Lee" with a cargo of UNRRA grain struck a mine yesterday in the Adriatic between the Po and Venice. The ship and its cargo were safely brought to port.

2. "Edward and Wally are Tired" - "The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have retired to the Côte d'Azur to rest after too many parties and too many cocktails", - are headlines to a story from Paris.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G. della S. states that the Deputies must be independent of the direction of their respective Parties and not be like puppets in the hands of the three leaders: De Gasperi, Nenni and Togliatti. It also criticises Silone's article "Difficulty of democracy" because he said that the "majority of citizens is often apt to be manoeuvred by a small number of political men against their own interests" with the implication that only the members of the Direction of the Socialist Party knew which were the "true interests" of the majority.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "Reply to the French", Goffredo Bellonci refers to Maurice Vaussard's answer in the "Monde" to his article entitled "Intellectuals of France" (See Digest N.273, July 3) in which Vaussard says that whatever France may do to Italy, the Italian public opinion would always be favourable to France and that only Bellonci would upset it. Bellonci is also

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

was arrested yesterday by the local Carabinieri on murder charges, C. reports.

4. C. announces that the presumed authors of the robbery of Mussolini's body have been identified in Milan.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. E. reports that the American ship "Fitzhug Lee" with a cargo of UNRRA grain struck a mine yesterday in the Adriatic between the Po and Venice. The ship and its cargo were safely brought to port.

2. "Edward and Wally are Tired" - "The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have retired to the Côte d'Azur to rest after too many parties and too many cocktails", - are headlines to a story from Paris.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G. della S. states that the Deputies must be independent of the direction of their respective Parties and not be like puppets in the hands of the three leaders: De Gasperi, Nenni and Togliatti. It also criticises Silone's article "Difficulty of democracy" because he said that the "majority of citizens is often apt to be manoeuvred by a small number of political men against their own interests" with the implication that only the members of the Direction of the Socialist Party knew which were the "true interests" of the majority.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "Reply to the French", Goffredo Bellonci refers to Maurice Vaussard's answer in the "Monde" to his article entitled "Intellectuals of France" (See Digest N.273, July 3) in which Vaussard says that whatever France may do to Italy, the Italian public opinion would always be favourable to France and that only Bellonci would upset it. Bellonci is also accused of writing that: "a World War III is being prepared by France with her annexion of the five thousand inhabitants of Briga and Tenda." Bellonci denies writing these words as "he is not so silly as to believe that France, now a second rate power, is in a position to wage a third world war or even a skirmish." France has not the necessary strength for doing so, he continues, and the historians will acknowledge that the Italian Fleet proved much more useful to the Allies than the French Fleet. He, Bellonci, never spoke, however, of a World War III, which is much talked about by American and English statesmen, writers and publicists and even by the President

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

of the International Red Cross but is not a topic for the Italians now that the Mediterranean Sea is wide open to the future Slav fleet with its formidable Adriatic bases of Pola and Cattaro. As a conclusion, the writer says that in his article he only gave historical reasons to prove that Trieste and most of Istria were more Italian than the German part of Alsace, Corsica and Nizza were French, and that Vaussard could not succeed in confuting his assertions.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Agostino degli Espinosa says that an inflationistic policy, feared and dreaded by all shades of political opinion, would probably bring good results if it were applied after steps had been taken to prevent the threats of nationalization, extortionate taxes, planning, bureaucratic controls, and the controls of hiring and sacking workers.

2. Attilio Sansoni, President of the Italian Confederation of Farmers, in an interview with I. criticises De Gasperi's "ruling" on the share-cropping question, first because he had no right to give a decision on the question, not having been asked by either of the two parties, second because he caused disorder in places where there was none by making the decision applicable to the whole of Italy.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Q. criticises an article by Harold J. Laski, which was published by "Momento", as it said that the Church was against the Republic and opposed the free education of the people. Q. stresses that the Church left the faithful completely free over their vote in the referendum, as the institutional question was completely immaterial to it; the paper also adds that the Church has the right to defend itself against the attacks of anybody who would want to "re-educate" the people in spite of the Church and against the Church.

2. Q. says that the Anglo-American have violently reacted against the opposition of the Russians on the procedure of the peace conference, because, if they may give way in a particular question, such as Briga, Tenda, Trieste, the fleet, reparations, they strongly defend the basic principles of democracy even if it is to come to a world war. Russia, adds Q., has inherited from Nazi Germany, the complete lack of principle in political realism.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading: "The imperialism of fear", Gabriele Pepe

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

...probably bring good results if it were applied after steps ...ad been taken to prevent the threats of nationalization, ...xtortionate taxes, planning, bureaucratic controls, and the ...controls of hiring and sacking workers.

2. Attilio Sansoni, President of the Italian Confederation of Farmers, in an interview with I. criticises De Gasperi's "ruling" on the share-cropping question, first because he had no right to give a decision on the question, not having been asked by either of the two parties, second because he caused disorder in places where there was none by making the decision applicable to the whole of Italy.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Q. criticises an article by Harold J. Laski, which was published by "Momento", as it said that the Church was against the Republic and opposed the free education of the people. Q. stresses that the Church left the faithful completely free over their vote in the referendum, as the institutional question was completely immaterial to it; the paper also adds that the Church has the right to defend itself against the attacks of anybody who would want to "re-educate" the people in spite of the Church and against the Church.

2. Q. says that the Anglo-American have violently reacted against the opposition of the Russians on the procedure of the peace conference, because, if they may give way in a particular question, such as Briga, Tenda, Trieste, the fleet, reparations, they strongly defend the basic principles of democracy even if it is to come to a world war. Russia, adds Q., has inherited from Nazi Germany, the complete lack of principle in political realism.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading: "The imperialism of fear", Gabriele Pepe expresses the opinion that the international policy now pursued by the victors cannot be called imperialistic as far as the traditional meaning of the word is concerned, because it is a policy inspired by fear rather than by the exaltation of will, strength and power. There is a great difference, says the writer, between the American expansion in the Far West or the Russian expansion in Siberia and the present concern to secure new bases in the Pacific, at Trieste and Salonika and he concludes asserting that there are better formulas than those of offensive or defensive imperialism, namely 1) An European Confederation, 2) Commercial and cultural Alliances; and he indicates Greece,

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

0846

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

which of all countries has been one of the most ill-treated by fascism but has already recognised the new democratic Italy and resumed her diplomatic relations with her, as an example to be followed.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading "Enough of the vacations", Randolfo Pacciardi says that the Government should not lose any more time in getting on with the great job still ahead of the Republic.

2. Commenting on the news that the "Italian Benevolent Society" is about to sell the London "Casa d'Italia", V.R. says that the Italian Government intended to make a center of studies out of this "Casa d'Italia" in order to allow more cultural exchanges between Italy and Great Britain, but that this plan cannot be actuated unless the British Government modifies its decision.

3. V.R. says that among the industrial plants which, according to the Paris decisions, will be ceded to Yugoslavia are the well known "Doblari" and "Pleva" electric plants worth 600 million lire pre-war, producing 253 million Kilowatt-hours per year.

MORNING PAPERS (July 10)

AVANTI ! (Socialist)

1. Alberto Jacometti says that the Government will be able to control the passions of the people and lead them in peace to their inevitable achievements only if it will follow a corageous policy of social reform of the society, in harmony with the programs of the three mass Parties, and adds that the Costituente must collaborate in this work, finishing and improving the plans prepared by the Government, so that when within 8 or twelve months it finishes its task, the aspect of the Republic will already have taken shape.

2. Mino Caudana replying to Giannini, who accused the Socialists of demagogy for requesting the increase of salaries and wages says that Giannini himself is a good demagogist when he speaks of Italy as "Our Holy mother".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

"Who's taking care of foreign policy?" is the heading of an article in which the paper laments that the international problems are completely disregarded by the Italian Government which is engrossed in the solution of internal affairs, as if the

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

that the Italian Government intended to make a center of studies out of this "Casa d'Italia" in order to allow more cultural exchanges between Italy and Great Britain, but that this plan cannot be actuated unless the British Government modifies its decision.

3. V.R. says that among the industrial plants which, according to the Paris decisions, will be ceded to Yugoslavia are the well known "Doblari" and "Plava" electric plants worth 600 million lire pre-war, producing 253 million Kilowatt-hours per year.

MORNING PAPERS (July 10)

AVANTI ! (Socialist)

1. Alberto Jacometti says that the Government will be able to control the passions of the people and lead them in peace to their inevitable achievements only if it will follow a corageous policy of social reform of the society, in harmony with the programs of the three mass Parties, and adds that the Costituente must collaborate in this work, finishing and improving the plans prepared by the Government, so that when within 8 or twelve months it finishes its task, the aspect of the Republic will already have taken shape.

2. Nino Candona replying to Giannini, who accused the Socialists of demagogy for requesting the increase of salaries and wages says that Giannini himself is a good demagogist when he speaks of Italy as "Our Holy mother".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

"Who's taking care of foreign policy?" is the heading of an article in which the paper laments that the international problems are completely disregarded by the Italian Government which is engrossed in the solution of internal affairs, as if the latter were not closely connected with the conditions of the peace treaty now being elaborated in Paris. Argentina's diplomatic intervention on behalf of Italy is indicated by the paper as being a most welcome but, at the same time, very painful example when Italy is so inexcusably neglecting her international problems.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. announces that the first train of fruit to leave Italy for England arrived in London on July 1st. This 10 wagon train left Milan on June 27th and crossed the channel on the Calais-Dover ferry-boat.

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

2. G. reports from Rovigo that the illicit traffic of Italian grain to Yugoslavia continues. This grain is paid for at 60 or 70 thousand lire per ton to Italian farmes and sold for 300,000 gold lire in Yugoslavia.

3. G. reports that the workers of the "Naval Meccanica" of Naples went on strike yesterday because of low salaries and lack of work.

4. G. says that Milan workers are protesting at the reduction of the bread ration, which was fixed by the Prefect three days ago to 300 grams per day, to 250 grams per day.

5. G. announces that, according to the agreement between the Italian C.G.I.L. and the French C.G.T. (General Conforation of Labour), a French official mission arrived yesterday in Milan to negotiate the hiring of Italian workers willing to emigrate to France.

6. G. reports that 857 ships with 2,257,953 tons of goods arrived during the first 6 months of this year at Genoa.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Observing that the policy of the Confederation of Labour will be to obtain the highest possible wages, Riccardo Lombardi writes that it should be realised that unemployment is still more important problem than the increase of wages. A general increase of wages will reduce the possibility absorbing the unemployed and will make things more difficult for them owing to the increase in the cost of living which will result.

2. Referring to the intervention of the Argentine for a just peace for Italy, Micron stresses that to be entitled to plead for the elementary principles of justice it is not necessary to have participated in the war.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on yesterday's articles in "Unità" and "Buonsenso" (See Digest N. 278) and on opinions of "Italia Libera" and "Voce Republicana" on the Christian Democrat Party, I.N. prints "Buonsenso's" headline: "What is the use of the Christian Democrats?" adding that many an elector is asking the same question.

2. "Italia Nuova's" headlines on the Trieste question today are the following: "Against the injustice of the Paris Meeting... The inhabitants of Trieste have asked the Great Powers for a plebiscite in Venezia Giulia... The message has been sent to 11 nations - Incidents continue in Trieste between Italians and Allied Servicemen. The exodus of the Italian

1599

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

the Italian C.G.I.L. and the French C.G.T. (General Conferation of Labour), a French official mission arrived yesterday in Milan to negotiate the hiring of Italian workers willing to emigrate to France.

6. G. reports that 857 ships with 2,257,953 tons of goods arrived during the first 6 months of this year at Genoa.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Observing that the policy of the Confederation of Labour will be to obtain the highest possible wages, Riccardo Lombardi writes that it should be realised that unemployment is still more important problem than the increase of wages. A general increase of wages will reduce the possibility absorbing the unemployed and will make things more difficult for them owing to the increase in the cost of living which will result.

2. Referring to the intervention of the Argentine for a just peace for Italy, Micron stresses that to be entitled to plead for the elementary principles of justice it is not necessary to have participated in the war.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on yesterday's articles in "Unità" and "Buonsenso" (See Digest N. 278) and on opinions of "Italia Libera" and "Voce Repubblicana" on the Christian Democrat Party, I.N. prints "Buonsenso's" headline: "What is the use of the Christian Democrats?" adding that many an elector is asking the same question.

1599

2. "Italia Nuova's" headlines on the Trieste question today are the following: "Against the injustice of the Paris Meeting... The inhabitants of Trieste have asked the Great Powers for a plebiscite in Venezia Giulia... The message has been sent to 11 nations - Incidents continue in Trieste between Italians and Allied Servicemen. The exodus of the Italian population of Pola continues".

3. Vincenzo Lucci says that the unstable position of the Government and the opposition between Christian Democrats and Communists on the Labour question are causing a lack of confidence in the Italian currency which is the first step towards inflation.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Arrigo Jacchia favourably comments on the initiative taken by the South - American Republics in favor of a just peace

0852
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

for Italy and on the sense of uneasiness which is spreading through the U.S.A. over the feeble resistence offered by the State Department to the pressure of a foreign country in regard to the Italian peace treaty and hopes that the British and French workers will add their protests in favor of the Italian proletariate. He also stresses that a Government, truly representative and united which will be able to express the Italian point of view at the Peace conference, without anxieties about the internal situation, must be formed as soon as possible.

3. Josephe Baichich, special correspondent of the U.P., in a message from Pola, reports that of a population of 34,000 Italians, 25,000 want to leave the town and emigrate to Italy. They leave by train once a day, and by boats with a capacity of 250 persons. The local bank is permanently crowded with people who want to withdraw their savings. The Allied administration has promised a subsidy of 30,000 lire for the journey, to each emigrant, but no such sum has been paid yet. The pro-Slovene workers are on strike for solidarity with the Trieste workers and the great harbor is inactive.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. "Serious disturbances in Trieste between Italians & British - Communist violence continues - Pola a deserted town - The Giulians request a prebiscite to all powers except Russia - The Archbishop of Venezia against the mutilation of our country etc....." are "Minuto's" headlines to its Trieste despatch.

2. Under the heading: "To live or to die" Bassano wonders why the parliamentary crisis is so prolonged when the Government's program, which is, after all, only a year's program, should have only these two objectives: a) to resist the Victor's hateful claims, b) to administer the country. According to him, Italy should take advantage of American private capital which will not fail to come if the country is to be, economically and socialy, trusted. The Italian workers, concludes the writer, have to choose between two alternatives: To die of hunger in a progressive democracy or to live and be fed in a, so to speak, capitalistic Italy.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. An amnesty may be justified if the competent authorities use it with circumspection and if the amnestied perceive the errors they committed, writes Giorgio Fenoaltea, adding that those who would seem to want to begin their political activities again after their amnesty must be severely punished.

2. The paper headlines "the promises of the Allies were vain" - "Italy's protest at Washington against the decisions

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

They leave by train once a day, and by boats with a capacity of 250 persons. The local bank is permanently crowded with people who want to withdraw their savings. The Allied administration has promised a subsidy of 30,000 lire for the journey, to each emigrant, but no such sum has been paid yet. The pro-Slovene workers are on strike for solidarity with the Trieste workers and the great harbor is inactive.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. "Serious disturbances in Trieste between Italians & British - Communist violence continues - Pola a deserted town - The Giuliens request a prebiscite to all powers except Russia - The Archbishop of Venezia against the mutilation of our country etc...." are "Minuto's" headlines to its Trieste despatch.

2. Under the heading: "To live or to die" Bassano wonders why the parliamentary crisis is so prolonged when the Government's program, which is, after all, only a year's program, should have only these two objectives: a) to resist the Victor's hateful claims, b) to administer the country. According to him, Italy should take advantage of American private capital which will not fail to come if the country is to be, economically and socialy, trusted. The Italian workers, concludes the writer, have to choose between two alternatives: To die of hunger in a progressive democracy or to live and be fed in a, so to speak, capitalistic Italy.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. An amnesty may be justified if the competent authorities use it with circumspection and if the amnestied perceive the errors they committed, writes Giorgio Fenoaltea, adding that those who would seem to want to begin their political activities again after their amnesty must be severely punished.

2. The paper headlines "the promises of the Allies were vain" - "Italy's protest at Washington against the decisions at Paris."

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "Stone remains", P. comments on Admiral Stone's denial of his alledged resignation as follows: "Admiral Stone's decision would have had an immediate echo all over the world, but from the opinion of the international press we think that the world has already understood the great injustice which is about to be perpetrated against Italy.

We are glad, as long as an Allied Chief Commissioner has

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

to remain with us, that he should be Stone, not only for his beautiful white uniform but for the understanding of our problems that he must now have acquired after living among us for so long. Even after the reactions which took place in some parts of Italy against the Allies after the verdict of the Four, Stone understands the feelings of our people, does he not?

It is not aversion. It is a deep, human and bitter delusion, especially among the younger people, which leads to excesses. They are deplorable, of course, but this poor Italy has suffered too much and now needs to trust someone without being let down."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Under the heading "Benedetto Croce admonishes the so-called victors" - "'We consider them big but not great'" R.L. publishes the full text of Croce's declaration to the Sao Paolo newspaper "Correjo Paulistano" (see GENERAL).

2. To protest against those who deny a just peace to Italy does not mean nationalism, explains the paper, commenting on the Communist claim to oppose any revival of nationalism and deplores that the promoting of another nation's nationalism against Italy does not mean nationalism for the Communists.

3. Referring to the Paris "Le Mondes"'s objections to the recent articles in "R.L." about the purchase of goods in Italy by French officers by the abusive use of AM-Lire, the paper observes ironically that the main argument of the French paper was based on the article of the armistice which forbids claims against the Allied Military Command.

4. The paper reports from Naples that Carabinieri at Torre del Greco arrested the British soldier Booker, proclaimed as a deserter, who admitted having been involved in the assassination of Prof. Matteotti of Naples University.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. V. Roberti reports from Trieste that the population of the city learned yesterday with deep sorrow that the news that Admiral Stone intended to resign as a protest against the threat of an unjust peace, has been denied. The rumor of the imminent resignation of Stone, who wanted with this gesture to protest against the decision of the Four Ministers in Paris in regard to Italy, had been circulating for some days; in Trieste, and was a cause for hope and consolation for all the Italians in Venezia Giulia. No denial, till now, had come from Rome. Thus the sudden denial of the Allied Commission caused a feeling of delusion and discouragement among all those who hoped that such a gesture of Admiral Stone would have had an effective influence

1598

0855
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

1. Under the heading "Benedetto Croce admonishes the so-called victors" - "'We consider them big but not great'" R.L. publishes the full text of Croce's declaration to the San Paolo newspaper "Correjo Paulistano" (see GENERAL).

2. To protest against those who deny a just peace to Italy does not mean nationalism, explains the paper, commenting on the Communist claim to oppose any revival of nationalism and deplores that the promoting of another nation's nationalism against Italy does not mean nationalism for the Communists.

3. Referring to the Paris "Le Mondes"'s objections to the recent articles in "R.L." about the purchase of goods in Italy by French officers by the abusive use of AM-Lire, the paper observes ironically that the main argument of the French paper was based on the article of the armistice which forbids claims against the Allied Military Command.

4. The paper reports from Naples that Carabinieri at Torre del Greco arrested the British soldier Booker, proclaimed as a deserter, who admitted having been involved in the assassination of Prof. Matteotti of Naples University.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. V. Roberti reports from Trieste that the population of the city learned yesterday with deep sorrow that the news that Admiral Stone intended to resign as a protest against the threat of an unjust peace, has been denied. The rumor of the imminent resignation of Stone, who wanted with this gesture to protest against the decision of the Four Ministers in Paris in regard to Italy, had been circulating for some days; in Trieste, and was a cause for hope and consolation for all the Italians in Venezia Giulia. No denial, till now, had come from Rome. Thus the sudden denial of the Allied Commission caused a feeling of delusion and discouragement among all those who hoped that such a gesture of Admiral Stone would have had an effective influence on the policy of the Allies in regard to Italy.

1598

He also reports that a fight between British soldiers and Italians took place in Trieste the other night. In fact the Italians made a demonstration of hostility to the British soldiers who were coming out of a cinema and the soldiers took off their leather straps and fought with those until the American M.P. arrived. Many panes were broken during the fight. The population of Pola has been seized by panic and they are all trying to leave the town and go to Italy, by boat or by train.

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

2. Giuseppe Schirò says that the legal aspects of the present crisis are very interesting as it happens that a President of the Council, who not only has not received demonstrations of distrust, but on the contrary has received clear signs of sympathy, was obliged to resign and then to resume immediately the charge of forming the Government. He wishes the collaboration between the three mass Parties to become effective for the good of the people and not to transofrm itself into some sort of triumvirate.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "Unità's" headlines are today the following: "The structure of the new Government will have to guarantee the carrying out of the program agreed upon by the parties - De Gasperi agrees . to pursue an indipendent and active foreign policy - A bonus of three thousand lire for the heads of families and one thousand and five hundred lire to others to be granted, as requested by the communists, to the "reduci" and unemployed - Increase of the pensions and assistance to the unemployed - Bread ration raised in all Italy to 250 grams and pasta ration to 3 Kgs. - Allotment of land and extraordinary funds for the peasants."

2. Under the heading: "Fourteen thousand civilian internees still in Kenya's camps" the paper describes the miserable conditions of the 14,000 "Italian evacuees" still in Kenia who are treated, according to letters received from some of them, like P.O.W.s and even worse.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/280/PRB

July 11, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The representatives of the parties were in session practically all day yesterday to discuss the distribution of the ministries, and finally resolved that the Christian Democrat party should have seven plus the Premiership, the Socialist party four, the Communist party four, the Republican party one and the Independents one. Therefore, contrary to earlier intentions of reducing drastically the number of portfolios, the only Ministries to be abolished will be those of the Consulta and the Costituente. The Republicans finally resolved to participate in the Government but somehow managed to let it be known that they would like to have two Ministries instead of one. The expected debate between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists on the allotment of the Ministry of the Interior left the question practically unsolved. The Communists will keep the Ministries of Justice and Finance, while the other two Ministries pertaining to them will be chosen among Foreign Trade, Transport and Air. If the Air Ministry is assigned to the Communists, General Nobile will surely fill this post.

2. De Gasperi had a conference yesterday morning with Mr. Keeny, Chief of UNRRA's Italian Mission, and Montasti, High Commissioner for Food, to examine the possibility of allowing the increase of food rations requested by the Italian Government. Mr. Keeny emphasized that UNRRA's situation was unchanged as the American harvest was not expected to be abundant, while the Italian one was satisfactory. After the meeting, Montasti stated to journalists that the UNRRA Italian Mission would favour the increase of the bread ration, but made some reservation regarding the "generi da minestra", and that any increase would be subordinated to the approval of the General Direction of the UNRRA.

1597

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

GENERAL

1. The representatives of the parties were in session practically all day yesterday to discuss the distribution of the ministries, and finally resolved that the Christian Democrat party should have seven plus the Premiership, the Socialist party four, the Communist party four, the Republican party one and the Independents one. Therefore, contrary to earlier intentions of reducing drastically the number of portfolios, the only Ministries to be abolished will be those of the Consulta and the Costituente. The Republicans finally resolved to participate in the Government but somehow managed to let it be known that they would like to have two Ministries instead of one. The expected debate between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists on the allotment of the Ministry of the Interior left the question practically unsolved. The Communists will keep the Ministries of Justice and Finance, while the other two Ministries pertaining to them will be chosen among Foreign Trade, Transport and Air. If the Air Ministry is assigned to the Communists, General Nobile will surely fill this post.

2. De Gasperi had a conference yesterday morning with Mr. Keeny, Chief of UNRRA's Italian Mission, and Montasti, High Commissioner for Food, to examine the possibility of allowing the increase of food rations requested by the Italian Government. Mr. Keeny emphasized that UNRRA's situation was unchanged as the American harvest was not expected to be abundant, while the Italian one was satisfactory. After the meeting, Montasti stated to journalists that the UNRRA Italian Mission would favour the increase of the bread ration, but made some reservation regarding the "generi da minestra", and that any increase would be subordinated to the approval of the General Direction of the UNRRA.

1597

3. The Prefect of Rome announces that in view of the fact that the Prefects of other provinces have increased the bread ration and in accordance with the wishes of the Trade Unions, beginning from Monday the bread ration for the Rome province will be increased to 250 grams per day.

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

4. The afternoon papers report a despatch from Washington affirming that the Allies have undertaken to withdraw their troops from Italy three months after the ratification of the peace treaty, which can hardly be before early 1947.

5. Ambassador Soragna arrived yesterday in Rome and was received by De Gasperi in the afternoon. Italy's position and the decisions taken by the Paris Conference were the subjects of the conversation.

6. An authorized spokesman of the Foreign Office stated yesterday that the news of a possible establishment of an Allied Military Government in Italy in case the country would not sign the peace treaty was not known in London, INS reports. The spokesman added that "such news must be accepted with the utmost caution". A similar statement was made in Washington by the Undersecretary of the State Department.

7. The Italian assets in Guatemala, Honduras and Panama have been unfrozen. (ANSA)

8. Cardinal Schuster made a speech at St. Peter's yesterday to explain to the faithful the ideals of Saint Maria Cabrini. During the speech he emphasized that the peoples had arrived at a moment when it was necessary to choose between atheist Marxism and Christianity, between Marx and Christ, between Rome and Moscow. "One must choose Faith or atheism, with all the consequences; there is no compromise", he concluded.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 10)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "The telegraph and telephone installations /under foreign control?", C. writes as follows: "An Allied office has been set up in Rome to control the Italian telephones and telegraphs. This organization, called the "International Telephone and Telegraph Company", is managed by former technicians of the Allied forces in Italy. It appears that the office is preparing plans for the extension of the national network and for a large-scale use of American material and patents during the period 1947-51. The company would take direct control of all our lines this September".

ESPRESSO (Independent)

The paper prints an Associated Press message from Cairo saying that there are no signs (as had been reported) of the Italian battleships "Italia" and "Vittorio Veneto" leaving the Suez Canal, where they have been for the last three years.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S., replying to some Allied papers, which have adopted a severe attitude towards Italy, especially reproaching her for the notorious "stab in the back" of France, says that there are many instances in recent history where countries have given equally notorious "stabs in the backs" of other dying countries - e.g. Russia and Poland, or Poland and Czechoslovakia, etc. - so that if the action deserves punishment all of them should be punished in the same way.

2. G. della S. headlines today: "The four Dictators will impose their will by force" - "THREAT OF AN ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IF ITALY WILL NOT SIGN THE GALLOWS-PEACE" - "The military occupation of the peninsula would last till 1947."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d'I. reports from Paris a statement made to their correspondent, G. Solari Bozzi, by Tsaldaris, Greek Foreign Minister, that after the Greek claims about the Dodecanese have been satisfied the relations between Italy and Greece will soon return to normal.

1596

INDIPENDENTE

Carlo Avarna di Gualtieri says that the law which gives autonomy to Sicily is not perfect, but that the Sicilians will

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

plans for the extension of the national network and for a large-scale use of American material and patents during the period 1947-51. The company would take direct control of all our lines this September".

ESPRESSO (Independent)

The paper prints an Associated Press message from Cairo saying that there are no signs (as had been reported) of the Italian battleships "Italia" and "Vittorio Veneto" leaving the Suez Canal, where they have been for the last three years.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S., replying to some Allied papers, which have adopted a severe attitude towards Italy, especially reproaching her for the notorious "stab in the back" of France, says that there are many instances in recent history where countries have given equally notorious "stabs in the backs" of other dying countries - e.g. Russia and Poland, or Poland and Czechoslovakia, etc. - so that if the action deserves punishment all of them should be punished in the same way.

2. G. della S. headlines today: "The four Dictators will impose their will by force" - "THREAT OF AN ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IF ITALY WILL NOT SIGN THE GALLOWS-PEACE" - "The military occupation of the peninsula would last till 1947."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d'I. reports from Paris a statement made to their correspondent, G. Solari Bozzi, by Tsaldaris, Greek Foreign Minister, that after the Greek claims about the Dodecanese have been satisfied the relations between Italy and Greece will soon return to normal.

1596

INDIPENDENTE

Carlo Avarna di Gualtieri says that the law which gives autonomy to Sicily is not perfect, but that the Sicilians will have to accept it and hope to improve it later on.

ITALIA-SERA

Italicus violently attacks an offensive anti-Italian article by Villemin (a French writer) which appeared in the M.R.P. newspaper. He describes the article as "politically pornographic".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Referring to the financial program of the future

0862

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

Government Mario Braidotti stresses that beyond the workers directly paid by the State the workers of those commercial and industrial concerns which are subsidized by the State (e.g. one company obtains more than 1 milliard Lire monthly) must be also considered if the increase of the wages is discussed.

2. Referring to the message of the Italian Youth addressed to the Russian Youth published in "Unità" and supposed to have been signed by, among others, the Italian Catholic University Federation, the Italian Womens Center and the Italian Youth of the Catholic Action, the paper is authorised to declare that such a message is absolutely unknown to the presidencies of these associations, which learned the text only from the Communist paper.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Stressing that the Italian exasperation caused by the broken promises of the Allies is natural and legitimate, Luigi Salvatorelli writes that this exasperation should not go so far as to say that Italy is being annihilated as such an announcement is not the right way to persuade the Allies to treat Italy better. The Italian people cannot be annihilated, asserts the writer, and calls for a good internal policy of reconstruction and progress without demagogy as the only measure to succeed.

2. The "Golden Theatre" of the Broadway is about to become the center for the diffusion of Italian films in US, reports the paper from New York.

3. "The Allies and the peace with Italy" - "The South American intervention has been welcomed in US" headlines "T." "The Foreign Office asserts that the matter concerns only the nations which fought against our country."

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Referring to yesterday's demonstration of a group of "reduci" at the Viminal which was dispersed by the "Celere" V.R. protests against the "excessive zeal" which the Celere has shown in recent weeks. On the same page is another story with the following headings: "Just for a bucket of water!" - "A violent dispute at a fountain" -"One seriously wounded and others hurt" - "The intervention of the 'Celere'".

MORNING PAPERS (July 11)

AVANTI ! (Socialist)

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

0863

such a message is absolutely unknown to the presidencies of these associations, which learned the text only from the Communist paper.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Stressing that the Italian exasperation caused by the broken promises of the Allies is natural and legitimate, Luigi Salvatorelli writes that this exasperation should not go so far as to say that Italy is being annihilated as such an announcement is not the right way to persuade the Allies to treat Italy better. The Italian people cannot be annihilated, asserts the writer, and calls for a good internal policy of reconstruction and progress without demagogy as the only measure to succeed.

2. The "Golden Theatre" of the Broadway is about to become the center for the diffusion of Italian films in US, reports the paper from New York.

3. "The Allies and the peace with Italy" - "The South American intervention has been welcomed in US" headlines "T." "The Foreign Office asserts that the matter concerns only the nations which fought against our country."

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Referring to yesterday's demonstration of a group of "reduci" at the Viminal which was dispersed by the "Celere" V.R. protests against the "excessive zeal" which the Celere has shown in recent weeks. On the same page is another story with the following headings: "Just for a bucket of water!" - "A violent dispute at a fountain" -"One seriously wounded and others hurt" - "The intervention of the 'Celere'".

MORNING PAPERS (July 11)

AVANTI : (Socialist)

1. A. says that the crisis is lasting longer than it should have done, and if De Gasperi is justified to a certain extent because the elections have created a very strange situation, with no Party winning an absolute majority, he should have contacted the other leaders of the mass Parties immediately after the elections to agree on the main points of a program.

2. "Will the radio cease its broadcasts?" asks A. and reports that the wage agitation of the R.A.I. (Italian Broadcasting System) workers threats to become a strike.

3. "L'Informazione" agency reports that the Confindustria has issued a resolution against the increase of wages and in favor

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

of a progressive reduction of prices. They also said that they would organize a passive resistence to the Government in the sense that they would refuse to collaborate with it. A. comments that this attitude is meaningless as all the Italians freely chose their Government on June 2 when they voted for the different Parties and when 20 million workers voted for the mass Parties with clearly drafted programs.

4. Paolo Treves stresses that the present peace treaty instead of bringing definite peace to the world has sown the seeds of another war and that the Italians must not speak lightly of signing or not signing the peace treaty, because before taking such a step the Government must be sure that the people will support it in a disciplined manner.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading: "Brazil's mission", the paper praises the attitude of the Latin Republics of America towards Italy and particularly Argentina's diplomatic intervention on behalf of Italy, mentioning the "Foreign Office" view that such moves are unwelcome interferences with the right of the victor over the defeated. The paper also appeals to Brazil, which is the only Latin Republic participating in the 21 Nations Conference and which should therefore have the task of defending Italy, which is the cradle of Latinity and Catholicism, says the paper.

2. "A few have returned from Russia" - "Cases of cannibalism in the Krimovaja camp" are the headlines of an article in which the paper, referring to the inscriptions in the trains made by Italian officers returning from Russia and attributed by "Unità" to seditious elements, recalls that it remains a fact that out of the 100,000 soldiers and officers of the "Armir" only 7,000 have returned from Russia and thus the fate of 93,000 Italians is still wrapt in mystery. An allusion is also made by the paper to the cases of cannibalism provoked by hunger which took place in the Krimovaja camp.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Police stopped near Altamura (Bari) a lorry and trailer loaded with grain, which it was later asserted, was due to Yugoslavia to be exchanged against money and guns.

2. G. says that traffic through the port of Naples has been falling off since the beginning of this month.

3. The prefects of Naples, Leghorn and Bari have ordered that the bread ration of their provinces be raised from 200 to 250 grams per day, starting tomorrow.

1595

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

0865

of signing or not signing the peace treaty, [illegible] such a step the Government must be sure that the people will support it in a disciplined manner.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading: "Brazil's mission", the paper praises the attitude of the Latin Republics of America towards Italy and particularly Argentina's diplomatic intervention on behalf of Italy, mentioning the "Foreign Office" view that such moves are unwelcome interferences with the right of the victor over the defeated. The paper also appeals to Brazil, which is the only Latin Republic participating in the 21 Nations Conference and which should therefore have the task of defending Italy, which is the cradle of Latinity and Catholicism, says the paper.

2. "A few have returned from Russia" - "Cases of cannibalism in the Krinovaja camp" are the headlines of an article in which the paper, referring to the inscriptions in the trains made by Italian officers returning from Russia and attributed by "Unità" to seditious elements, recalls that it remains a fact that out of the 100,000 soldiers and officers of the "Armir" only 7,000 have returned from Russia and thus the fate of 93,000 Italians is still wrapt in mystery. An allusion is also made by the paper to the cases of cannibalism provoked by hunger which took place in the Krinovaja camp.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Police stopped near Altamura (Bari) a lorry and trailer loaded with grain, which it was later asserted, was due to Yugoslavia to be exchanged against money and guns.

2. G. says that traffic through the port of Naples has been falling off since the beginning of this month.

3. The prefects of Naples, Leghorn and Bari have ordered that the bread ration of their provinces be raised from 200 to 250 grams per day, starting tomorrow.

4. The Government has granted a further sum of 22 million lire for public works in the Siena province.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7050-7100, Pound: 1165-1175, Dollar: 380-383, Swiss Franc: 116-117; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7250, Dollar: 419, Swiss Franc: 118.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to an article by Ignazio Silone in "Avanti" (July 7) "Difficulty of Democracy", Francesco Fancello stresses

1595

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

that generally universal suffrage is identical with Democracy. But what will happen, asks the writer, if by the procedure of universal suffrage a totalitarian regime is restored. Asserting that he would not accept a single party even as a result of universal suffrage, the writer concludes by affirming that Democracy needs a political maturity which can be achieved gradually through education and better living conditions.

2. An act of sabotage has been perpetrated against the railway near Pieris (Monfalcone), reports the paper from Trieste, where 16 meters of rails were displaced by the explosion of two mines. Traffic was interrupted for some hours and 5 other mines were found in the neighborhood, writes "I.L.".

3. Referring to the speech of Archbishop Schuster, (see "General" N.8), P.V. asks the cardinal if he does not think that the Italian position is already delicate enough without being further complicated by means of interventions contrasting with the spirit of the Concordat.

4. Sulzberger, director of the "New York Times" affirms in an article about the Paris Conference that the attitude of the US has changed since 1944 with regard to the Italian frontiers, as official American documents of 1944 laid down that Italy should keep Trieste, and did not mention any French claims, I.L. reports from New York.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Monetary illusions", V.L. writes that the Government's intention to grant a bonus to the State employees must not be actuated because the cost - which, he says, would amount to 10 milliard lire and not be of great help to them - would cause general inflation in Italy and would not only ruin the bourgeoisie, as the Communists, expect, but also the working classes.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Ernesto Orrei energetically protests against the peace treaty prepared by the Paris conference, which, he says, is similar to the Vienna Congress in 1815, in that the nationality of the peoples is taken into no account and the distribution of territories is made without any previous plebiscites.

2. Claudio Matteini says that the commercial relationships between Italy and foreign countries are in full development and stresses that commercial relations between Italy and Russia should be restored. With the help of credits from the richer

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

where 16 meters of rails were displaced by the explosion of two mines. Traffic was interrupted for some hours and 5 other mines were found in the neighborhood, writes "I.L.".

3. Referring to the speech of Archbishop Schuster, (see "General" N.3), I.V. asks the cardinal if he does not think that the Italian position is already delicate enough without being further complicated by means of interventions contrasting with the spirit of the Concordat.

4. Sulzberger, director of the "New York Times" affirms in an article about the Paris Conference that the attitude of the US has changed since 1944 with regard to the Italian frontiers, as official American documents of 1944 laid down that Italy should keep Trieste, and did not mention any French claims, I.L. reports from New York.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Monetary illusions", V.L. writes that the Government's intention to grant a bonus to the State employees must not be actuated because the cost - which, he says, would amount to 10 milliard lire and not be of great help to them - would cause general inflation in Italy and would not only ruin the bourgeoisie, as the Communists, expect, but also the working classes.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Ernesto Orrei energetically protests against the peace treaty prepared by the Paris conference, which, he says, is similar to the Vienna Congress in 1815, in that the nationality of the peoples is taken into no account and the distribution of territories is made without any previous plebiscites.

2. Claudio Matteini says that the commercial relationships between Italy and foreign countries are in full development and stresses that commercial relations between Italy and Russia should be restored. With the help of credits from the richer countries the Italian production will receive a good impulse, he says.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "Necessary accomplices before and afterwards" the paper stresses that in reality no agreement was reached by the three mass parties on a precise and definite economic program as the one adopted is open to all sorts of social-communist claims, initiatives and attacks. The Christian-Democrats did not give in altogether, concludes the paper, but they will gradually lose ground as they did over the institutional question, which was the first part of the Communist program.

0868
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. "The 15 thousand ultra-millionaires in Italy increased to 200 thousand" headlines the paper.

2. The sequestration and expropriation of the property belonging to Italian nationals has been abolished in Guatemala, Honduras and Panama, says an ANSA report given by the paper.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Referring to a report in Roman newspaper (see "Capitale", above) about an Allied control of the Italian telegraphs and telephones, P. says that "after informations from the competent Ministry, we are authorized to declare that this news is groundless and that the control of Italian telegraph and telephone services remains with the Italian Government and the concessionaires".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to the discussions for the formation of the new Government the paper asserts that tumultuous innovations must be avoided and that today social problems are more urgent in Italy than political ones.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the Government crisis, Aldo Airoldi says that though De Gasperi has been able to make the other Parties accept his program, the program itself is so confused and elastic that it allows almost any possibility of chance and reform.

2. Attico says that before granting any wage increases to the workers the problem of the unemployment of veterans must be solved and that this can only be done by encouraging the foreign capitalist to invest their funds in Italy and by helping and supporting internal enterprises, not threatening them with reforms and extraordinary taxation.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "Unita's" headlines are today the following: "The Allies making difficulties for the increase of our rations - While the American Representative Keeny is favourable to the increase of our bread ration with some reservations as to the pasta ration, the British Representative Leese is opposed to any increase of rations."

2. Luigi Longo in his leading article: "To protest or to act?" expresses the opinion that everything is not yet lost in

1794

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

about an Allied control of the Italian telegraphs and telephones, P. says that "after informations from the competent Ministry, we are authorized to declare that this news is groundless and that the control of Italian telegraph and telephone services remains with the Italian Government and the concessionaires".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to the discussions for the formation of the new Government the paper asserts that tumultuous innovations must be avoided and that today social problems are more urgent in Italy than political ones.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the Government crisis, Aldo Miroldi says that though De Gasperi has been able to make the other Parties accept his program, the program itself is so confused and elastic that it allows almost any possibility of change and reform.

2. Attico says that before granting any wage increases to the workers the problem of the unemployment of veterans must be solved and that this can only be done by encouraging the foreign capitalist to invest their funds in Italy and by helping and supporting internal enterprises, not threatening them with reforms and extraordinary taxation.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "Unità's" headlines are today the following: "The Allies making difficulties for the increase of our rations - While the American Representative Keeny is favourable to the increase of our bread ration with some reservations as to the pasta ration, the British Representative Leese is opposed to any increase of rations."

2. Luigi Longo in his leading article: "To protest or to act?" expresses the opinion that everything is not yet lost in Paris but that the merely protesting attitudes adopted so far will, according to him, lead Italy nowhere. "What's the use of the anti-Slav and anti-Soviet demonstrations of the past months and the recent insulting and beating-up of Allied soldiers and officers? There are only signs of desperate weakness; instead, we should initiate negotiations and take diplomatic steps aimed at defending our indipendence and putting an end to any kind of occupation regime", concludes the writer.

1784

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/106/231/PRB July 12, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Unexpected moves by the Republicans and the Communists yesterday resulted in further delay in the formation of the Govt. The Republicans refused to join in the Govt as they felt "that only one Ministry out of 17 could have but a very slight influence on the policy of the Govt"; and Togliatti announced to De Gasperi that he would prefer not to accept any portfolio, but to devote himself completely to his party. The Communist party, he said, would however participate in the Govt. The representatives of the three parties met at 1900 hours yesterday, and resolved that the War Ministry, formerly assigned to the Republican party, should be given to a Labour Democrat (possibly Nolè). The Socialists withdrew their candidacy for the Ministry of the Interior, provided that a satisfactory exchange was offered, but maintained those for Industry and Commerce, and Education. It was also resolved that De Gasperi would keep the Foreign Ministry ad interim until the peace treaty was signed, when Nenni would take over. It seems confirmed that Corbino will have the Treasury, and that there will be no Vice-Presidents of the Council.

2. Lieut. Gen. Lee, Commander of the American troops in the Mediterranean, and Col. Hamblen, Head of the Civil Affairs Section of the Caserta AFHQ, were received by De Gasperi yesterday. It is affirmed in political circles that they drew the attention of the Italian Govt to the demonstrations against the Allies which have been occurring lately in several Italian cities.

3. Upon completion of conferences with UNRRA, the High Commissioner for food, Montesi, ordered the prefects to increase the bread ration to 250 grams per day in all provinces, while the pasta ration has been fixed at 2 kilos per month.

4. Ambassador Moli Lupi di Soragna, in an interview with an ANSA correspondent, emphasized yesterday that there was no Italian delegation in Paris, but only "a few officials, including myself". Soragna added that the Italian representatives had been invited to participate in the work of the Conference only three times and on specific points.

5. Introduced by Myron C. Taylor, 12 American publishers and editors were received by Pope Pius XII yesterday. The Pope gave a short address on the freedom of press, the full text of which is given in English in yesterday afternoon's "Osservatore Romano". 1593

6. The second Italian memorandum on the financial terms of the peace treaty states that Italy spent 1,247 milliard lire to

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

would however participate in the Govt. The representatives of the three parties met at 1900 hours yesterday, and resolved that the War Ministry, formerly assigned to the Republican party, should be given to a Labour Democrat (possibly Molè). The Socialists withdrew their candidacy for the Ministry of the Interior, provided that a satisfactory exchange was offered, but maintained those for Industry and Commerce, and Education. It was also resolved that De Gasperi would keep the Foreign Ministry ad interim until the peace treaty was signed, when Nenni would take over. It seems confirmed that Corbino will have the Treasury, and that there will be no Vice-Presidents of the Council.

2. Lieut. Gen. Lee, Commander of the American troops in the Mediterranean, and Col. Hamblen, Head of the Civil Affairs Section of the Caserta AFHQ, were received by De Gasperi yesterday. It is affirmed in political circles that they drew the attention of the Italian Govt to the demonstrations against the Allies which have been occurring lately in several Italian cities.

3. Upon completion of conferences with UNRRA, the High Commissioner for food, Tantasti, ordered the prefects to increase the bread ration to 250 grams per day in all provinces, while the pasta ration has been fixed at 2 kilos per month.

4. Ambassador Nolli Lupi di Soragna, in an interview with an ANSA correspondent, emphasized yesterday that there was no Italian delegation in Paris, but only "a few officials, including myself". Soragna added that the Italian representatives had been invited to participate in the work of the Conference only three times and on specific points.

5. Introduced by Myron C. Taylor, 12 American publishers and editors were received by Pope Pius XII yesterday. The Pope gave a short address on the freedom of press, the full text of which is given in English in yesterday afternoon's "Osservatore Romano". 1593

6. The second Italian memorandum on the financial terms of the peace treaty states that Italy spent 1,247 milliard lire to help directly or indirectly the Allies, and suffered damages for an amount of 2,000 milliards after 8 September 1943. Italy is not therefore in a position either to cede goods and industrial plant or to set aside part of her income to pay war reparations, unless her industrial revival and her export were seriously prejudiced. The memorandum also states that Italy's credits with Germany amount to 781.6 milliard lire. (ANSA)

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 11)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Salvatore Italia says that the only way to establish a new and just tax system and to cover the deficit of the State budget, without putting too heavy a strain on poor people, workers and those living on fixed incomes, would be to require all currency notes to be officially stamped so that the true wealth of each citizen, with special regard to the enriched, would be discovered.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S. says that the Social-Communists are using the C.G.I.L. as their own fifth Column" and that when something is done by the Government which they do not like they use the very powerful resources of the workers organized by the C.G.I.L. It also stresses, ironically, that Achille Grandi did the right thing in resigning from the C.G.I.L. as he was the only Christian Democrat representative and the only one who could reveal the secret manoeuvres of the Social-Communists.

2. Jack Alldridge, once of the "Union Jack", now described by G.d.S. as "nostro corrispondente" contributes a column and a half of gossip column from London about the English climate, summer holidays (with special reference to Italy), and royalty (describing, under the last head, Princess Elizabeth as the most popular personage of the year).

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "Silone's 'symbols' and French speculations" the paper bitterly criticizes the writer Ignazio Silone who, when interviewed in Paris by the "Combat, spoke of the mere "symbolic" importance of Briga & Tenda, of "an hysterical and exaggerated reaction of the Roman press due to the presence of old fascist elements in certain important papers" and of "his dislike of symbols as nationalist foreign policies are made with symbols". These are the words of a little socialist, says the paper, and compares them with the words of Leon Blum about Briga and Tenda, in a discussion with Maurice Schumann printed by "l'Ordre", which were as follows: "Nobody before 1945 had ever heard of any objection of the inhabitants of Briga & Tenda to being Italian citizens; the present French claims on Briga & Tenda are purely strategic". Blum, a great French socialist, acknowledges France's error, observes the paper.

INDIPENDENTE

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

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S. says that the Social-Communists are using the C.G.I.L. as their own fifth Column" and that when something is done by the Government which they do not like they use the very powerful resources of the workers organized by the C.G.I.L. It also stresses, ironically, that Achille Grandi did the right thing in resigning from the C.G.I.L. as he was the only Christian Democrat representative and the only one who could reveal the secret manoeuvres of the Social-Communists.

2. Jack Alldridge, once of the "Union Jack", now described by G.d.S. as "nostro corrispondente" contributes a column and a half of gossip column from London about the English climate, summer holidays (with special reference to Italy), and royalty (describing, under the last head, Princess Elizabeth as the most popular personage of the year).

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "Silone's 'symbols' and French speculations" the paper bitterly criticises the writer Ignazio Silone who, when interviewed in Paris by the "Combat, spoke of the mere "symbolic" importance of Briga & Tenda, of "an hysterical and exaggerated reaction of the Roman press due to the presence of old fascist elements in certain important papers" and of "his dislike of symbols as nationalist foreign policies are made with symbols". These are the words of a little socialist, says the paper, and compares them with the words of Leon Blum about Briga and Tenda, in a discussion with Maurice Schumann printed by "l'Ordre", which were as follows: "Nobody before 1945 had ever heard of any objection of the inhabitants of Briga & Tenda to being Italian citizens; the present French claims on Briga & Tenda are purely strategic". Blum, a great French socialist, acknowledges France's error, observes the paper.

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta stresses that he would very much prefer a Party Government to a coalition Government as in the former case the opposition can exercise its very important function. He also fears that the minorities will be crushed under the weight of the mass parties and that their opinions and their advice, which could be very useful, will not even be listened to.

ITALIA-SERA

"The Adriatic, a Yugoslav Sea" is the heading of a warm article by Amedeo Giannini in defence of Trieste, Fiume, Istria, Dalmazia and all the Adriatic islands taken away from Italy

0874
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

by the Big Four. "One cannot be accused of nationalism" writes Giannini "when saying out loud that to take from us our little Dalmazia is a crime and, still worse, a mistake brought about by a lack of historical sense and political wisdom, a love of revenge and a national egoism". History will be the final arbiter, he concludes.

2. "Italia-Sera" brands all the recent stories about the affair of Mussolini's corpse as silly-season nonsense.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. The wages policy is one of the most controversal points of Corbino's economic program, writes Gaetano Stammati. As the masses will find the polemics about this subject very confusing it should be made clear to them that the important thing is the actual amount of goods they will be able to buy with their wages and not the nominal sum paid to them.

2. Under the heading "Social insurance needs to be radically reformed", Umberto Chiapelli writes that the whole of the legislation on this matter requires overhauling as it is not only inadequate but its basic principles have been superseded.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Referring to the social and economic problem Errico Martino writes that there are two opposing claims: the necessity to defend the lira and the urgent need to increase salaries, wages and pensions. The writer suggests, among other things, the immediate confiscation of excess war profits, extraordinary taxes for those who can pay them and the spurring of the national production. In any case it is not right, he concludes, that the burden of the war should again be borne by the poorest classes.

2. Replying to "Giornale d'Italia" Leonida Campolonghi states that the French public was completely disinterested in the Briga and Tenda affair and accuses the paper of becoming as francophobe as in the days of Virginio Gayda.

MORNING PAPERS (July 12)

1592

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Giorgio Pencaltes refers to articles in "Risorgimento

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

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. The wages policy is one of the most controversal points of Corbino's economic program, writes Gaetano Stammti. As the masses will find the polemics about this subject very confusing it should be made clear to them that the important thing is the actual amount of goods they will be able to buy with their wages and not the nominal sum paid to them.

2. Under the heading "Social insurance needs to be radically reformed", Umberto Chiapelli writes that the whole of the legislation on this matter requires overhauling as it is not only inadequate but its basic principles have been superseded.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Referring to the social and economic problem Errico Martino writes that there are two opposing claims: the necessity to defend the lira and the urgent need to increase salaries, wages and pensions. The writer suggests, among other things, the immediate confiscation of excess war profits, extraordinary taxes for those who can pay them and the spurring of the national production. In any case it is not right, he concludes, that the burden of the war should again be borne by the poorest classes.

2. Replying to "Giornale d'Italia" Leonida Campolonghi states that the French public was completely disinterested in the Briga and Tenda affair and accuses the paper of becoming as francophobe as in the days of Virginio Gayda.

MORNING PAPERS (July 12)

1792

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Giorgio Fenoaltea refers to articles in "Risorgimento Liberale" and by Paolo Treves in "Avanti!" about the need for a Conservative Party in Italy. He observes, however, that there must be a tradition to conserve, which political Italy lacks, having only the revolutionary tradition of the Risorgimento. But there is the Catholic church, and an Italian conservative party could, in fact, only be a catholic party.

2. A. publishes a letter from Jean Neuvecelle, Italian correspondent of "Combat" addressed to Ignazio Silone, in which he declares that neither of them knew the author of the supposed interview with Silone which was published first by "Combat" and then referred to by "Giornale d'Italia". The interview, says the paper, is therefore a fake.

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

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque) - N.R.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the workers of all the steel works in Naples stopped work yesterday.

2. The Rome Commune has granted 420 million lire to the "Centrale del latte" (Rome dairy) for its expenses during the third quarter of 1946.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Between the Communist demand for a general increase of wages and the Socialist plan to increase the purchasing power of the present wages a compromise has been found: the "bonus of the Republic", writes Riccardo Lombardi, describing this compromise as a very small and timid mouse of experiment half dead with fear. We would have prefered, continues the writer, that the name of the Republic should not have been associated with this clumsy exco gitation, saying that the Govt could use the 30 milliards of Lire at its disposal either by investing the amount in public works or in social services. 500,000 workers could have been employed for 6 months with this sum or 100,000 apartments for poor people could have been built, asserts the writer.

2. Referring to the possible expulsion of two Roman Newspapers ("Messaggero" and "Giornale d'Italia") from the National Union of Newspapers Publishers for their decision to have two issues a week with four pages "f.s." states that it is a typical case of the power of money which suppresses the power of ideas. The writer asks for a provisional measure of law even before the new Constitution and before new legislation, to deal with the matter.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. In an article headlined "Red shadows", I.N. after recalling that the peasants are the natural enemies of Communism, says that the Communists "hate" the peasants with "a cold and calculated political hatred" and asserts that they will stick at nothing "to achieve the break-up of all social and political relations which guarantee the social collaboration of the peasants, because to strike society in its agricultural system means to strike it in its heart".

2. "The Communists mobilize the C.G.I.L. to sabotage the "economic plan" of the Government", headlines I.N.

0877
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

1. Between the Communist demand for a general increase of wages and the Socialist plan to increase the purchasing power of the present wages a compromise has been found: the "bonus of the Republic", writes Riccardo Lombardi, describing this compromise as a very small and timid mouse of experiment half dead with fear. We would have preferred, continues the writer, that the name of the Republic should not have been associated with this clumsy excogitation, saying that the Govt could use the 30 milliards of Lire at its disposal either by investing the amount in public works or in social services. 500,000 workers could have been employed for 6 months with this sum or 100,000 apartments for poor people could have been built, asserts the writer.

2. Referring to the possible expulsion of two Roman Newspapers ("Messaggero" and "Giornale d'Italia") from the National Union of Newspapers Publishers for their decision to have two issues a week with four pages "f.s." states that it is a typical case of the power of money which suppresses the power of ideas. The writer asks for a provisional measure of law even before the new Constitution and before new legislation, to deal with the matter.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. In an article headlined "Red shadows", I.N. after recalling that the peasants are the natural enemies of Communism, says that the Communists "hate" the peasants with "a cold and calculated political hatred" and asserts that they will stick at nothing "to achieve the break-up of all social and political relations which guarantee the social collaboration of the peasants, because to strike society in its agricultural system means to strike it in its heart".

2. "The Communists mobilise the C.G.I.L. to sabotage the "economic plan" of the Government", headlines I.N.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, reports that the pro-Slavs, in view of the failure of their strike have begun a violent campaign in the city. In fact some thousands of Slavs coming from Zone B at 10,30 a.m. yesterday launched violent attacks in several points of the city against Italian citizens and Italian shops and trams. A butcher and a tram-driver were shot and severely wounded, while many other persons were wounded by stones thrown at them or at shop windows. The police were taken by surprise and only arrived when it was all over. Meanwhile other Slovenes were concentrating in the neighbourhood of the town and a crowd of Italians collected in Piazza Unità threatening a counter-attack if the Slavs entered the city.

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

Groups of Italians have sent messages to the police warning that they will defend themselves with all arms if the police are unable to guarantee an adequate protection to them and their houses. By evening some hundreds of Communists tried to attack the office of the Action Party, but were rejected by the youngsters of the "Justice and Freedom" movement. The police intervened to stop the fight.

2. M. reports that the heirs of Benito Mussolini have been summoned by the President of the X Penal Section of the Tribunal for the confiscation of the property of the ex-Duce.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "Fights in Trieste - Massive rush of Slavs into the city - Armoured cars in the streets - Roads and railway bridge blown up - Many casualties - A protest of the Archbishop against the iniquitous Paris decision", "Minuto's" correspondent describes from Trieste the latest disturbances and violences which occurred in the town, and foresees much bloodshed if the seething population is not calmed down.

2. Trieste is an "explosives depot" writes the paper emphasising that the situation is getting worse every day as numerous Slav elements are flowing in the town to form a manoeuvrable force with a terroristic program. The problem of public order must be immediately solved by the Allies, otherwise, continues the paper, the Triestini will have to defend themselves. Those who think, in Italy or abroad, that the Italianity of Trieste is safe with an international regime are grossly deceiving themselves as the town will always be at the mercy of a "coup de main".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

The break between the North and the South of Italy already existed before the referendum and was not a result of it, states Michele Serra, writing on the economic difficulties of Southern Italy.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. It cannot be denied that somebody must pay for the damages to the Italian productive machinery, writes A. degli Espinosa, and says that it should be the pure capitalists and financiers rather than the entrepreneurs, workers and employees.

2. The paper criticises Campolonghi for his astonishment

1591

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

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "Fights in Trieste - Massive rush of Slavs into the city - Armoured cars in the streets - Roads and railway bridge blown up - Many casualties - A protest of the Archbishop against the iniquitous Paris decision", "Minuto's" correspondent describes from Trieste the latest disturbances and violences which occurred in the town, and foresees much bloodshed if the seething population is not calmed down.

2. Trieste is an "explosives depot" writes the paper emphasising that the situation is getting worse every day as numerous Slav elements are flowing in the town to form a manoeuvrable force with a terroristic program. The problem of public order must be immediately solved by the Allies, otherwise, continues the paper, the Triestini will have to defend themselves. Those who think, in Italy or abroad, that the Italianity of Trieste is safe with an international regime are grossly deceiving themselves as the town will always be at the mercy of a "coup de main".

MONDO (Independent Leftist)

The break between the North and the South of Italy already existed before the referendum and was not a result of it, states Michele Serra, writing on the economic difficulties of Southern Italy.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1591

1. It cannot be denied that somebody must pay for the damages to the Italian productive machinery, writes A. degli Espinosa, and says that it should be the pure capitalists and financiers rather than the entrepreneurs, workers and employees.

2. The paper criticises Campolonghi for his astonishment about the Italian emotion in the Tenda and Briga affair (see Voce Rep.) and adds that Campolonghi might have been too long in France to understand that the decision about Tenda and Briga means robbery to Italian opinion.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. C.M. Pransero, an Italian journalist who has been in England for several years and is well known there, says that the

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

Italians have made two grave mistakes, first in going to war, and second in believing that after having lost it against the British, they would have been accepted as "prodigal sons". The Italians have been surprised by the "diktat" of Paris, but they should have understood that the propaganda of the "Voice of London" and the Atlantic Charter were purely and simply "propaganda", a weapon especially of this war.

2. Italo Zingarelli, in a message from London, informs that Gen. Cunningham's report on the 1940 Ethiopian war demonstrates that the announcement made by the B.B.C. of the surrender of the Duca d'Aosta was premature as the British Command had sent, at that time, a deputation to make agreements on the protection to be given to civilians.

3. "Tempo" has a four-page issue today, unauthorised by the publishers' union. As others started it, "Tempo" will follow suit, explains the paper.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Commenting on the decisions taken by the "Messaggero" and the "Giornale d'Italia" to print unauthorized four-page issues, the paper points out that the Italian capitalists and speculators are rich enough to finance the press which defends their interests but not to want to pay the "Bonus of the Republic"

2. Under the heading: "Confindustria's protest", Mario Alicata brands Confindustria's attempt not to pay the "Republican Bonus" and Confida's refusal to carry out De Gasperi's "ruling" on the share-cropping question as fascist systems similar to those which sent Italy to rack and ruin.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/282/PRB July 13, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Socialists' persistence in demanding that the Ministry of Education should be given to a non-clerical (i.e. someone who was not a Christian Democrat), yesterday morning almost caused the complete failure of the discussions on the formation of the new government when De Gasperi stated that he deplored that they had waited till yesterday to put unacceptable conditions, and that in the circumstances he would be compelled to inform the President of the Republic that he could not form the Government. But the atmosphere cleared in the afternoon when the Republicans accepted a further invitation by De Gasperi to participate in the Government, and the Socialist withdrew their condition of a "non-clerical" Minister of Education "wishing, in the interest of the Country, not to delay the formation of the Government". This morning De Gasperi will submit the list of members of the new Government to the President of the Republic, which probably is as follows:

- Presidency and Interior	:	De Gasperi (C.D.), who will hold also the Foreign Ministry until after the Peace Conference.
- Minister without portfolio	:	Pacciardi (Rep.)
- Justice	:	Gullo (Com.)
- Finance	:	Scoccimarro (Com.)
- Treasure	:	Corbino (Independent)
- Education	:	Gonella (C.D.)
- War	:	Facchinetti (Rep.)
- Navy	:	Micheli (C.D.)
- Marine	:	Aldisio (C.D.)
- Air	:	Cingolani (C.D.)
- Agriculture	:	Segni (C.D.)
- Industry and Commerce	:	Morandi or Lombardo (Soc.)
- Foreign Trade	:	Campilli (C.D.)
- Public Works	:	Romita (Soc.)
- Transport	:	Ferrari (Com.)
- Post and Telecommunications	:	Scelba (C.D.)
- Post War Relief	:	Sereni (Com.)
- Labour	:	Carmagnola or D'Aragona (Soc.)

1590

It was also resolved that the corresponding Undersecretaries

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

Government which De Gasperi stated that he rejected that they had waited till yesterday to put unacceptable conditions, and that in the circumstances he would be compelled to inform the President of the Republic that he could not form the Government. But the atmosphere cleared in the afternoon when the Republicans accepted a further invitation by De Gasperi to participate in the Government, and the Socialist withdrew their condition of a "non-clerical" Minister of Education "wishing, in the interest of the Country, not to delay the formation of the Government". This morning De Gasperi will submit the list of members of the new Government to the President of the Republic, which probably is as follows:

- Presidency and Interior	:	De Gasperi (C.D.), who will hold also the Foreign Ministry until after the Peace Conference.
- Minister without portfolio	:	Bacciardi (Rep.)
- Justice	:	Gullo (Com.)
- Finance	:	Scoccimarro (Com.)
- Treasure	:	Corbino (Independent)
- Education	:	Gonella (C.D.)
- War	:	Facchinetti (Rep.)
- Navy	:	Micheli (C.D.)
- Marine	:	Aldisio (C.D.)
- Air	:	Cingolani (C.D.)
- Agriculture	:	Segni (C.D.)
- Industry and Commerce	:	Morandi or Lombardo (Soc.)
- Foreign Trade	:	Campilli (C.D.)
- Public Works	:	Romita (Soc.)
- Transport	:	Ferrari (Com.)
- Post and Telecommunications	:	Scelba (C.D.)
- Post War Relief	:	Sereni (Com.)
- Labour	:	Carmagnola or D'Aragona (Soc.)

1590

It was also resolved that the corresponding Undersecretaries may belong to the party of their Ministers. De Gasperi will be president of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, and Campilli will be the Vice-President. Montesi will still be the High Commissioner for Food, while it seems that the High Commissariat of Hygiene and Public Health will be given to the Communists.

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

2. The Council of Ministers will meet on Monday.

3. It is reported that when the Constituent Assembly meets on Monday, Saragat will read a message from the President of the Republic to the Italian people, and that De Gasperi will then make the Address on the programme of the Government.

4. Ambassador Carandini has renounced his post in the Constituent Assembly, which will be taken over by former Undersecretary Morelli.

5. Minister Romita disclosed yesterday that in view of the requests made by some Communes, the proper authorities are preparing a decree allowing the reopening of some casinos. The decree will be submitted for approval of the Council of Ministers.

6. All the Italian POWs still in Great Britain, excluding 1,200 who have expressed the wish to remain, will be repatriated in a few weeks, Lord Nathan, Undersecretary for War, said yesterday in the House of Lords, Associated Press reports from London.

7. The "Alleo" newsagency reports from Zagreb that on the night of July 12th, Marshal Tito was shot at by a Cetnik and that a bullet pierced one oh his kidneys.

8. It is reported from Trieste that the Yugoslavs are concentrating their troops at Erpelle and Capodistria.

9. The General Confederation of Industry which met in Rome, passed a resolution yesterday emphasising that Italy is not in a position to pay war reparations. The Confederation has also resigned from the Italo-French Committee for Economic Surveys.

10. The Director of the UNRRA Italian Mission, Mr. Keeny, stated yesterday that, on the basis of the new bread and pasta ration ordered by the Italian Government, at least 1,850,000 tons will have to be imported. UNRRA has asked the Emergency International Council to allot Italy one million tons of wheat for the second half of 1946.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 12)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "Southern Italy: a national problem", Giuseppe Sardo writes that it is high time that all Southern Italy's problems, so far neglected by all previous Governments, should be thoroughly studied and solved, and he expresses the hope that the first Government of the Italian Republic will endeavour to do justice, with deeds and not only with laws (as President De Nicola put it), to that utterly forgotten, forsaken and deceived part of Italy.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. The paper refers to Mussolini's death certificate produced in connection with the confiscation of the ex-Duce's property, and says that it is wholly inconsistent with what were previously thought to be the circumstances of his death.

2. Some citizens of Naples, reports the paper, whose apartments have been subject to prolonged requisitioning by the Allied military forces contrary, they claim, both to internal and international law, are proposing to bring an action against the Italian Government to establish the latter's responsibility for such infringements.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S. wants the adoption of a liberal policy in financial and economical matters, and points out that the "bourgeoisie" is bringing about its own destruction with its blind and disorganised "policy of the ostrich".

2. G. della S. says that the Chinese have more right to sent at the peace conference, with their victory after a thirteen years war, than the French, who lost a war in eighteen days. The Chinese, it stresses, would have probably understood better our position and the danger of laying the foundations for another war.

3. G. della S. says that the only possibility of safety for our continent would be in a United States of Europe, but none of the European Nations has thought about this solution, except Russia, but their methods are too violent and dictator like to be accepted by the other countries. The Allies should have gone to war with such a plan already drawn up, but they overlooked this necessity. Mr. Churchill recognised it, but only after he had lost the elections and had no power to act. France who could have done something about it, at least for the Latin countries,

1589

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

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. The paper refers to Mussolini's death certificate produced in connection with the confiscation of the ex-Duce's property, and says that it is wholly inconsistent with what were previously thought to be the circumstances of his death.

2. Some citizens of Naples, reports the paper, whose apartments have been subject to prolonged requisitioning by the Allied military forces contrary, they claim, both to internal and international law, are proposing to bring an action against the Italian Government to establish the latter's responsibility for such infringements.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S. wants the adoption of a liberal policy in financial and economical matters, and points out that the "bourgeoisie" is bringing about its own destruction with its blind and disorganized "policy of the ostrich".

2. G. della S. says that the Chinese have more right to seat at the peace conference, with their victory after a thirteen years war, than the French, who lost a war in eighteen days. The Chinese, it stresses, would have probably understood better our position and the danger of laying the foundations for another war.

3. G. della S. says that the only possibility of safety for our continent would be in a United States of Europe, but none of the European Nations has thought about this solution, except Russia, but their methods are too violent and dictator like to be accepted by the other countries. The Allies should have gone to war with such a plan already drawn up, but they overlooked this necessity. Mr. Churchill recognised it, but only after he had lost the elections and had no power to act. France who could have done something about it, at least for the Latin countries, has preferred to follow a policy of blind and fruitless nationalism. Only a combined action, it concludes, of the U.S. and England could now work the miracle, but they have wasted a year in discussing incoherent negotiations and projects.

1589

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "But the Senussi - are they English?", Africanus writes that the only reason why the "Foreign Office" has promised Cyrenaica to the Senussi is to expel the Italians and install the English, and not because the restitution to the Senussi of a part of Libya which never belonged to them is an act of justice. England is now exploiting the Senussi's hostility

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

to Italy, he continues, and this is most ungenerous of her as the Senussi became Italy's enemies precisely through Italy, in 1915, respecting her pledge to England to prevent even the slightest territorial independence of the Senussi. Besides, it was an agreement based on full justice since the Senussi never had any kind of sovereignty in any part of Cyrenaica but only a religious influence and some economic interests which were tolerated first by the Turks and afterwards by the Italians. "To give Cyrenaica back to the Senussi" says Africanus "is a new English invention, the more so if it is true that the Senussi Chiefs (Sidi Idriss included) have recently left Cyrenaica to take refuge in Egypt and seek there the King's protection in the shadow of the Arab League. The Senussi may have been sent away, it might be argued, only to check their political influence over the Jebel populations. Well then, "concludes the writer, "which Senussi is the laborite super-imperialist Bevin working for? Probably those "really English" "Senussi" - i.e. the Admiralty, the War Office, the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office, of which we shall have something to say in a further article, as we are firmly decided to find a new basis of collaboration with the British Empire".

INDIPENDENTE

1. Villalta criticises the present system by which the Ministers instead of being chosen by the President of the Council are designated by the Parties. The same system has been used for the Costituente and both deputies and Ministers are now lowered to a mere position of representation. De Gasperi should claim more respect for himself and his Government, he concludes.

2. I. protests against the accusations made against it by other newspapers of being sold out now to the Christian Democrats, for having spoken well of De Gasperi, now to the Confederation of Agriculture, for having defended it. "We never say" it stresses "that 'Unith' is paid by Russia because the paper defends that country, sometimes even against the national interests. It is time to stop this practice!"

ITALIA-SERA

1. Headline: "While they squabble over portfolios the Four are despoiling Italy".

2. Italicus writes that the attempts of Dr. Bebler of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministery to prove, in an article published by a Yugoslav daily paper, that Trieste is Yugoslav, have only succeeded, on the contrary, in proving the Italianity of Trieste. He argues about the old feud in the XIIIth and XIVth centuries

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

League. That Senussi may have been sent away, it might be argued, only to check their political influence over the Arab populations. Well then, "concludes the writer, "which Senussi is the laborite super-imperialist Bevin working for? Probably those "really English" "Senussi" - i.e. the Admiralty, the War Office, the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office, of which we shall have something to say in a further article, as we are firmly decided to find a new basis of collaboration with the British Empire".

INDIPENDENTE

1. Villalta criticises the present system by which the Ministers instead of being chosen by the President of the Council are designated by the Parties. The same system has been used for the Constituente and both deputies and Ministers are now lowered to a mere position of representation. De Gasperi should claim more respect for himself and his Government, he concludes.

2. I. protests against the accusations made against it by other newspapers of being sold out now to the Christian Democrats, for having spoken well of De Gasperi, now to the Confederation of Agriculturs, for having defended it. "We never say" it stresses "that 'Unith' is paid by Russia because the paper defends that country, sometimes even against the national interests. It is time to stop this practice!"

ITALIA-SERA

1. Headline: "While they squabble over portfolios the Four are despoiling Italy".

2. Italicus writes that the attempts of Dr. Bebler of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministery to prove, in an article published by a Yugoslav daily paper, that Trieste is Yugoslav, have only succeeded, on the contrary, in proving the Italianity of Trieste. He argues about the old feud in the XIIIth and XIVth centuries between Venice and Trieste, but Italicus observes that in the same period there was also a fierce rivalry between Genoa and Venice, Pisa and Florence which did not mean at all that these cities were not and are not Italian.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on the Socialist refusal to agree to a Catholic Minister of Education, the paper protests vehemently saying that this is an offence not only to a political party but to all Italian Catholics.

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

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading "Italy pays dearly for having trusted the Allies", the paper quotes from an article in the New York "Nation" which gives a sympathetic account of Italy's grievances over the Paris decisions.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. explaining the reasons for the Republicans refusing to participate in the Government, says that the portfolio offered to them, the Ministry of War, being particularly subject to the control and the approval of the Allies, would not have given the Party an important position in the Government and in the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, the Party prefers to devote all its attention to the preparation of the Republican Constitution, but to reserves its claim to participate in the Government when its increased strength will allow to it to take a more prominent position. V.R. declares that the Republican Party will collaborate with the Government in the active sense of sound criticism.

2. Commenting on the expulsion of the "Nuovo Giornale d'Italia" and the "Messaggero di Roma" from the National Union of Newspaper Editors, V.R. criticises the immoral and illegal policy of those two papers, both of which had collaborated with the Fascists. It also asks the Government to re-examine the problem of press freedom and to make an inquiry into the financial backing of such papers.

MORNING PAPERS (July 13)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the solution of the Government crisis, A. says that the Socialists are glad it is over for two reasons: first, because a longer lack of Government would have prejudiced the international negotiations on hand; second, because it has been possible to form a coalition Government with the participation of the Republicans, whom it would have been absurd to omit. A. had wanted a) the Government to correspond to the results of the elections, remembering that while the Christian Democrat had 8 million votes, the "workers' parties" had 9 million votes; b) the Ministry of the Interior to go to a Socialist for the supreme interest of the defence of the Republic, whereas De Gasperi made it a question of principle insisting that Presidency of the Council and Ministry of the Interior must go together; c) the Ministry of War to go to a true Republican, [illegible] obtained when the Republicans rejoined the Government;

1588

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

control and the approval of the Allies, would not have given the Party an important position in the Government and in the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, the Party prefers to devote all its attention to the preparation of the Republican Constitution, but to reserves its right to participate in the Government when its increased strength will allow to it to take a more prominent position. V.R. declares that the Republican Party will collaborate with the Government in the active sense of sound criticism.

2. Commenting on the expulsion of the "Nuovo Giornale d'Italia" and the "Messaggero di Roma" from the National Union of Newspaper Editors, V.R. criticises the immoral and illegal policy of those two papers, both of which had collaborated with the Fascists. It also asks the Government to re-examine the problem of press freedom and to make an inquiry into the financial backing of such papers.

MORNING PAPERS (July 13)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the solution of the Government crisis, A. says that the Socialists are glad it is over for two reasons: first, because a longer lack of Government would have prejudiced the international negotiations on hand; second, because it has been possible to form a coalition Government with the participation of the Republicans, whom it would have been absurd to omit. A. had wanted a) the Government to correspond to the results of the elections, remembering that while the Christian Democrat had 8 million votes, the "workers' parties" had 9 million votes; b) the Ministry of the Interior to go to a Socialist for the supreme interest of the defence of the Republic, whereas De Gasperi made it a question of principle insisting that Presidency of the Council and Ministry of the Interior must go together; c) the Ministry of War to go to a true Republican, which was obtained when the Republicans rejoined the Government; d) the Minister of Public Education to be a non-clerical, but when this point seemed certain to cause the failure of the negotiations, the Direction of the Party and the group of Socialist Deputies preferred to give in on this point rather than cause the failure. Now that the Government is formed the Socialists desire to turn all their strength to the solution of the most important problems to be solved by the Government under control of the Costituente: I) defend the interests of the Nation in the International field; II) defend the interests of the consumers and the workers through an energetic reduction of prices; III) defend the unemployed, multiplying the occasions and the possibilities of work; IV) defend the Southern provinces

1588

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

by the adoption of measures calculated to revive their economy; V) prepare those structural reforms, promised by our Party programme and by the Christian Democrats, and necessary for the social future of the country.

2. Lago says that the annulment of some University degrees, given "ad honorem" to Fascist and German authorities, by a publication in the Gazzetta Ufficiale" demonstrates once more that science has nothing to do with the awarding of Academic titles. He desires greater seriousness and efficiency in the Italian schools.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

"These are the promises in which the Italians believed", writes the paper under a reproduction of a leaflet dropped at Genoa in February 1943.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the "Bonus for the Republic" will cost the Milan industries one milliard lire.

2. G. says that the sale of UNRRA products in Italy by the Italian Government will produce 60 milliard lire which will be employed for reconstruction.

3. 322,763 tons of goods have arrived in Italy for UNRRA during last June.

4. Owing to last week's successful experiment of sending Italian fruit to England (See Digest N. 279, July 10, Page 6) the British Government has yesterday given general licence to British importers to import peaches, apricots and pears from Italy.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome Free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 7250-7400, Pound: 1180-1190, Dollar: 388-398, Swiss Franc: 118-119.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The increase of nominal salaries justified by the increase of the cost of living will be a real increase of salaries only if it can be granted without an increase in the emission of money and without other negative elements, writes Mario Bracci adding that experience teaches that in time of depreciation of money nominal salaries and employment increase as the danger of inflation provokes the demand for goods.

2. The town was calm today, reports the paper from Trieste, whilst British and American troops control the roads and 13 ships

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

Italian schools.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

"These are the promises in which the Italians believed", writes the paper under a reproduction of a leaflet dropped at Genoa in February 1943.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the "Bonus for the Republic" will cost the Milan industries one milliard lire.

2. G. says that the sale of UNRRA products in Italy by the Italian Government will produce 60 milliard lire which will be employed for reconstruction.

3. 322,763 tons of goods have arrived in Italy for UNRRA during last June.

4. Owing to last week's successful experiment of sending Italian fruit to England (See Digest N. 279, July 10, Page 6) the British Government has yesterday given general licence to British importers to import peaches, apricots and pears from Italy.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome Free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 7250-7400, Pound: 1180-1190, Dollar: 388-398, Swiss Franc: 116-119.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The increase of nominal salaries justified by the increase of the cost of living will be a real increase of salaries only if it can be granted without an increase in the emission of money and without other negative elements, writes Mario Bracci adding that experience teaches that in time of depreciation of money nominal salaries and employment increase as the danger of inflation provokes the demand for goods.

2. The town was calm today, reports the paper from Trieste, whilst British and American troops control the roads and 13 ships wait-still waiting to be unloaded. The Allied Command announces, continues the paper, that numerous trucks loaded with UNRRA meal coming from the Yugoslav zone B to go to refurnish the philo-slovenian strikers in Trieste were stopped and requisitioned on the demarcation line.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. - I.N. prints U.P.'s report on yesterday's meeting of the Big Four under the heading: "Decided on an injust peace for Italy the Paris Conference ends its works".

2. I.N. says that if the electric plants of the middle

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

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the controversy between the Roman Newspapers "Messaggero" and "Giornale d'Italia" and the National Union of Publishers, the paper says it does not agree with some of those who protest as their views tend to suppress any competition, creating thereby privileges for the minor papers and damaging the more important ones.

2. The General Confederation of Italian Industry and the Confederation of Commerce addressed their decision to the Committee for Economic Relations between Italy and France to withdraw their membership as collaboration with France for the restoration of normal economic relations is not possible further after the French have openly manifested their intention to violate the dignity of the Italian nation and her productive structure".

3. The paper gives a summary by the General Confederation of Italian Industry about the damage Italy will suffer when the decision of the Paris Conference are confirmed.

TEMPO (Independent)

Mazzocchi Alemanni commenting on the opening of the Italo-American conference on irrigation, says that due to the scarcity of space our agriculture will have to develop "skyscraper like" by superimposing the crops and obtaining several products in succession from the same field. For this it is necessary to give a great impulse to the work of irrigating the fields, work which will also contribute to the solution of the unemployment question.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading: "Firm attitude of the workers in front of the intransigence of the Confindustria" U. describes the state of agitation of the workers as getting more acute. The C.G.I.L. is receiving from everywhere orders of the day, memorandums and requests which denounce the industrialists as determined to make the working classes support the whole burden of reconstruction through denying them what is strict indispensable for living. In Milan, all activity has been suspended at Caproni, "Smalterie Italiane", "Ferro" and "Redaelli" works and a strike is foreseen at the Marelli factories.

2. The paper reports that the Rome Press has unanimously condemned the "coup de force" of Giornale d'Italia and "Messaggero" printing unauthorized four-page issues adding that "Giornale d'Italia's" excuse "to give the public more news and useful

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

Confederation of Commerce addressed their decision to the Committee for Economic Relations between Italy and France to withdraw their membership as collaboration with France for the restoration of normal economic relations is not possible further after the French have openly manifested their intention to violate the dignity of the Italian nation and her productive structure".

3. The paper gives a summary by the General Confederation of Italian Industry about the damage Italy will suffer when the decision of the Paris Conference are confirmed.

TEMPO (Independent)

Mazzocchi Alemanni commenting on the opening of the Italo-American conference on irrigation, says that due to the scarcity of space our agriculture will have to develop "skyscraper like" by superimposing the crops and obtaining several products in succession from the same field. For this it is necessary to give a great impulse to the work of irrigating the fields, work which will also contribute to the solution of the unemployment question.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading: "Firm attitude of the workers in front of the intransigence of the Confindustria" U. describes the state of agitation of the workers as getting more acute. The C.G.I.L. is receiving from everywhere orders of the day, memorandums and requests which denounce the industrialists as determined to make the working classes support the whole burden of reconstruction through denying them what is strict indispensable for living. In Milan, all activity has been suspended at Caproni, "Smalterie Italiane", "Ferro" and "Redaelli" works and a strike is foreseen at the Marelli factories.

2. The paper reports that the Rome Press has unanimously condemned the "coup de force" of Giornale d'Italia and "Messaggero" printing unauthorised four-page issues adding that "Giornale d'Italia's" excuse "to give the public more news and useful reading" is far from being satisfactory as everybody knows that the whole affair is an attempt to control and manoeuvre public opinion by suffocating the democratic press. The workers, concludes the paper, want the democratic press to be defended and asks the "National Paper Committee" to take the necessary measures at once.

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

Isonzo should be ceded to Yugoslavia according to the decisions of the Paris Conference, the industries and railways of Venezia Giulia would be in grave difficulties and the Venice region will lose a considerable part of the electric power it has been using up to the present.

3. I.N. announces that the "International Amateur Wrestling Federation" and the French "Fédération Internationale Haltèrophile" have decided to accept Italy among the member nations. Italy, therefore, will participate in the world's championships on 18 October in Paris.

4. "The Slav propaganda organism, which is the Communist newspaper "Unità" - says I.N. - "pursues its equivocal line of systematic sabotage of the Italian interests". "Having to choose" - it continues - "between the Slav "democratic" violence in Trieste and the position of the Italians who defend in Trieste their centuries old Italianity, the Italian Communists did not hesitate: they took the side of the Slavs."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Guido De Marzi praises the High Commissioner for Food, Mentasti, who has been able to fill in the gap between the two crops without reducing the bread ration. He says that naturally, without the help of the UNRRA and of some nations - Argentina, U.S.A., Turkey - this would have not been possible, but anyway his organization has been very efficient. De Marzi criticises the action of some Prefects, who recently took the liberty of increasing the ration without asking approval of the Government, while it was commonly known that the Government was discussing with the Allies the possibility of doing so.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "The misunderstanding continues" the paper remarks that the new Government has kept the germs of all our old afflictions: demagogy, anticlericalism, mad inflation, disregarding the iniquitous conditions of the gallows-peace forced upon Italy which of all problems most torments Italians. The paper laments the appointment of Gullo, "who has already ruined Italian agriculture", to the Ministry of Justice "for the sole reason that he is one of Togliatti's faithful", that of Scoccimarro to the Ministry of Finance and so forth. The error of a disloyal collaboration will continue, concludes the paper.

1587

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Commenting on the composition of the new Government the

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

4. "The Slav propaganda organism, which is the Communist newspaper "Unità" - says I.N. - "pursues its equivocal line of systematic sabotage of the Italian interests". "Having to choose" - it continues - "between the Slav "democratic" violence in Trieste and the position of the Italians who defend in Trieste their centuries old Italianity, the Italian Communists did not hesitate: they took the side of the Slavs."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Guido De Marzi praises the High Commissioner for Food, Montesti, who has been able to fill in the gap between the two crops without reducing the bread ration. He says that naturally, without the help of the UNRRA and of some nations - Argentina, U.S.A., Turkey - this would have not been possible, but anyway his organization has been very efficient. De Marzi criticises the action of some Prefects, who recently took the liberty of increasing the ration without asking approval of the Government, while it was commonly known that the Government was discussing with the Allies the possibility of doing so.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "The misunderstanding continues" the paper remarks that the new Government has kept the germs of all our old afflictions: demagogy, anticlericalism, mad inflation, disregarding the iniquitous conditions of the gallows-peace forced upon Italy which of all problems most torments Italians. The paper laments the appointment of Gullo, "who has already ruined Italian agriculture", to the Ministry of Justice "for the sole reason that he is one of Togliatti's faithful", that of Scoccimarro to the Ministry of Finance and so forth. The error of a disloyal collaboration will continue, concludes the paper.

1587

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Commenting on the composition of the new Government the paper welcomes the two new Ministers of the Republican Party, but is not happy to see Guido Gonella as a Minister for Public Instruction. The appointment of lawyer Micheli as a Minister for Naval Affairs seems "a joke at the Navy's expense and may be also of the new Ministers"; the paper asks why a Ministry for the merchant navy has now been created when an Undersecretary was sufficient for a ten times stronger merchant service before the war. Referring to De Gasperi the paper asks if three Ministries and the leadership of a big Party would not be too much even for a man like Cavour.

2. "All our colonies positively lost" is the headline over an article which says that the colonies will remain under British administration for one year, pending further decisions.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref.108/283/PRB

14 July 1946

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

G e n e r a l

1. The final list of the members of the new Government necessitates the following amendments to the list as given in yesterday's Digest:

- Minister without portfolio: Nenni (Soc.), who will be Vice-President of the Council when De Gasperi is absent, and will be Foreign Minister after the Peace Conference.
- Minister without portfolio: Bacrelli (Rep.)
- Industry and Commerce : Bernadi (Soc.)
- Labour : D'Aragona (Soc.)

The ceremony of taking the oath was not held yesterday as the Allied approval of the Service Ministers had not yet arrived. Every Minister will swear "on his honour to exercise his functions in the supreme interest of the Country". The Ministers will also have to undertake to respect the clauses of the Armistice, the text of which will be read to them by the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone.

2. The representatives of the parties met yesterday to discuss the distribution of the Undersecretaries, and agreed that the Christian Democrats should have 10, the Socialists and Communists5 each, the Republicans 3 and the Independents 1. It is expected that, for the first time in Italian history, a woman will participate in the Government, as the Christian Democrats intend to support the candidacy of either Maria Scevolino or Elsa Conci for Undersecretary for Post War Relief.

3. On leaving for Washington, Byrnes stated yesterday to the press that the solution adopted by the Big Four for the Trieste problem was more favorable to Italy than the Italians could appreciate yet. He emphasized that the Italians should consider that: 1) the Trieste population will elect the Legislative Assembly of the Internationalized territory, and as the majority of the population was Italian, the Italians would dominate the Assembly; 2) the UNO will ensure the stability of the new regime, a fact which could not be achieved by means of other agreements limited in time; 3) if the Julian territory now assigned to Yugoslavia had been left to Italy, Yugoslavia would have diverted her railway traffic to other ports (Fiume, for instance) thus impoverishing the traffic through Trieste. As for war reparations, Byrnes disclosed that Russia has undertaken to supply Italy the raw material required to produce the finished goods which she wants to receive as reparations. During the last session of the Big Four Conference, Byrnes proposed that Yugoslavia undertook to allow the Italian citizens remaining under Yugoslav rule the same guarantee as those to be allowed by Italy to the Yugoslav citizens, but Molotov objected that as Yugoslavia was an Allied country, the Big Four had no power to intervene in her internal affairs.

4. It is reported from Paris, that Byrnes, soon after having conferred with President Truman, will meet the Italian Ambassador, Tarchiani. It is also confirmed that he will then give a speech to the American people.

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

Peace Conference.
-[illegible] without Portfolio: Macrelli (Dep.)
-Industry and Commerce : Bernardi (Soc.)
-Labour : d'Aragona (Soc.)

The ceremony of taking the oath was not held yesterday as the Allied approval of the Service Ministers had not yet arrived. Every Minister will swear "on his honour to exercise his functions in the supreme interest of the country". The Ministers will also have to undertake to respect the clauses of the Armistice, the text of which will be read to them by the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, Vice Admiral Ellery W. Stone.

2. The representatives of the parties met yesterday to discuss the distribution of the Undersecretaries, and agreed that the Christian Democrats should have 10, the Socialists and Communists 5 each, the Republicans 3 and the Independents 1. It is expected that, for the first time in Italian history, a woman will participate in the Government, as the Christian Democrats intend to support the candidacy of either Maria Jervolino or Elsa Conci for Undersecretary for Post War Relief.

3. On leaving for Washington, Byrnes stated yesterday to the press that the solution adopted by the Big Four for the Trieste problem was more favourable to Italy than the Italians could appreciate yet. He emphasized that the Italians should consider that: 1) the Trieste population will elect the Legislative Assembly of the International Free Territory, and as the majority of the population was Italian, the Italians would dominate the Assembly; 2) the UNO will ensure the stability of the new regime, a fact which could not be achieved by means of other agreements limited in time; 3) if the Julian territory now assigned to Yugoslavia had been left to Italy, Yugoslavia would have diverted her railway traffic to other ports (Fiume, for instance) thus impoverishing the traffic through Trieste. As for war reparations, Byrnes disclosed that Russia has undertaken to supply Italy the raw materials required to produce the finished goods which she wants to receive as reparations. During the last session of the Big Four Conference, Byrnes proposed that Yugoslavia undertook to allow the Italian citizens remaining under Yugoslav rule the same guarantee as those to be allowed by Italy to the Yugoslav citizens, but Molotov objected that as Yugoslavia was an Allied country, the Big Four had no power to intervene in her internal affairs.

4. It is reported from Paris, that Byrnes, soon after having conferred with President Truman, will meet the Italian Ambassador, Tarchiani. It is also affirmed that he will then make a speech to the American people.

5. UP reports from Trieste that the Headquarters of the 88th American Division disclosed in an official statement yesterday that an American patrol, which had been fired at by Yugoslav troops that had entered Zone A near Tarvisina (South-East of Caporetto), returned the fire and killed two Yugoslav soldiers.

6. The report that Marshal Tito was wounded in a criminal attempt against him was denied to the Associated Press yesterday by a spokesman of the Yugoslav Ministry of Information in Belgrade.

7. The Turin Camera del Lavoro, owing to the refusal by the Union of Industrialists to grant an advance pay of 1,000 lire to the workers pending the solution of the current wage question, has resolved to call a general

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

strike next Tuesday unless a complete agreement is reached by that time.

8. Armando Borso, President of the Teramo Federation of Ex-Servicemen and Nation l Vice-Commissioner of the Ex-Servicemen and Veterans Association, and Cavalieri, archivist of the Teramo Office of the Ministry of Post-War Relief, were arrested yesterday as accomplices in grave irregularities which have occurred at the Post- War Relief Office.

9. Two airplanes of the "Baltimore" 28th Italian Flight which were training near Rome yesterday collided and crashed at the 13th kilometer of the via Cassia. Six members of the Italian crews could not bail out, and were burned with the planes.

10. The Italian Associations of Fruit Growers announces that the Italian peaches which have been recently sent to England were sold in London at 950 lire per kilo (10/- per pund), while the apricots, which suffered a little during the journey, were sold at 450 lire per kilo.

11. Much prominence is given in the Italian papers to the recent epidemic of murders in England.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

"Four weeks of useless gossip" and "The last insult to our country: Yugoslavia will have to give no guarantees for the Italian minorities but Italy will have to give them for the Yugoslav ones" are the headlines to an INS dispatch on the Paris Conference.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. A. Osmani reports that myriads of gnats which cause a malarial fever have arrived in Rome and says that there is no way to fight against them.

2. Giovanni Romei reports that there is a war going on in Naples between the "Italian Pro-Divorce Movement" and the "Front for the Defense of the Christian Family", the first headed by a bachelor lawyer who has gathered around him 800 disillusioned and the latter an organization of local priests.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Headlines to Jean Bottier's dispatch from Paris: "After having ruined our country the 'Four' take their holidays" - "The Paris Conference ends with an insult to Italy" - "The Italian peninsula considered more or less as a country inhabitated by zulus etc..."

2. Under the heading: "Italy and France" Tullio Bendetti observes that the French paper "Le Populaire" and well-known leaders of the French Socialist Party like Leon Blum and Charles Dumas have shown sympathy for Italy, recognizing that the whole of France is not against Italy as many know that the reconstruction of Europe cannot be achieved with an isolated France and a humilated Italy. "To this end" concludes the writer "we shall fight to prevent developments which might once more divide Italy from France."

3. Under the heading: "Men ate men" Lino Marzei gives horrible details of cases of cannibalism which occurred in Russia among Italian prisoners of the Kinovaja camp.

4. Under the heading: "There must be a reason - Attacked by two Allied Officers he refuses to reveal the motive", Giornale della Sera reports that at about 3 a.m. this morning Alfredo Terenzi, an employee of the Camera del Lavoro, was ill-treated by two high-ranking American officers who, after having given vent to their feelings, quietly entered the Excelsior Hotel in Via Veneto. Terenzi, who has not specified the reason of his being the object of such special attentions of the Allied Officers, immediately denounced the incident to the American Police who indentified the two officers but did not disclose their names.

1586

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

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

have arrived in Rome and says that there is no way to fight against them.

2. Giovanni Romei reports that there is a war going on in Naples between the "Italian Pro-Divorce Movement" and the "Front for the Defense of the Christian Family", the first headed by a bachelor lawyer who has gathered around him 800 disillusioned and the latter an organization of local priests.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Headlines to Jean Bottier's dispatch from Paris: "After having ruined our country the 'Four' take their holidays" - "The Paris Conference ends with an insult to Italy" - "The Italian peninsula considered more or less as a country inhabitated by zulus etc..."

2. Under the heading: "Italy and France" Tullio Bendetti observes that the French paper "Le Populaire" and well-known leaders of the French Socialist Party like Leon Blum and Charles Dumas have shown sympathy for Italy, recognizing that the whole of France is not against Italy as many know that the reconstruction of Europe cannot be achieved with an isolated France and a humilated Italy. "To this end" concludes the writer "we shall fight to prevent developments which might once more divide Italy from France."

3. Under the heading: "Men ate men" Lino Marzei gives horrible details of cases of cannibalism which occurred in Russia among Italian prisoners of the Kinovaja camp.

4. Under the heading: "There must be a reason - Attacked by two Allied Officers he refuses to reveal the motive", Giornale della Sera reports that at about 3 a.m. this morning Alfredo Terenzi, an employee of the Camera del Lavoro, was ill-treated by two high-ranking American Officers who, after having given vent to their feelings, quietly entered the Excelsior Hotel in Via Veneto. Terenzi, who has not specified the reason of his being the object of such special attentions of the Allied officers, immediately denounced the incident to the American Police who indentified the two officers but did not disclose their names.

1586

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading: "Government", Sav. writes that the new Government has now been formed but wonders if there is any cause to be satisfied with it. "Togliatti has voluntarily remained out of it" remarks the writer "and it is a very convenient position as he keeps an entire liberty of action while the Communist Party is securing an internal control over the Government. In other words Togliatti will now be able to operate both inside and outside of the Government and make things very difficult for De Gasperi's Cabinet. It is not a good prospect." As for Nenni, the writer says that "his appointment to the Foreign Ministry only after the signature of peace treaty means 1) that De Gasperi will have to accept any kind of peace, 2) that the time is not yet ripe for Nenni's foreign policy which will undoubtedly be philo-soviet. "We have no objection", continues the writer, "to the establishment

0902

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

of cordial terms with Russia, but if such a policy is necessary we should adopt it at once, that is to say before Russia obtains Trieste, Venezia Giulia and other odds and ends for Tito." The writer appeals to the Government to give an example of calm and firm agreement in order that the expectations of the Italian people, who are sick of dictatorships and eager to live in freedom in a free and democratic country, should not be deceived.

2. The paper's correspondent Pietro Solari writes - who says that the end of the Genoese strike [illegible] must be considered as a truce necessitated by the economic conditions of the strikers. According to informations from an Allied personality, he continues, a meeting was held a few days ago in Belgrade at which two different programs were fixed for the zone of Trieste and that of Istria, Thus more conciliatory methods are to be expected in Istria in order to prevent a mass exodus of Italians (28,000 out of 34,000 inhabitants have already asked to emigrate) but a more aggressive attitude for Trieste and the zone left to Italy in order to prove with strikes, agitations, disorders and terrorism that the Italians are against the Luxembourg decisions and would prefer Belgrade's administration. It is alleged that the other aims of this program are: 1) to test the resistance of the Allied authorities and Armed Forces; 2) increase the dissatisfaction of true Italians with the Allies; 3) to raise the temperature to such degree, with disorders and distrbances, that to give Trieste to Yugoslavia should appear the only possible solution.

INDIPENDENTE N.N.

ITALIA-SERA

Giuseppe Selvaggi writes that the systems adopted by France to neutralize the Italian nationalism in Corsica will also be adopted, probably at Briga and Tenda. Much propaganda must be expected under the name of expansion of culture which is the name for French Imperialism and Socialism, the latter being also a French weapon. In Corsica troops from the French colonies were sent to suppress Corsican nationalism and Briga and Tenda will probably receive similar treatment, thinks the writer.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the composition of the new Government G.Natale welcomes the inclusion of two members of the old Republican Party, Macrelli and Facchinetti, whom he believes will represent the traditional Italian republicanism. He disapproves of an interim Foreign Minister and thinks that De Gasperi will have too many responsibilities.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading: "Our task", V.R., commenting on the formation of the new Government, writes that the Republican Party will loyally

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

zone of Trieste and that of Istria. Thus more conciliatory methods are to be expected in Istria in order to prevent a mass exodus of Italians (28,000 out of 34,000 inhabitants have already asked to emigrate) but a more aggressive attitude for Trieste and the zone left to Italy in order to prove with strikes, agitations, disorders and terrorism that the Italians are against the Luxembourg decisions and would prefer Belgrade's administration. It is alleged that the other aims of this program are: 1) to test the resistance of the Allied authorities and Armed Forces; 2) increase the dissatisfaction of true Italians with the Allies; 3) to raise the temperature to such degree, with disorders and disturbances, that to give Trieste to Yugoslavia should appear the only possible solution.

INDIPENDENTE N.N.

ITALIA-SERA

Giuseppe Selvaggi writes that the systems adopted by France to neutralize the Italian nationalism in Corsica will also be adopted, probably at Brige and Tende. Much propaganda must be expected under the name of expansion of culture which is the name for French Imperialism and Racialism, the latter being also a French weapon. In Corsica troops from the French colonies were sent to suppress Corsican nationalism and Brige and Tende will probably receive similar treatment, thinks the writer.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the composition of the new Government C.Natale welcomes the inclusion of two members of the old Republican Party, Macrelli and Facchinetti, whom he believes will represent the traditional Italian republicanism. He disapproves of an interim Foreign Minister and thinks that De Gasperi will have too many responsibilities.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading: "Our task", V.R., commenting on the formation of the new Government, writes that the Republican Party will loyally collaborate with the other three mass parties but will follow only their own ideals and program which are as follows: (a) dismantle the bureaucratic structure of the Monarchist state, (b) make a sound budget, (c) stimulate local initiative, (d) reactivate the country's production, (e) take steps to meet the needs of the workers, and (f) defend the interests of the country against the hostility which is being directed against it from all sides.

2. V.R. wonder whether the amnesty decree also releases the property of the beneficiaries.

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

3. Under the heading: "Gone with the wind" Enrico Terracini writes: "Gone with the wind is the Atlantic Charter and its immortal principles... Gone with the wind are the Four Freedoms, these wonderful freedoms that were to have inspired the world... Gone with the wind is the telegram of Roosevelt and Churchill from Quebec which promised several little things to the Italian Government; the words that crossed the atlantic died like the great American President... Gone with the wind is Mr. Attlee's warning when leaders of the opposition, on the necessity of finding a new and superior formula for the salvation of Europe, when he repeated Neville Chamberlain's words: "Europe must federate or perish...." Now Hitler's idea of reducing the continent of Europe to ashes is working out almost to perfection and his promise to change all relationships between men and peoples will also come true unless we desperately fight against it... If Italy tomorrow asks UNO to solve her problems, these problems will also be the problems of all the nations participating in UNO and they will have to say if they want to maintain their independence and their life against the Big Three, Four or Five, who now dispose of peace but also, and, especially, of war.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Discussing the new Constitution, Ignazio Silone says that the big parties of the masses may represent for Democracy the same danger as trusts in economic life and adds that big parties show tendency to oligarchy in their internal affairs and to an ever increasing monopoly of public opinion in their relation to the public. To avoid these tendencies it is not sufficient, says I.S., to put some pathetic affirmations about the holy rights of the individual in the Constitution as the French did.

2. "With this issue Ignazio Silone relinquishes the editorship of our newspaper, which he accepted last February in a temporary capacity and on the condition that he could be released after the Florence Congress. The Directions of the Italian Socialist Party will appoint his successor at a forthcoming meeting."

3. The paper answers the question put by various papers why De Gasperi still remains Foreign Minister if Nenni has already been appointed to the post, and declares that De Gasperi assumed the task two years ago to liquidate the consequences of the fascist defeat. The Paris Conference will close this phase of foreign policy and Nenni will therefore begin a new cycle.

4. "Flocks of flying generals" is the headline of an article by E.R. about the Italian Airforce and the recent promotions of new Air-Generals.

BUON SENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In spite of the internationalization of Trieste, says the paper Tito will actuate his new program helped by the Allied Military Police, who after the Paris decisions, are now favourable to his followers, and backed by the Soviet Union, with the result that anarchy will permanently reign in Trieste and threaten the peace of Italy. "We are therefore definitely opposed to the Big Four plan for Trieste which we consider absolutely impracticable" concludes the paper.

1585

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

peoples will also come true unless we desperately fight against it... If Italy tomorrow asks UNO to solve her problems, these problems will also be the problems of all the nations participating in UNO and they will have to say if they want to maintain their independence and their life against the Big Three, Four or Five, who now dispose of peace but also, and, especially, of war.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Discussing the new Constitution, Ignazio Silone says that the big parties of the masses may represent for Democracy the same danger as trusts in economic life and adds that big parties show tendancy to oligarchy in their internal affairs and to an ever increasing monopoly of public opinion in their relation to the public. To avoid these tendencies it is not sufficient, says I.S., to put some pathetic affirmations about the holy rights of the individual in the Constitution as the French did.

2. "With this issue Ignazio Silone relinquishes the editorship of our newspaper, which he accepted last February in a temporary capacity and on the condition that he could be released after the Florence Congress. The Directions of the Italian Socialist Party will appoint his successor at a forthcoming meeting."

3. The paper answers the question put by various papers why De Gasperi still remains Foreign Minister if Nenni has already been appointed to the post, and declares that De Gasperi assumed the task two years ago to liquidate the consequences of the fascist defeat. The Paris Conference will close this phase of foreign policy and Nenni will therefore begin a new cycle.

4. "Flocks of flying generals" is the headlines of an article by E.R. about the Italian Airforce and the recent promotions of new Air-Generals.

UOMO QUALUNQUE (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In spite of the internationalization of Trieste, says the paper Tito will actuate his new program helped by the Allied Military Police, who after the Paris decisions, are now favourable to his followers, and backed by the Soviet Union, with the result that anarchy will permanently reign in Trieste and threaten the peace of Italy. "We are therefore definitely opposed to the Big Four plan for Trieste which we consider absolutely impracticable" concludes the paper.

1585

2. It objects to a statement made by Col. George S. Smith, MTOUSA intelligence chief, to the visiting U.S. Editors which it reports as follows: "Those who are causing the greatest disturbances in Italy are the Communists, who are trying to create friction among the United Nations, the Uomo Qualunque front and the monarchists, many of whom are trying to wreck the Republic; also the neo-fascists and the discontented 'reduci' recently repatriated" The paper would like to known who are the informers of this "strange Colonel" who has made such "strange statements", and concludes that, by process of elimination, the following, in Col. Smith's view, are not principle trouble-makers: (1) Socialists, (2) Actionists, (3) Christian Democrats, (4) Republicans, (5) Liberals, (6) Labour Democrats, (7) Trotskite Communists, (8) the Parri-La Malfa gang, (9) all the rest including lottery agents, "Segnorine" and the currency black-marketeers in Piazza Colonna.

0906

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

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that this year's production of silk will amount to 22 thousand tons of "bozzoli". Last year's amounted to 12 thousand tons. Italy exported 2,205,000 Lbs of silk last year, a great part of which to the United States.

2. G. reports that more than one million tons of grain of the new crop have been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to July 12th. The amount delivered up to July 6th was 630,000 tons.

3. 2 more trains will operate on the Rome-Naples line and 2 others on the Rome-Milan line starting before the end of this month.

4. 1,000 workers from Bari provinces left yesterday for Belgium.

5. G. reports that the "Intendenza di Finanza" will get at least 10 milliard lire in Milan from war and regime profits.

6. The Italian Lira is quoted at 6,50 to the pesete in the Tangier free market. It is the first time the Lira has been quoted in Tangier.

7. G. reports that Mr.Murphy, the Australian representative to the Joint Wool Organisation said yesterday at Biella that Italy had a very high standard of woollen manufacture.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) N.M.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "Tragedy of Europe", Franco Marano says that the Paris Conference has not achieved any peace but little more than an armistice, not between Victors and vanquished but between the rival victors themselves. After stressing the tragedy of the Italians abandoned to Yugoslav violence in Venezia Giulia and beholding Russia's "disintegrating influence on our civilisation", he concludes by saying that "Italy must create again the fruitful idea of international justice. and so save her rights and her dignity as a Nation, and save Western civilisation at the same time.

2. I.N. reports the "expected" extension of the amnesty to offences committed against the Allied forces.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Saraget, President of the Constituent Assembly, interviewed by the paper about the new Constitution, stated that a Committee will be entrusted with the drafting of the text of the new Constitution and another Committee will be given the task of considering the approval of international treaties. For the first Committee, 75 members are proposed including a president, three vice-presidents and three secretaries, and for the second Committee 36 deputies are proposed including a president, two vice-presidents and two secretaries. The Constituent Assembly will be dissolved as soon as the new Constitution is enacted, but in any case not later than the eighth month after its first meeting with a possible extension of another four months. Saraget gave assurance that all the representative of the parliamentary groups have unanimously expressed their

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

4. 1,000 workers from Bari provinces left yesterday for Belgium.

5. G. reports that the "Intendenza di Finanza" will get at least 10 milliard lire in Milan from war and regime profits.

6. The Italian Lira is quoted at 6,50 to the pesete in the Tangier free market. It is the first time the Lira has been quoted in Tangier.

7. G. reports that Mr.Murphy, the Australian representative to the Joint Wool Organisation said yesterday at Biella that Italy had a very high standard of woollen manufacture.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) N.M.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "Tragedy of Europe", Franco Marano says that the Paris Conference has not achieved any peace but little more than an armistice, not between Victors and vanquished but between the rival victors themselves. After stressing the tragedy of the Italians abandoned to Yugoslav violence in Venezia Giulia and beholding Russia's "disintegrating influence on our civilisation", he concludes by saying that "Italy must create again the fruitful idea of international Justice, and so save her rights and her dignity as a Nation, and save Western civilisation at the same time.

2. I.N. reports the "expected" extension of the amnesty to offences committed against the Allied forces.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Saragat, President of the Constituent Assembly, interviewed by the paper about the new Constitution, stated that a Committee will be entrusted with the drafting of the text of the new Constitution and another Committee will be given the task of considering the approval of international treaties. For the first Committee, 75 members are proposed including a president, three vice-presidents and three secretaries, and for the second Committee 36 deputies are proposed including a president, two vice-presidents and two secretaries. The Constituent Assembly will be dissolved as soon as the new Constitution is enacted, but in any case not later than the eighth month after its first meeting with a possible extension of another four months. Saragat gave assurance that all the representative of the parliamentary groups have unanimously expressed their intention to work out the new Constitution in full harmony.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

The paper says that the compromise over the Foreign Ministry is interpreted as an indication that the peace treaty will be signed. "We are waiting for a denial" writes the paper "as we cannot believe that De Gasperi will go back on the solemn promises made by him to the Italian people."

ACHEITO (Independent Leftist) N.M.

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

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints biographies of the 7 Christian Democrat Ministers in the new De Gasperi cabinet.

2. Under the heading:"Words of "The Times"" - "The Italian Government must sign because it is not in a position to refuse", the paper quotes from an article of "The Times" (July 12), and comments:1) if the 21 Nations Conference will not be able to sensibly modify the peace treaty worked out by the Four it will be a disaster not only for ourselves but also for those who imposed it as injustice is always paid for; 2) we must sign because we are not in a position to refuse says "The Times" which is to acknowledge no right of law or justice but only right of force, of pure "diktat" or punitive peace; 3) "The Times" reproaches us for "a tendency to exaggerate the help given by Italy to the Allies at the last moment", but we recall that General Alexander had ever to regret that our war effort was not sufficiently known; 4) "The Times" exhorts us to be realistic. We can easily convince ourselves that our burden will be heavy but it is harder to convince ourselves that the beautiful words which once came to us from beyond the Channel should now be followed by those of "The Times". The paper concludes: "In spite of everything we remain idealists in the sense that we still believe in the victory sooner or later of those principles so often proclaimed by "The Times" and for which we have suffered even at a time when certain Britishers envied us - unasked. On the basis of these principles we shall decide whether or not it is our duty to sign the treaty forced upon us."

[redacted] (Liberal) N.I.

TEMPO (Independent)

A controversy has developed out of G.L. Fraccaro's article on EDC made premises made to Italy (see Digest, July 12). Cecil (Reuter) Sprigge rises to defend Col.Stevens and "Candidus"against Fraccaro's suggestion of 'traitors', saying they were British subjects, and suggests that Fraccaro would gladly have spoken for the EDC if they would have had him. Fraccaro retorts that foreigns is naturally "secreto" to be reminded of the famous "promises" of Col. Stevens and "Candidus"at the present juncture.

UNITA' (Communist)

Under the heading: "The first Government of the Republic", Palmiro Togliatti writes "that the Republic is young as it was born only yesterday breathing with full lucidity the resistance of a world of enemies which however have not yet disarmed and are lying in wait for a counter-offensive. The Republic's strength lies in the working classes composed of Communists, Socialists, democrats and progressist Christian Democrats, the latter bound, however, to a party whose right wing was not republican in its vote and is not progressive in its political intentions. The Government must therefore adopt a measure which will not deceive the hopes of the working masses in a revival of the country which can only be achived by fighting against the egoism of the plutocrats. As for our foreign policy the enemies of the Republic have a plan which consists of throwing Italy into a state of nationalist exasperation which already led us once to a disaster and we shall fight also against this detrimental tendency.

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

given by Italy to the Allies at the last moment", but we recall that General Alexander had even to regret that our war effort was not sufficiently known; 4) "The Times" exhorts us to be realistic. We can easily convince ourselves that our burden will be heavy but it is harder to convince ourselves that the beautiful words which once came to us from beyond the Channel should now be followed by those of "The Times". The paper concludes: "In spite of everything we remain idealists in the sense that we still believe in the victory sooner or later of those principles so often proclaimed by "The Times" and for which we have suffered even at a time when certain Britishers envied us Fascism. On the basis of these principles we shall decide whether or not it is our duty to sign the treaty forced upon us."

PARTITO DEL LIBERALI (Liberal) N.A.

TACE (Underground)

A controversy has developed out of C.L. Franzero's article on BBC radio promises made to Italy (see Digest, July 12). Cecil (Reuter) Sprigge writes to defend Col. Stevens and "Candidus" against Franzero's suggestion of 'Munitons', saying they were British subjects, and suggests that Franzero would gladly have spoken for the BBC if they would have had him. Franzero replies that Sprigge is naturally "seccato" to be reminded of the famous "promises" of Col. Stevens and "Candidus" at the present juncture.

UNITA' (Communist)

Under the heading: "The first Government of the Republic", Palmiro Togliatti writes "that the Republic is young as it was born only yesterday breathing with full legality the resistance of a world of enemies which however have not yet disarmed and are lying in wait for a counter-offensive. The Republic's strength lies in the working classes composed of Communists, Socialists, democrats and progressist Christian Democrats, the latter bound, however, to a party whose right wing was not republican in its vote and is not sincere in its political intentions. The Government must therefore adopt a program which will not deceive the hopes of the working masses in a revival of the country which can only be achived by fighting against the egoism of the plutocrats. As for our foreign policy the enemies of the Republic have a plan which consists of throwing Italy into a state of nationalist exasperation which already led us once to a disaster and we shall fight also against this detrimental tendency.

1584

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/284/PRB

July 16, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met yesterday morning and approved the Address which De Gasperi read to the Constituent Assembly in the afternoon. The Council will meet again today to appoint the Undersecretaries.

2. The Constituent Assembly met at 1600 hours yesterday, and Saragat read De Nicola's message to the country, in which he swore to the Italian people that he would loyally serve the country and asked the parties to remain united in order to overcome the great difficulties confronting the people. "The moral greatness of a people", he said, "is measured by the courage with which it endures its ill-fate and misfortunes. Our determination will compete with our faith. And Italy - regenerated by her woes and strengthened by her sacrifices - will resume her march of orderly progress in the world because her spirit is immortal. Any humiliation inflicted on her honour, her independence and her unity would not provoke merely the collapse of a Country by also the downfall of a civilization: let those who are the arbiters of her destiny remember this. If it is true that the Italian people participated in a war which - as the Allies acknowledged many a time during the most critical and bitterest period of hostilities - had been imposed upon them against their feelings, aspirations and interests, it is not less true that they gave an efficient contribution to final victory both on their own generous initiative and by giving whatever was asked of them, thus deserving the solemn acknowledgement - by whom had the right and the authority to make it - of the valuable services rendered continuously and steadfastly to the common cause by the Armed Forces, - in the sky, at sea, on land and behind the enemy's lines. True peace - a wise man said - is peace of the soul. It is not possible to set up a new international order, strong and secure, if it is based on injustices which cannot be forgotten and on the hatred which always develops from them." The message then goes on to affirm that he is sure that the new constitution, - which he hopes will be passed by the greatest number of deputies within the time contemplated by the law - will be worthy of the Italian juridical tradition, and

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

Assembly in the afternoon. The Council will meet again today to appoint the Undersecretaries.

2. The Constituent Assembly met at 1600 hours yesterday, and Saragat read De Nicola's message to the country, in which he swore to the Italian people that he would loyally serve the country and asked the parties to remain united in order to overcome the great difficulties confronting the people. "The moral greatness of a people", he said, "is measured by the courage with which it endures its ill-fate and misfortunes. Our determination will compete with our faith. And Italy - regenerated by her woes and strengthened by her sacrifices - will resume her march of orderly progress in the world because her spirit is immortal. Any humiliation inflicted on her honour, her independence and her unity would not provoke merely the collapse of a Country by also the downfall of a civilization: let those who are the arbiters of her destiny remember this. If it is true that the Italian people participated in a war which - as the Allies acknowledged many a time during the most critical and bitterest period of hostilities - had been imposed upon them against their feelings, aspirations and interests, it is not less true that they gave an efficient contribution to final victory both on their own generous initiative and by giving whatever was asked of them, thus deserving the solemn acknowledgement - by whom had the right and the authority to make it - of the valuable services rendered continuously and steadfastly to the common cause by the Armed Forces, - in the sky, at sea, on land and behind the enemy's lines. True peace - a wise man said - is peace of the soul. It is not possible to set up a new international order, strong and secure, if it is based on injustices which cannot be forgotten and on the hatred which always develops from them." The message then goes on to affirm that he is sure that the new constitution, - which he hopes will be passed by the greatest number of deputies within the time contemplated by the law - will be worthy of the Italian juridical tradition, and will give a sound and strong democracy to the generations to come. The message, which ended with the words "May God hasten and protect Italy's resurrection" drew prolonged and unanimous applause from the Assembly. Saragat then read numerous 1583
telegrams which he had received before and after the Paris decisions, which reaffirmed the unshakable fidelity to the motherland of the Italian territories which had been hit by the verdict of the Big Four. Saragat also read a goodwill telegram received from the Chile House of Deputies. De Gasperi then outlined the programme of the Government as follows:
Foreign policy: Italy should be allowed the right of an ethnical frontier with Yugoslavia, drafted on the basis of the resolution

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

taken by the Big Four in London and leaving to Italy at least Gorizia, Trieste, and western and southern Istria. The Italian Government considers the problem of the Italo-French frontier as unsolved and asks to be heard on the whole of the French claims, and not only on the Briga and Tenda question. Italy cannot allow that the year's postponement of the solution of the colonial question should involve the renunciation of her rights, as in this case it would assume the character of a punitive measure. The postponement should in any case allow Italy to resume relations with her colonies, even if under the control of the occupying power. Italy declares now in the most explicit way that she accepts with no reservations the principles of the United Nations' Charter, and that she would base her political and administrative action in Libya and the other colonies on these principles. As for war reparations, the Government reaffirms that Italy is not in a position to and should not pay them. Therefore the Government has officially asked the Big Four at least to ascertain beforehand her total capacity to pay. The Government will agree to reduce the Navy to the 100,000 defensive tonnage in good condition of efficiency, which should include two battle-ships (possibly the most modern ones) to be used as training ships with a possible reduction of their war potential; and will contribute as much as necessary to the constitution of the armed forces under control of the UNO Security Council. "However" De Gasperi added, "the Government declares that it will not pledge its word before having consulted with the Constituent Assembly, to which at any rate the law reserves the right to decide either to accept or to reject the peace treaty. Italy intends neither to join in any bloc which is not based on loyal, open and sincere international cooperation, nor to foster discord between peoples, nor to become a theater of war or of economic struggles which herald war." De Gasperi then explained the economic and financial programme (see the July 10th Digest) and concluded by affirming that the Italian Republic upon its birth appealed to the sanctity of treaties and would base her policy on the four freedoms of Roosevelt which Italy intended to invoke in relation to her home and foreign policy. TheStatuary Committee of the Assembly then proposed to add three articles to the Statute itself appointing Commissions to deal with the new Constitution of the State and with international treaties. But Calamandrei (Action Party) asked if it were not necessary to determine the powers of the Assembly before drafting its internal Statute. Mastrojanni (Qualunquista) believed that the Constituent Assembly, the sovereignity of which was indubitable, could not tolerate that this absolute and untouchable sovereignity were mortgaged by a Government which preceded it

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

that she accepts with no reservations the principles of the United Nations' Charter, and that she would base her political and administrative action in Libya and the other colonies on these principles. As for war reparations, the Government reaffirms that Italy is not in a position to and should not pay them. Therefore the Government has officially asked the Big Four at least to ascertain beforehand her total capacity to pay. The Government will agree to reduce the Navy to the 100,000 defensive tonnage in good condition of efficiency, which should include two battle-ships (possibly the most modern ones) to be used as training ships with a possible reduction of their war potential; and will contribute as much as necessary to the constitution of the armed forces under control of the UNO Security Council. "However" De Gasperi added, "the Government declares that it will not pledge its word before having consulted with the Constituent Assembly, to which at any rate the law reserves the right to decide either to accept or to reject the peace treaty. Italy intends neither to join in any bloc which is not based on loyal, open and sincere international cooperation, nor to foster discord between peoples, nor to become a theater of war or of economic struggles which herald war." De Gasperi then explained the economic and financial programme (see the July 10th Digest) and concluded by affirming that the Italian Republic upon its birth appealed to the sanctity of treaties and would base her policy on the four freedoms of Roosevelt which Italy intended to invoke in relation to her home and foreign policy. TheStatuary Committee of the Assembly then proposed to add three articles to the Statute itself appointing Commissions to deal with the new Constitution of the State and with international treaties. But Calamandrei (Action Party) asked if it were not necessary to determine the powers of the Assembly before drafting its internal Statute. Mastrojanni (Qualunquista) believed that the Constituent Assembly, the sovereignity of which was indubitable, could not tolerate that this absolute and untouchable sovereignity were mortgaged by a Government which preceded it in time, and concluded by asking that previous laws be rejected by the Assembly. Calosso, Terracini, Gronchi and Lussu joined in the debate, and Saragat pointed out that the matter could not be further discussed as it was not included in the agenda of the session. Nitti, Selvaggi, Bencivenga, Giannini, Lombardi and Terracini are expected to comment on the Government's programme during today's session.

3. Italy has been officially invited to send a delegation to Paris to be heard by the Peace Conference. De Gasperi will head the delegation. The "Tempo" correspondent affirms that, as soon as it arrives at Paris, the delegation will receive a copy

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

of the draft treaty and that an official of the Foreign Ministry will soon after leave for Rome and the Italian Government will have for the first time an opportunity of looking at the peace conditions. The correspondent also says that the draft treaty consists of a preface, 120 articles and a declaration of the Big Four concerning the colonies, and that it seems that the draft treaty will be accompanied by a note in which the Allies would advise the Italian Government, by means of good words and half promises, to sign the treaty.

4. In a despatch from Paris, INS emphasizes that nobody seems to pay attention to the fact that the efforts of 21 countries could be made completely useless by a "veto" of one of the Big Four following the conclusion of the Conference.

5. Marshal Tito spoke at Cettigne yesterday, and said that although Yugoslavia did not intend to accept the Big Four's decisions concerning Trieste, "she will not embark on adventures" but would continue her struggle with lawful means, hoping that the Western peoples would convince their Governments to change their present attitude towards Yugoslavia. (Reuter)

6. "Giornale della Sera" gives a despatch dated from London which affirms that the Belgrade Radio broadcast yesterday "a declaration by an authoritative personality" according to which in the clash between American and Yugoslav patrols on the Morgan line which occurred last Friday, the Americans were the first to open fire. The American patrol had trespassed the Morgan line and was not ambushed.

7. The C.G.I.L. Congress attended by 120 delegates, opened yesterday in Rome. Di Vittorio (Communist), Grandi (Christian Democrat) and Lizzadri (Socialist) made speeches and, in effect, re-opened the discussions which had been started by their party leaders during the recent Government crisis. Grandi deplored the habit of workers' agitations being used as an instrument of a particular policy of a given party, and denounced the cases of intimidation, intolerance, violence and calumny perpetrated against the Christian-Democrat members of the C.G.I.L., pointing out that these facts were detrimental to Syndical unity. The Christian Democrat group tabled a motion asking that no action be taken by the Executive unless a previous agreement between the three different tendencies were reached.

8. SIDI learns that Vittorio Mussolini recently succeeded in leaving Italy with a forged passport. It is reported that he has gone to Spain.

1582

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

seems to pay attention to the fact that the efforts of 21 countries could be made completely useless by a "veto" of one of the Big Four following the conclusion of the Conference.

5. Marshal Tito spoke at Cettigne yesterday, and said that although Yugoslavia did not intend to accept the Big Four's decisions concerning Trieste, "she will not embark on adventures" but would continue her struggle with lawful means, hoping that the Western peoples would convince their Governments to change their present attitude towards Yugoslavia. (Reuter)

6. "Giornale della Sera" gives a despatch dated from London which affirms that the Belgrade Radio broadcast yesterday "a declaration by an authoritative personality" according to which in the clash between American and Yugoslav patrols on the Morgan line which occurred last Friday, the Americans were the first to open fire. The American patrol had trespassed the Morgan line and was not ambushed.

7. The C.G.I.L. Congress attended by 120 delegates, opened yesterday in Rome. Di Vittorio (Communist), Grandi (Christian Democrat) and Lizzadri (Socialist) made speeches and, in effect, re-opened the discussions which had been started by their party leaders during the recent Government crisis. Grandi deplored the habit of workers' agitations being used as an instrument of a particular policy of a given party, and denounced the cases of intimidation, intolerance, violence and calumny perpetrated against the Christian-Democrat members of the C.G.I.L., pointing out that these facts were detrimental to Syndical unity. The Christian Democrat group tabled a motion asking that no action be taken by the Executive unless a previous agreement between the three different tendencies were reached.

8. SIDI learns that Vittorio Mussolini recently succeeded in leaving Italy with a forged passport. It is reported that he has gone to Spain.

9. It is believed that the Police are well on the way to discovering the place where Mussolini's body was hidden. 1582

10. Demonstrations by unemployed which occurred yesterday in Bari, Corato, Andria and Corigniola, degenerated into acts of violence against local farmers, some of whom were injuried, ANSA reports.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 15)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. "One killed and 10 wounded is the result of the mad speed at which Allied cars drive in Rome", is C.'s headline to reports of two traffic accidents which occurred yesterday in Rome.

2. C. complains that there are more than 1,500 apartments now occupied by "Allies of all races and all nationalities" in Rome and adds: "Rome lost by the bombing of Gen. Doolittle and of his colleagues more than 15% of its apartments, or 60,000 rooms. The "Allies" would now be occupying the best houses in Rome to a total of exceeding 10,000 rooms. If such a condition is included in the clauses of the last armistice we will not say another word about it".

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Under the heading "Italians deported from Abyssinia", E. reports from Cairo that the chif of the British administration in Asmara has denied that the British Government has advised the Abyssinsidians to deport the Italians and seize their property or that a similar action was being contemplated against the Italians living in Eritrea.

2. A report from Paris quotes from an article which appeared in Paris Matin by their special correspondent Philippe Chabocho describing the "tragic situation" in Libya under the British administration. Italians, says the article, are being assassinated by the beduins, and the British are indifferent and merely tell Italians who complain to make their complaints to Rome; escaped German prisoners have made themselves leaders of marauderring tribes. The article concludes: "It is undeniable that the Italian colonisation was a success which owed little to Fascism but certainly much to the hard-working, Italian colonist.... Today nothing remains. Like the Roman cities which have been buried beneath the sand for fifteen centuries and more, the Italian villages are being swallowed up by the desert".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on Togliatti's "article-program", which appeared in "Unità", G. della S., stressing that the Communists have acquired in the political life of the nation an importance out of proportion to their number, asks the leader of the Communist Party four questions arising out of his article. 1) Togliatti speaks of "republican unity"; should he not include the other 12 million persons who did not vote for Republic and speak of national unity? He should not consider them as "enemies

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

rooms. The "Allies" would now be occupying the best houses in Rome to a total of exceeding 10,000 rooms. If such a condition is included in the clauses of the last armistice we will not say another word about it".

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Under the heading "Italians deported from Abyssinia", E. reports from Cairo that the chif of the British administration in Asmara has denied that the British Government has advised the Abyssinsians to deport the Italians and seize their property or that a similar action was being contemplated against the Italians living in Eritrea.

2. A report from Paris quotes from an article which appeared in Paris Matin by their special correspondent Philippe Chaboche describing the "tragic situation" in Libya under the British administration. Italians, says the article, are being assassinated by the beduins, and the British are indifferent and merely tell Italians who complain to make their complaints to Rome; escaped German prisoners have made themselves leaders of marauderingtribes. The article concludes: "It is undeniable that the Italian colonisation was a success which owed little to Fascism but certainly much to the hard-working, Italian colonist.... Today nothing remains. Like the Roman cities which have been buried beneath the sand for fifteen centuries and more, the Italian villages are being swallowed up by the desert".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on Togliatti's "article-program", which appeared in "Unità", G. della S., stressing that the Communists have acquired in the political life of the nation an importance out of proportion to their number, asks the leader of the Communist Party four questions arising out of his article. 1) Togliatti speaks of "republican unity"; should he not include the other 12 million persons who did not vote for Republic and speak of national unity? He should not consider them as "enemies who have not disarmed and are waiting in ambush"; 2) Togliatti says that he wants to realise "something effective" through a program which satisfies "in its substance if not in all its particulars" the wants of the working classes. We agree with him, says the paper, but why did he overlook, on purpose or not, the corageous program of the socialist Monarchy? Perhaps because it would not have allowed that slogan: "Monarchy = Fascism = Reaction" which won him the small majority; 3) Speaking of foreign policy, he says "the enemies of the Republic have a plan which would lead Italy towards a confused and exasperated nationalism". Does he want to persuade the Italian people that the riots of

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

200,000 Triestini who want to remain Italian are only "bursts of capitalistic nationalism"? Is he trying to launch another slogan, more dangerous than the first, - "Patriotism = Nationalism" and to destroy Italy?; 4) Does not Togliatti realize his inconsistency in invoking patriotism to promote a friendship with Russia with whom collaboration would save Italy, while at the same time denying the people's right to patriotic sentiments if these happen to be inconvenient to his policy? Togliatti is wrong if he does not realize that all the Italians, regardless of Party, must stay united, concludes the paper.

2. "In the U.S. cattle are growing fat on grain" - "There is a record crop of a milliard bushels, but the farmers prefer not to sell to the Government" - are headlines to an article by Rodolfo Boutet.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Eliseo Jandolo says that it is impossible to solve the problem of the latifundia by simply distributing the land among the farmers; this land will need irrigation and technical care that could not be furnished by the poor farmer, nor could the State in the present circumstances, lend them the money for it. The process, he says will be slow and will take a longer than expected; for the time being we must be satisfied with an improvement of the living conditions of the farmers and a better supervision of the working contracts.

2. Sav. criticises the curious request of Pietro Nenni to leave the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the hands of De Gasperi, till the conclusion of the peace treaty. He says that Nenni wants to evade the responsibility and then criticize the work of his predecessor.

3. Paul-Boncour, in an interview with G. Solari Bozzi, Paris correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia", declared that he was in favor of an Italo-French alliance which would lead to the formation of a Union of Latin States. He expressed his sorrow for the incidents and the press campaign caused by the question of Briga and Tenda and said that the Italian reaction, though justified to some extent, had been out of proportion to the facts. He also said that the solution of the Trieste question was almost impossible, due to the stubborn requests of the Russians and that the only possible compromise which did not give Trieste to Yugoslavia was the one which has been reached.

4. Commenting on the disputed question of the expulsion of the "Giornale d'Italia" and "Messaggero" from the "Union of Editors", G. d'I. deplores the incident and says that the newspapers must carry out a function of educating and informating

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

"There is a record crop of a milliard bushels, but the farmers prefer not to sell to the Government" - are headlines to an article by Rodolfo Boutet.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Eliseo Jandolo says that it is impossible to solve the problem of the latifundia by simply distributing the land among the farmers; this land will need irrigation and technical care that could not be furnished by the poor farmer, nor could the State in the present circumstances, lend them the money for it. The process, he says will be slow and will take a longer than expected, for the time being we must be satisfied with an improvement of the living conditions of the farmers and a better supervision of the working contracts.

2. Sav. criticises the curious request of Pietro Nenni to leave the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the hands of De Gasperi, till the conclusion of the peace treaty. He says that Nenni wants to evade the responsibility and then criticize the work of his predecessor.

3. Paul-Boncour, in an interview with G. Solari Bozzi, Paris correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia", declared that he was in favor of an Italo-French alliance which would lead to the formation of a Union of Latin States. He expressed his sorrow for the incidents and the press campaign caused by the question of Briga and Tenda and said that the Italian reaction, though justified to some extent, had been out of proportion to the facts. He also said that the solution of the Trieste question was almost impossible, due to the stubborn requests of the Russians and that the only possible compromise which did not give Trieste to Yugoslavia was the one which has been reached.

4. Commenting on the disputed question of the expulsion of the "Giornale d'Italia" and "Messaggero" from the "Union of Editors", G. d'I. deplores the incident and says that the newspapers must carry out a function of educating and informating the people which cannot be done by simply publishing agency reports. It also publishes letters from the Manager of the G. d'I. to his Editor and to the President of the Newspaper Publishers Association defending the publication of 4-page newspapers.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Commenting on the present political situation, Villalta says that the Italian people has been deluded by the outcome of the crisis and by the men chosen who are either always the same or completely new and unknown. He hopes that an adequate solution will be found to the problem of reducing the cost of goods without

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

increasing the salaries.

2. On. Cattani, Minister of Public Works, in an interview with I., declared that the Public Works situation in Italy is not so bad. Works on highways, bridges, harbors, houses, etc. are proceeding in a very satisfactory way. The Minister also declared that the electric power situation, though very grave - especially after the cession of Briga and Tenda, which supplied 12% of our power production - is not desperate and the construction of new plants - especially in Sicily and Sardinia - and the repair of damaged ones, is being planned for the near future.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Dr. Costa, President of the "Confindustria", declares, in an interview, that the "Bonus of the Republic" is a very bad solution to the present wage problem, as it gives only a very temporary relief to the workers and, at the same time, further endangers the position of the lira. He also says that the certainty of not being dismissed gives the workers a sense of security that reduces their efficiency. The State, he said, should give financial help to the unemployed.

2. Continuing the "Radio London" controversy started by C.M. Franzero's article in "Tempo", Amedeo Giannini (though he does not refer to Franzero by name) says that the Italians will never believe Radio London again. "They are able not to hate", he concludes, "but they react most violently when they feel they have been - had (we will not write the characteristic Neapolitan word which has become not only Italian but international)."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

F.A. writes: "The Colonies are lost, the Fleet will be divided and the Dodecanese 'restored' to Greece who never had them before. This 'restoration' - says Byrnes - is a return for the "Saturnia" and the 'Vulcania' being left to Italy. The Anglo-Saxons have a very keen sense of humor, but in some cases they really go too far."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R.'s headings to yesterday's demonstration in London against the rationing of bread are the following: "In the land of 5 meals a day" - "The English women are afraid of losing weight" - "An army of housewives parades the streets of London to protest against the bread rationing."

2. In an open letter to the Minister of Post War Relief,

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

in an interview, that the "Bonus of the Republic" is a very bad solution to the present wage problem, as it gives only a very temporary relief to the workers and, at the same time, further endangers the position of the lira. He also says that the certainty of not being dismissed gives the workers a sense of security that reduces their efficiency. The State, he said, should give financial help to the unemployed.

2. Continuing the "Radio London" controversy started by C.M. Franzero's article in "Tempo", Amedeo Giannini (though he does not refer to Franzero by name) says that the Italians will never believe Radio London again. "They are able not to hate", he concludes, "but they react most violently when they feel they have been - had (we will not write the characteristic Neapolitan word which has become not only Italian but international)."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

F.A. writes: "The Colonies are lost, the Fleet will be divided and the Dodecanese 'restored' to Greece who never had them before. This 'restoration' - says Byrnes - is a return for the "Saturnia" and the 'Vulcania' being left to Italy. The Anglo-Saxons have a very keen sense of humor, but in some cases they really go too far."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R.'s headings to yesterday's demonstration in London against the rationing of bread are the following: "In the land of 5 meals a day" - "The English women are afraid of losing weight" - "An army of housewives parades the streets of London to protest against the bread rationing."

2. In an open letter to the Minister of Post War Relief, Ennio Muratori asks why so little has been done by his Ministry to help veterans and ex-P.O.W. if the Government has granted at least 15 milliard lire for them.

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

MORNING PAPERS (July 16)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. A. criticises De Gasperi's speech at the Costituente as cold and insignificant as it did not outline the program of the new Government.

2. Subalpino criticises the "grandeur" of the Montecitorio Hall, which forbids the practise of short interruptions and amicable discussion; only great roaring speeches can be made there with any effect. He also says that the President should do something to reduce the sense of embarassment and make things a little more homely.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque) - N.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 750 tons of cotton will arrive today from Egypt in the "Spes".

2. G. says that there are 30 or 40 thousand Italian workers in Switzerland at the present and that facilities are being provided for another 10,000 to emigrate to Switzerland.

3. G. says that the Government should remove the control on fertilisers.

4. G. reports that the United States Chargè d'affaires, Mr. Key, will this afternoon present a gift parcel to President De Gasperi that the C.A.R.E. (Cooperative American Remittances to Europe) will offer to Italian citizens. Each parcel contains ten war rations of American troops.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free-markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7200-7300, Pound: 1180-1190, Dollar: 393-395, Swiss Francs: 119-121; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7400, Dollar: 425, Swiss Franc: 121.50.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

The most interesting question of yesterday Constituent Assembly was put by Piero Calamandrei who observed, writes f.s., that the Luogotenential Decree of 16 March stipulates that the Government need submit only certain legislative matters to the Assembly and asks if the latter should not take steps to get control of all Government legislation.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N. reports that the black-market prices of bread have

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

a little more homely.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque) - N.N.

GLORO (Economic)

1. 750 tons of cotton will arrive today from Egypt in the "Spes".

2. G. says that there are 30 or 40 thousand Italian workers in Switzerland at the present and that facilities are being provided for another 10,000 to emigrate to Switzerland.

3. G. says that the Government should remove the control on fertilisers.

4. G. reports that the United States Chargè d'affaires, Mr. Key, will this afternoon present a gift parcel to President De Gasperi that the C.A.R.E. (Cooperative American Remittances to Europe) will offer to Italian citizens. Each parcel contains ten war rations of American troops.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free-markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7200-7300, Pound: 1180-1190, Dollar: 393-395, Swiss Francs: 119-121; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7400, Dollar: 425, Swiss Franc: 121.50.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

The most interesting question of yesterday Constituent Assembly was put by Piero Calamandrei who observed, writes f.s., that the Luogotenential Decree of 16 March stipulates that the Government need submit only certain legislative matters to the Assembly and asks if the latter should not take steps to get control of all Government legislation.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N. reports that the black-market prices of bread have fallen from 140 to 90 lire per kilo in Naples and from 135 to 85 lire at Avellino.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1789

Under the heading: "Italy betrayed" the paper bitterly criticizes De Gasperi who, in his speech in the Costituente, clearly gave the impression that he was inclined to sign the peace treaty imposed on Italy. "When the time will come to sign a treaty which in its general lines already appears to be ruinous"

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

concludes the paper "we firmly hope that the Constituent Assembly will have the courage to refuse the disastrous compromise and say a real "no" after so many of De Gasperi's "noes".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. "We report, as a matter of record, a rumour which we have heard in some political and journalistic circles. It will be remembered that the name of Randolfo Pacciardi was recently mentioned as Minister of War. We do not know if Pacciardi would have accepted; it is a fact, nevertheless, that the post has been filled by the hon. Facchinetti, also a Republican. One would now like to have an explanation of the current rumours that Pacciardi did not receive the portfolio because his name did not receive the approval of the Allies. Is it possible?"

2. The center of political culture issued an appeal for a pacification of spirits, reports the paper from Trieste, criticizing the nationalistic attitudes of both sides and urging collaboration to restore a regime of mutual understanding and peace. This appeal was welcomed by the press, reports "Ansa".

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Guido Gonella writes that he is reliquishing the editorship of "Popolo" "being called to other responsibilities" (Christian Democrat Deputy to the Costituente) starting today. Giorgio Cecchernini is now "responsible editor".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on Calamandrei's question put in the Constituent Assembly about the divided responsibility between the Government and the Constituent Assembly the paper says that the words "ordinary legislative activity" with regard to the Government's competence should be interpreted in the narrowest sense.

2. "Last manifestation of unanimity" headlines the paper, commenting on the session of the Constituent Assembly and that after the reading of the message of the Head of the State which was applauded unanimously by all parties, De Gasperi read the program of the Government and was cheered by his own party only.

TEMPO (Independent)

Giuseppe Sardo says that while De Nicola's speech was very clear, because he had no compromise to respect, De Gasperi's speech was confused and somewhat incoherent in parts. He hopes that the debate on the declaration of the Government, which will take place today, will give De Gasperi the opportunity to clarify the points which remained obscure and unexplained and to eliminate the contradictions.

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

the approval of the Allies. Is it possible?"

2. The center of political culture issued an appeal for a pacification of spirits, reports the paper from Trieste, criticizing the nationalistic attitudes of both sides and urging collaboration to restore a regime of mutual understanding and peace. This appeal was welcomed by the press, reports "Ansa".

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Guido Gonella writes that he is reliquishing the editorship of "Popolo" "being called to other responsibilities" (Christian Democrat Deputy to the Costituente) starting today. Giorgio Cecchorini is now "responsible editor".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on Calamandrei's question put in the Constituent Assembly about the divided responsibility between the Government and the Constituent Assembly the paper says that the words "ordinary legislative activity" with regard to the Government's competence should be interpreted in the narrowest sense.

2. "Least manifestation of unanimity" headlines the paper, commenting on the session of the Constituent Assembly and that after the reading of the message of the Head of the State which was applauded unanimously by all parties, De Gasperi read the program of the Government and was cheered by his own party only.

TEMPO (Independent)

Giuseppe Ferrb says that while De Nicola's speech was very clear, because he had no compromise to respect, De Gasperi's speech was confused and somewhat incoherent in parts. He hopes that the debate on the declaration of the Government, which will take place today, will give De Gasperi the opportunity to clarify the points which remained obscure and unexplained and to eliminate the contradictions.

UNITA' (Communist) - N.E.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/285/PRB July 17, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The following are the Undersecretaries appointed by yesterday's Council of Ministers:

- Presidency : Vappa (C.D.)
- Foreign Affairs : Giolitti (Com.)
- Italians Abroad : Lupis (Soc.)
- Interior : Corsi (Soc.)
- Justice : Marazza (C.D.)
- Finance : Scoca (C.D.)
- Treasury : Petrilli (C.D.)
- War Damage : Cavallari (Com.)
- War : Martino (Rep.) and Chatrian (C.D.)
- Air : Fiorentino (Soc.)
- Education : Bellucci (Rep.)
- Public Works : Restagno (C.D.)
- Agriculture : Spano (Com.)
- Transport : Jervolino (C.D.)
- Industry & Commerce : Brusasca (C.D.) and Romelloni (Soc.)
- Labour : Cassiani (C.D.)
- Post-War Relief : Cacciatore (Soc.) and Carignani (C.D.)
- Foreign Trade : Chiostergi (Rep.)
- Marine : Montalbano (Com.)

The Undersecretaries for Navy and for Posts and Telecommunications have not yet been appointed.

2. The speech of Nitti (Nat., N.D.U.) + in the Constituent Assembly opened the debate on the Government's policy yesterday. He declared that he intended to remain outside any party passions and did not want to fill any post in the Govt at least until such a time as the deputies would be elected by a law less perverse than the present one, and the Govt would not be at the service of the parties. "It was said", Nitti added, "that the Republic would have obtained a good peace treaty". At this point Conti (Nat., Rep.) remarked that the Republic did not exist yet, and as the rightist Bellavista (Palermo, N.D.U.) hushed him and told him not to interrupt the speaker, he stood up amidst the shouts of the Social-Communists and tried to start a fight with his opponent. When

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

- Presidency	:	Vappa (C.D.)
- Foreign Affairs	:	Giolitti (Com.)
- Italians Abroad	:	Lupis (Soc.)
- Interior	:	Corsi (Soc.)
- Justice	:	Marazza (C.D.)
- Finance	:	Scoca (C.D.)
- Treasury	:	Petrilli (C.D.)
- War Damage	:	Cavallari (Com.)
- War	:	Martino (Rep.) and Chatrian (C.D.)
- Air	:	Fiorentino (Soc.)
- Education	:	Bellucci (Rep.)
- Public Works	:	Restagno (C.D.)
- Agriculture	:	Spano (Com.)
- Transport	:	Jervolino (C.D.)
- Industry & Commerce	:	Brusasca (C.D.) and Romelloni (Soc.)
- Labour	:	Cassiani (C.D.)
- Post-War Relief	:	Cacciatore (Soc.) and Carignani (C.D)
- Foreign Trade	:	Chiostergi (Rep.)
- Marine	:	Montalbano (Com.)

The Undersecretaries for Navy and for Posts and Telecommunications have not yet been appointed.

2. The speech of Nitti (Nat., N.D.U.) + in the Constituent Assembly opened the debate on the Government's policy yesterday. He declared that he intended to remain outside any party passions and did not want to fill any post in the Govt at least until such a time as the deputies would be elected by a law less perverse than the present one, and the Govt would not be at the service of the parties. "It was said", Nitti added, "that the Republic would have obtained a good peace treaty". At this point Conti (Nat., Rep.) remarked that the Republic did not exist yet, and as the rightist Bellavista (Palermo, N.D.U.) hushed him and told him not to interrupt the speaker, he stood up amidst the shouts of the Social-Communists and tried to start a fight with his opponent. When calm was restored, Nitti explained that the Republic had obtained no better peace treaty than the Monarchy would have done. "There

---

+ The first mention of a deputy is followed in parenthesis by an indication of his/her constituency and party ("Nat." stands for National Constituency).

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

is nothing more ridiculous",he continued, "than saying that the democracies are working for peace. They are working for war. Peace comes only from moral education". Nitti then started his attack to the "Government of the three and a half parties", that in his opinion consisted of an enormous number of Ministers and Under-secretaries without precedent in the history of the European countries. He emphasized the absence of Togliatti "a man whom I admire for his competence and also because he is a parallel of mine which I will meet only at the infinite"; referred to Nenni's curious position of Minister without portfolio waiting for a portfolio, who was always said to be about to assume only a minor rôle in his party, but in fact always kept a prominent position, with or without portfolio, and finally sharply criticised De Gasperi for the number of posts which he presumed to fill, and regretted the fact that the Ministries of Finance and Treasury had not been consolidated into a single organization. Nitti concluded by affirming that Italy should refuse to pay war reparations for the same reasons which in 1918 made her refuse to accept war reparations from Austria and other countries. Bencivenga (Nat. Liberty Bloc) then took the floor promising that his speech would have been very short. He criticised the C.L.N. policy and the Governments which emanated from it, and affirmed that the recent election had proved that the opposition was right when charging that the CLN policy was a policy of vengeance and persecution. At these words the wrath of the Social-Communists exploded, but Bencivenga managed to continue his speech and said that Italy lacked a real Head of the State since two years ago, while she had a dictatorship of men with no legitimate investiture of power. No wonder then if these Governments had resembled those which followed the collapse of the Napoleonic empire in France because, just like the émigrés of the French Revolution, the present Italian émigrés had come back to Italy in the make of foreign arms. His speech was stopped, because the Left called him a fascist and Togliatti himself jumped up and shouted that Bencivenga should either withdraw his words or stop talking, while some Communists and Socialists got to the floor, started a bout of fisticuffs and tore up the minutes of Bencivenga's speech. Saragat had the public galleries cleared and when comparative calm was restored invited Bencivenga to explain his words which had certainly betrayed his thought, because in the way they had been put they were not acceptable to the House. Bencivenga answered that he would make further statements at today's session.

3. The Chilean Foreign Minister has sent a message to his

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

[illegal] curious position of Minister without portfolio waiting for a portfolio, who was always said to be about to assume only a minor rôle in his party, but in fact always kept a prominent position, with or without portfolio; and finally sharply criticised De Gasperi for the number of posts which he presumed to fill, and regretted the fact that the Ministries of Finance and Treasury had not been consolidated into a single organisation. Nitti concluded by affirming that Italy should refuse to pay war reparations for the same reasons which in 1918 made her refuse to accept war reparations from Austria and other countries. Bencivenga (Nat. Liberty Bloc) then took the floor promising that his speech would have been very short. He criticised the C.L.N. policy and the Governments which emanated from it, and affirmed that the recent election had proved that the opposition was right when charging that the CLN policy was a policy of vengeance and persecution. At these words the wrath of the Social-Communists exploded, but Bencivenga managed to continue his speech and said that Italy lacked a real Head of the State since two years ago, while she had a dictatorship of men with no legitimate investiture of power. No wonder then if these Governments had resembled those which followed the collapse of the Napoleonic empire in France because, just like the émigrés of the French Revolution, the present Italian émigrés had come back to Italy in the wake of foreign arms. His speech was stopped, because the Left called him a fascist and Togliatti himself jumped up and shouted that Bencivenga should either withdraw his words or stop talking, while some Communists and Socialists got to the floor, started a bout of fisticuffs and tore up the minutes of Bencivenga's speech. Saragat had the public galleries cleared and when comparative calm was restored invited Bencivenga to explain his words which had certainly betrayed his thought, because in the way they had been put they were not acceptable to the House. Bencivenga answered that he would make further statements at today's session.

3. The Chilean Foreign Minister has sent a message to his Brazilian colleague asking him that the Brazilian Delegation which is going to Paris may "voice the wish of the Chilean people that Italy be given a just peace worthy of a great people." (UP)

4. It is reported from Washington that Senator Arthur Vanderberg, Byrnes' collaborator at the Paris Conference, disclosed in a radio broadcast yesterday that Russia alone insisted that Trieste be given to Yugoslavia, while the United States, Great Britain and France would have left it to Italy, and that English and Americans accepted the "French ethnical line" to avoid disastrous consequences. In his radio speech, Byrnes said that the U.S. could have made a separate peace with Italy leaving her Trieste, but the Russian and Yugoslav

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

Governments, and possibly others, would have demanded that Italy made a separate peace with them ceding Trieste to Yugoslavia, and if Italy had refused, it was not difficult to foresee the difficulties which would have developed. Byrnes added that even if no Allied Government had concluded a treaty, unarmed Italy would be able to keep Trieste against the Yugoslav army only for such a period of time as the Allied soldiers would keep it for her.

5. The Director of the International Committee of political and racial refugees in Italy has sent a letter to De Gasperi, to be then forwarded to President Truman, in which the refugees who came to Italy from all European countries after 1933 in order to escape the Nazi bandits wish to point out that, until Italy was liberated by the Allied troops, their lives were saved only by the charitable and Christian hospitality of the Italian people towards their neighbour, and to ask Truman to consider the high moral attitude of this people.

6. The press emphasizes that the summoning of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference was unexpected and that the Italian Govt has no official document available on which to base its study of the proposed status for the city of Trieste.

7. The Turin Trade Union has called a general strike today.

8. As an act of solidarity with the unemployed, the Mantua Trade Union called a general strike yesterday. (ANSA)

9. The competent Allied Authorities categorically denied the news that Facciardi had not been appointed Minister for War owing to Allied objections. (ANSA)

10. The Press Office of the Spanish Embassy in Rome announces that the news according to which Vittorio Mussolini was helped by a Spanish priest to escape from Italy and that he has gone to Spain is absolutely untrue.

11. The "New York Times" publishes an interview with De Gasperi by its Roman correspondent, in which it is affirmed that De Gasperi intends to ask the Peace Conference to have the fate of Trieste decided by means of a plebiscite to be held in the territory included between the Wilson and Russian lines.

12. The "Agence France Presse" reports from Ankara that the Italian liner "Vulcania" has passed the Dardanelles sailing for a Russian port. The new name of the ship is said to be "Russia". It is also asserted that the "Saturnia" will soon follow the "Vulcania".

1578

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

5. The Director of the International Committee of political and racial refugees in Italy has sent a letter to De Gasperi, to be then forwarded to President Truman, in which the refugees who came to Italy from all European countries after 1933 in order to escape the Nazi bandits wish to point out that, until Italy was liberated by the Allied troops, their lives were saved only by the charitable and Christian hospitality of the Italian people towards their neighbour, and to ask Truman to consider the high moral attitude of this people.

6. The press emphasizes that the summoning of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference was unexpected and that the Italian Govt has no official document available on which to base its study of the proposed status for the city of Trieste.

7. The Turin Trade Union has called a general strike today.

8. As an act of solidarity with the unemployed, the Mantua Trade Union called a general strike yesterday. (ANSA)

9. The competent Allied authorities categorically denied the news that Facciardi had not been appointed Minister for War owing to Allied objections. (ANSA)

10. The Press Office of the Spanish Embassy in Rome announces that the news according to which Vittorio Mussolini was helped by a Spanish priest to escape from Italy and that he has gone to Spain is absolutely untrue.

11. The "New York Times" publishes an interview with De Gasperi by its Rome correspondent, in which it is affirmed that De Gasperi intends to ask the Peace Conference to have the fate of Trieste decided by means of a plebiscite to be held in the territory included between the Wilson and Russian lines.

12. The "Agence France Presse" reports from Ankara that the Italian liner "Vulcania" has passed the Dardanelles sailing for a Russian port. The new name of the ship is said to be "Russia". It is also asserted that the "Saturnia" will soon follow the "Vulcania".

1378

13. The Trieste shipyards at San Marco and Monfalcone were closed to the workers yesterday following incidents which occurred when 9,000 pro-Slav workers asked that 1,000 Italian workers be dismissed for strikebreaking and invaded and ransacked the premises of the Italian Labour Union at the shipyards. It is reported that the close down was enforced after consultations with the Allied authorities.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 16)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on Silone's discussion on the new Constitution, (see Digest, July 14, under "Avanti"), M.L. says that "the first question the Costituente should solve is the one which would prevent monopolies in politics so that liberty might triumph" and adds that "Silone is today one of the most intrepid supporters of liberty".

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G. della S. says that the question of reparations should have been handled differently from the start: the hexarchy replied to the first Russian requests for reparations that Italy was not in a position to pay, while the Russians were well aware that Italy was paying much larger sums to the Allies, sums that were only partly justified by the armistice terms, which speak of "occupation forces" while the Armies stationed in Italy were much larger due to the fact that they were fighting against the enemy. Also every operation that was carried out in Italy was helped the Russians, and the reply that the Italian Government should have given them in the first place was that Italy was already giving the Allies the share of reparations that Russia claimed.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading: "First contacts", Sav. writes that the Costituente has begun its works in an oppressive climate and though it may yet be early to form an opinion about the quality of the 500 men who have the honour to represent the Italian people in the Assembly, it can be ventured that no Mirabeau is hiding therein. Besides, says the writer, it is above all a question of the quality of the small group of 8 or 10 leaders, as Parliaments are bad or good as the leaders are bad or good. Anyhow, formidable problems are on the agenda of the Nation, problems which need accurate study and thourough reflexion, and they will take up for many years to come the activity of the Republican Government, while the one which most torments us now is the peace problem and we hope that the Constituent Assembly, with a unanimous vote of confidence, will invest our Foreign Minister, before he goes to Paris, with all the authority necessary for him to speak in the name of the Italian people

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

of liberty".

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G. della S. says that the question of reparations should have been handled differently from the start: the hexarchy replied to the first Russian requests for reparations that Italy was not in a position to pay, while the Russians were well aware that Italy was paying much larger sums to the Allies, sums that were only partly justified by the armistice terms, which speak of "occupation forces" while the Armies stationed in Italy were much larger due to the fact that they were fighting against the enemy. Also every operation that was carried out in Italy was helped the Russians, and the reply that the Italian Government should have given them in the first place was that Italy was already giving the Allies the share of reparations that Russia claimed.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading: "First contacts", Sav. writes that the Costituente has begun its works in an oppressive climate and though it may yet be early to form an opinion about the quality of the 500 men who have the honour to represent the Italian people in the Assembly, it can be ventured that no Mirabeau is hiding therein. Besides, says the writer, it is above all a question of the quality of the small group of 8 or 10 leaders, as Parliaments are bad or good as the leaders are bad or good. Anyhow, formidable problems are on the agenda of the Nation, problems which need accurate study and thourough reflexion, and they will take up for many years to come the activity of the Republican Government, while the one which most torments us now is the peace problem and we hope that the Constituent Assembly, with a unanimous vote of confidence, will invest our Foreign Minister, before he goes to Paris, with all the authority necessary for him to speak in the name of the Italian people with firmness and dignity, concludes the writer.

2. In his despatch from Trieste Pietro Solari gathers the impression that the Triestini in spite of all their anger, sorrow, humiliation and burning shame have not banished songs, dances and jesting as Trieste has always been a brave, bold and intrepid city which never feared a fight. "It is all right now", he observes, "that Allied soldiers and sailors are still there, even if they are to be seen shamefully drunk at night in the streets, but what is going to happen when they have gone? 'There is a corpse in the hold' Ibsen used to say hundred years ago about Europe and it is a very appropriate expression just now", concludes the writer.

3. The paper headlines: "Sudden summoning of Italy

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

to Paris for tomorrow" - "The news arrived unexpectedly at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which will urgently send a few experts to express Italy's viewpoint".

INDIPENDENTE

Commenting on De Nicola's speech at the Costituente, Villalta says that it was a good speech, but that it would have had a much greater effect if it had been made by the representative of one of the oldest Reigning Houses of Europe. He also criticises the question raised by On. Calamandrei on the powers of the Costituente and on the legality of the C.L.N. Government's decisions, and says that the vote of the people has been a decisive ratification of the laws.

ITALIA-SERA

1. The paper headlines: "Even Czechoslovakia claims reparations - Prague intends to take possession of our Insurance Companies in the country - The claim to be put forward at the Peace Conference - Italian protests."

2. Under the heading: "We want to know if they are dead or alive" the paper describes the resounding demonstrations by the relatives of Italian prisoners in Russia, which took place in Milan last night.

3. "We don't approve of nationalism", writes the paper under the heading 'Who are the nationalists?', "but nationalism has nothing to do with our territorial integrity and Italian lands with Italian inhabitants like Trieste, Venezia Giulia, Istria, part of Dalmazia, Brige, Tenda and the Mont Cenis. We know that the Serbian and French megalomania is boundless but it is monstrucous that Italian citizens should remain indifferent and talk about nationalism."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. praises De Nicola's speech and says that if the formation of the Government program has been difficult, it will be still more difficult to carry it out. The paper also wishes the Parties would cease their habit of opposing the other Parties for "opposition's sake"; they must all collaborate for the reconstruction of our country.

1077

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading: "The new Constitution" the paper comment

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

question raised by On. Calamandrei on the powers of the Costituente and on the legality of the C.L.N. Government's decisions, and says that the vote of the people has been a decisive ratification of the laws.

ITALIA-SERA

1. The paper headlines: "Even Czechoslovakia claims reparations - Prague intends to take possession of our Insurance Companies in the country - The claim to be put forward at the Peace Conference - Italian protests."

2. Under the heading: "We want to know if they are dead or alive" the paper describes the resounding demonstrations by the relatives of Italian prisoners in Russia, which took place in Milan last night.

3. "We don't approve of nationalism", writes the paper under the heading 'Who are the nationalists?', "but nationalism has nothing to do with our territorial integrity and Italian lands with Italian inhabitants like Trieste, Venezia Giulia, Istria, part of Dalmazia, Briga, Tenda and the Mont Cenis. We know that the Serbian and French megalomania is boundless but it is monstruous that Italian citizens should remain indifferent and talk about nationalism."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. praises De Nicola's speech and says that if the formation of the Government program has been difficult, it will be still more difficult to carry it out. The paper also wishes the Parties would cease their habit of opposing the other Parties for "opposition's sake"; they must all collaborate for the reconstruction of our country.

1277

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading: "The new Constitution" the paper comments on the message addressed to the Nation by the Head of the State, and observes that even if the problem of Fascism or that of neo-Fascism exists no longer there certainly was a problem of the "fascists", and that De Nicola has solved it by cancelling it. He has admitted the fascists in the national organism according to the democratic principle that a political opponent must not be considered as an enemy deserving harsh treatment, thus reestablishing human solidarity and abolishing hatred and rancour.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Replying to a Monarchist opinion that the Republicans want to rule the country without and against the Monarchists, by whom, they say, they were beaten only by a small majority

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

in the June elections, Francesco Perri first reminds the Monarchists that the "Referendum" on the choice between the Monarchy and the Republic had nothing to do with the "elections" and that the Government is now composed solely according to the number of votes the citizens gave to the Parties. He then says that "it is time for the Monarchists to understand that we have not adopted the Republic for the mere pleasure of having a President instead of a Savoy but to renew the whole form of the State and solve, in so far as circumstances will allow, the problem which is today the problem of all problems: the social problem."

2. In the first of a series of articles entitled "France and Italy" Leonida Campolonghi regrets that the history of the relations between the two countries has always stressed the points of dispute and not those of agreement, from Mazzini's dispute with George Sand and Garibaldi's invective against France after the acquisition of Tunisia to the recent "intellectuals' manifesto" on the Trieste question. The writer claims that the "stab" was certainly a stab, but not it the back, as France had had ample warning of the nature of Fascism, and places on the credit side of Franco-Italian relations the numbers of Italians who enrolled in the French army and the proofs of Italy's anti-fascism provided by the resistance movement. "We have too many common dead not to mourn them together nor to clasp hands over their tombs", concludes the writer.

3. V.R. says that the news published this morning by "Momento" on an alledged disapproval of Pacciardi's appointment to Minister of War by the Allies (See yesterday's Digest), "was completely unknown to the Republican Party and would seem incredible if such a fact had happened". "The truth - it precises - is that Randolfo Pacciardi has preferred not to enter the Government in order to work more actively for the Party and in the Constituent Assembly."

4. 400 million lire deficit for 1945-46 in the Rome Tramway Company, V.R. reports.

MORNING PAPERS (July 17)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Lelio Basso stresses that the Government must do something to satisfy the demands of the workers, either by raising wages and enforcing a strict control of prices or by conducting a just fiscal policy which will take the heavy burden from the shoulders of the poorer classes and transfer it to those of the

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

2. In the first of a series of articles entitled "France and Italy" Leonida Campolonghi regrets that the history of the relations between the two countries has always stressed the points of dispute and not those of agreement, from Mazzini's dispute with George Sand and Garibaldi's invective against France after the acquisition of Tunisia to the recent "intellectuals' manifesto" on the Trieste question. The writer claims that the "stab" was certainly a stab, but not it the back, as France had had ample warning of the nature of Fascism, and places on the credit side of Franco-Italian relations the numbers of Italians who enrolled in the French army and the proofs of Italy's anti-fascism provided by the resistance movement. "We have too many common dead not to mourn them together nor to clasp hands over their tombs", concludes the writer.

3. V.R. says that the news published this morning by "Momento" on an alledged disapproval of Pacciardi's appointment to Minister of War by the Allies (See yesterday's Digest), "was completely unknown to the Republican Party and would seem incredible if such a fact had happened". "The truth - it precises - is that Randolfo Pacciardi has preferred not to enter the Government in order to work more actively for the Party and in the Constituent Assembly."

4. 400 million lire deficit for 1945-46 in the Rome Tramway Company, V.R. reports.

MORNING PAPERS (July 17)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Lelio Basso stresses that the Government must do something to satisfy the demands of the workers, either by raising wages and enforcing a strict control of prices or by conducting a just fiscal policy which will take the heavy burden from the shoulders of the poorer classes and transfer it to those of the industrialists and enriched who have up to now paid too small taxes in proportion to their wealth. Production should also be increased, and the land should be distributed to the farmers, especially in the South.

2. A.C. says that Nitti's speech was long and at times tedious, that under a mask of benevolence he spoke ill of everybody and everything, and that his speech was only negative and did not make any suggestions for the reconstruction of the country.

3. Giovanni Fini, interviewed Marcel Bidoux, Director

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

of the "Populaire", upon his arrival at Domodossola, on an official visit to Italy. Bidoux declared that the French Socialist Party, had it still been in the government, would have handled the question of Briga and Tenda in a different way, but the Catholics wanted to appease the militarists and the worst occurred. He wished that friendly relations between Italy and France would not be ruined by this affair, and said that the Italians should make an effort to overcome their natural resentment. He also declared that the French Socialist Party is winning more sympathy and that it is in very cordial relations with the Communist Party.

4. "Avanti!" promises its readers a 4-page issue once a week, and, if possible, even oftener. But they lose 140,000 lire for each 4-page issue, they say, and have been existing for 50 years at the sacrifice of their directors and readers.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. "The show goes on "headlines the paper referring to the incidents which took place yesterday at Montecitorio when Nitti delivered his speech and was frequently interrupted, and when Bonomi tried to deliver his and was prevented by the leftists who came to blows with their opponents. To let someone express his thoughts does not mean that one approves of them and the qualunquisti are for all liberties even if the liberty of speech is accompanied by playacting, says the paper, alluding to the "great star" Nitti and the intervention of the qualunquisti on his behalf. "But all this", concludes the paper, "is a sign of unpreparedness of the players and the nervousness of the various directors who are not yet aware that the Costituente must not be discredited if it is to survive".

2. Togliatti, writes the paper, has addressed his blessings to the new Cabinet, but under one condition clearly specified: to fight against the so-called nationalistic demonstrations and be ready to sign the peace treaty.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that a delegation of Italian ship-owners dealing with the Brasilian Government for the restitution of the 12 Italian ships sold to Brasil during the war. Negotiations have not been very successful so far.

2. Rumors of an illicit traffic of Italian grain to France by means of forged permits have been confirmed. Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza have intensified control of the frontiers.

3. G. says that this year's crop of maize will amount to

1576

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

4. "Avanti!" promises its readers a 4-page issue once a week, and, if possible, even oftener. But they lose 140,000 lire for each 4-page issue, they say, and have been existing for 50 years at the sacrifice of their directors and readers.

UOMO QUALUNQUE (Uomo Qualunque)

1. "The show goes on "headlines the paper referring to the incidents which took place yesterday at Montecitorio when Nitti delivered his speech and was frequently interrupted, and when Re.civenga tried to deliver his and was prevented by the leftists who came to blows with their opponents. To let someone express his thoughts does not mean that one approves of them and the qualunquisti are for all liberties even if the liberty of speech is accompanied by playacting, says the paper, alluding to the "great star" Nitti and the intervention of the qualunquisti on his behalf. "But all this", concludes the paper, "is a sign of unpreparedness of the players and the nervousness of the various directors who are not yet aware that the Costituente must not be discredited if it is to survive".

2. Togliatti, writes the paper, has addressed his blessings to the new Cabinet, but under one condition clearly specified: to fight against the so-called nationalistic demonstrations and be ready to sign the peace treaty.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that a delegation of Italian ship-owners dealing with the Brasilian Government for the restitution of the 12 Italian ships sold to Brasil during the war. Negotiations have not been very successful so far.

2. Rumors of an illicit traffic of Italian grain to France by means of forged permits have been confirmed. Carabinieri and Guardie di Finanza have intensified control of the frontiers.

3. G. says that this year's crop of maize will amount to 2,300,000 tons.

4. The workers' committee of the "Vesto" plant of the "Industrie Meccaniche Meridionali" in Naples yesterday requested the derequisition of the plant. 4,500 workers worked in this plant in 1943, now only 700.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7150-7250, Pound: 1180-1190, Dollar: 391-393, Swiss Franc: 118-119, French Franc: 1.35-1.45; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7400, Dollar 425, Swiss Franc: 122.50.

1576

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

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. An important task for the new Government must be, says Alberto Cianca, to remove the representatives of the monarchic-fascist regime who still remain in leading government posts.

2. Commenting on the two speeches of yesterday's session of the Constituent Assembly, f.s. states that there is danger for the country in the tension and different attitudes of mind between different zones and different social and political circles. Any chance accident might explode these divergencies and damage Italy's internal and foreign position.

3. Referring to the French attitude in the Tende and Briga question Federico Zanardelli writes that the apparent satisfaction nd self-conceit is being tempered to some extent by a sense of uneasiness and dissatisfaction.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. In an article headlined "A few words to Mr. Byrnes about Trieste", G. Montemagliano writes:

"Mr. Byrnes, in order to sugar the pill Italy has had to swallow, said he was glad to have been beaten by Molotov, assuring us that his defeat will be much more useful to us than we can imagine today. Mr. Byrnes exaggerates... He emphasizes that the Italians will have the majority in the local assembly while the truth is that the Triestini did not ask for control of a little Municipal Council but to remain in Italy, to participate in the life of the Italian nation, to send their deputies to Rome and to work for Italy and be helped by her... Up to 1914 western countries were fighting against western countries at Trieste because the Slavs of the region had not yet been Balkanized. Now the Slavs, a people whose law is violence, whose aim is a mad racialism, who are supported by panslavism, who do not care a damn for public opinion and who have already shown what they are capable of even under the eyes of the Anglo-Americans, will fight inside Trieste with all the weapons they have and will not accept the decision of the majority... The Slav policy will consist in oppressing Trieste to force her to surrender and make her believe that her union with Yugoslavia is vital for her livelihood... Mr. Byrnes then asserts with optimism that if Trieste does not remain Italian Yugoslavia will no longer need to divert her railway traffic to other ports. Who ever told him this? This assertion is a clear proof of the ignorance which has dominated the solution of our problems at the Paris Conference... because the Yugoslavs want Trieste so that they can eliminate the old competition between Trieste and Fiume-

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

[illegal] and foreign position.

3. Referring to the French attitude in the Tenda and Brige question Federico Zanardelli writes that the apparent satisfaction and self-conceit is being tempered to some extent by a sense of uneasiness and dissatisfaction.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. In an article headlined "A few words to Mr. Byrnes about Trieste", G. Montemagliano writes:

"Mr. Byrnes, in order to sugar the pill Italy has had to swallow, said he was glad to have been beaten by Molotov, assuring us that his defeat will be much more useful to us than we can imagine today. Mr. Byrnes exaggerates... He emphasizes that the Italians will have the majority in the local assembly while the truth is that the Triestini did not ask for control of a little Municipal Council but to remain in Italy, to participate in the life of the Italian nation, to send their deputies to Rome and to work for Italy and be helped by her... Up to 1914 western countries were fighting against western countries at Trieste because the Slavs of the region had not yet been Balkanized. Now the Slavs, a people whose law is violence, whose aim is a mad racialism, who are supported by panslavism, who do not care a damn for public opinion and who have already shown what they are capable of even under the eyes of the Anglo-Americans, will fight inside Trieste with all the weapons they have and will not accept the decision of the majority... The Slav policy will consist in oppressing Trieste to force her to surrender and make her believe that her union with Yugoslavia is vital for her livelihood... Mr. Byrnes then asserts with optimism that if Trieste does not remain Italian Yugoslavia will no longer need to divert her railway traffic to other ports. Who ever told him this? This assertion is a clear proof of the ignorance which has dominated the solution of our problems at the Paris Conference... because the Yugoslavs want Trieste so that they can eliminate the old competition between Trieste and Fiume-Susak... Mr. Byrnes then praises the protection of the United Nations of this International territory. Does he mean that if Tito with the tacit approval of Russia occupies Trieste by a coup-de-main, the Security Council of the United Nations will declare war on Yugoslavia? If that were the case, Mr. Byrnes should say so explicitly, also stating which would be the countries to make war on Yugoslavia on behalf of the United Nations and what the Security Council would do if Russia vetoed sanctions?... Trieste is destined to ruin and to a perpetual insecurity... In conclusion Mr. Byrnes would have done better to confess that he was beaten by the superior intelligence and political ability of Mr. Molotov, who kept the initiative during

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

the whole Conference and succeeded in forcing his American and British colleagues to yield... in spite of President Truman's formal promise to the Italian Ambassador, Tarchiani - i.e., to the Italian Government - that Trieste would have remained Italian... (Mr. Byrnes' statement) is almost a bad joke after a betrayal".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Commenting on the division of the legislative power between the Govt and the Costituente, as it was established by the law on the powers of the Costituente, M. points out the absurdity of the Government's being able to decide on such important questions as agricultural reform, the control of industries, and the regional autonomies. It says that the Govt should only take provisions of ordinary administration and leave the decision of these other problems to the future regular Parliament.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. M. headlines today: "Fisticuffs at Montecitorio - Rightists and Leftists violently clash on the floor - Fights between individuals and groups - Deputies knocked down - Benedivenga's papers torn up - Nitti's indictment of De Gasperi's new Government.

2. Under the heading "Accumulation" the paper shares with Nitti the opinion that De Gasperi's place, up to now, was not in Italy but in Paris to pave the way for more understanding and friendship towards Italy. "Instead", says the paper, "to his numerous functions De Gasperi has now added that of "Minister of the Interior", which is the heaviest of all. He would need a brain as big as St. Peter's dome to perform all his duties", and the paper suggests "that a man who by his methods has shown himself detrimental to the interests of the Country should be finally discarded."

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Criticizing yesterday's incidents at the Constituent Assembly and Benedivenga's speech the paper deplores the rise of neo-fascist and exaggerated nationalist hysteria.

1575

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Sigieri criticizes Nitti's speech yesterday at the Costituente saying that he used too many "I Am"s and that his nietzschean assertion that "the State must be will and power"

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

the powers of the Costituente, it points out the absurdity of the Government's being able to decide on such important questions as agricultural reform, the control of industries, and the regional autonomies. It says that the Govt should only take provisions of ordinary administration and leave the decision of these other problems to the future regular Parliament.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. It headlines today: "Fisticuffs at Montecitorio - Rightists and Leftists violently clash on the floor - Fights between individuals and groups - Deputies knocked down - Benedvenga's papers torn up - Nitti's indictment of De Gasperi's new Government.

2. Under the heading "Accumulation" the paper shares with Nitti the opinion that De Gasperi's place, up to now, was not in Italy but in Paris to pave the way for more understanding and friendship towards Italy. "Instead", says the paper, "to his numerous functions De Gasperi has now added that of "Minister of the Interior", which is the heaviest of all. He would need a brain as big as St. Peter's dome to perform all his duties", and the paper suggests "that a man who by his methods has shown himself detrimental to the interests of the Country should be finally discarded."

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Criticizing yesterday's incidents at the Constituent Assembly and Benedvenga's speech the paper deplores the rise of neo-fascist and exaggerated nationalist hysteria.

1575

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Sigieri criticizes Nitti's speech yesterday at the Costituente saying that he used too many "I Am"s and that his nietzschean assertion that "the State must be will and power" was definitely out of place.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Describing yesterday incidents at the Constituent Assembly as a vulgar mêlée, the paper states that the mandate means that the deputies should fight for the triumph of an ideology in a civil manner and not by indulging in blows.

2. Comparing Bonomi's proposal of a two-chamber Parliament with the Communist plan to establish a single assembly only, Agostino Nori advises following the systems of the United States.

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

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Corrado Alvaro says that the present peace treaty has all the characters of a reactionary and anti-proletarian peace, and that if Italy wants to survive she must find a formula for the use of her only wealth, namely the workers. We must send them out, he says, not like slaves, but like dignified men who are looking for their own welfare as well as that of their country.

2. Commenting on Nitti's speech at the Costituente, Schirò says that he has brought Parliament back to its best traditions and that, criticising the formation of the new Government and the attempt to reduce and divide the activity of the Assembly, he has clearly analysed the most serious questions of the present political situation.

3. T. praises Silone's farewell article, in leaving the editorship of "Avanti", as he demonstrated his independence of thought. He made us hope, it says, that the very dangerous Party discipline will be abandoned and that the deputies will decide to think with their own minds.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. headlines: "A diffuse speech by Nitti and an ignoble provocation from Bencivenga - The ex-President of the Council is for the defence of the Republic but against a policy favourable to the working masses - Angry reaction of the Assembly to a fascist sentence of the monarchist general."

2. Antonio Pesenti in an article headed "Wages and inflation" insists in the opinion that any attempt to actuate a better distribution of incomes would attenuate inflation rather than increase it and suggests: a) an increase in the distribution of essential goods, with and without ration cards, b) an increase of wages and salaries and a reduction of the high profits of certain categories by means of taxes.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/286/PRB July 18, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Yesterday Saragat invited the deputies of the Constituent Assembly to be more coherent in their discussions, reminding them that no useful work could be done if there were not a minimum of reciprocal tolerance. "We saw yesterday that a speech made by an old statesman was interrupted by those very persons who had been his companions in exile for twenty years and had shared his griefs and hopes. "We also saw a gallant soldier", he continued, "levelling an unjust charge; and against whom? In the last analysis against himself, because Bencivenga had endured the worst sort of exile: exile in his own country!". Bencivenga (Nat., Liberty Bloc) explained that yesterday he did not mean to refer to all the émigrés, among whom he counted many friends, and protested at the violence which had been committed in the House against a representative of the people who had the right to express his opinions. Lussu (Sardinia, Sardinian Action) lamented that the Head of the State had been branded "provisional", and De Gasperi, when trying to solve the ministerial crisis, consulted with the executives of the parties rather than with the parliamentary groups. As for foreign policy, he affirmed that the Italian people was not responsible for Fascism, as Fascism had been supported by Great Britain and America, which wanted to use it, together with Nazism, for a war against bolshevik Russia. The French claims and the solution of the colonial question were unjust, and therefore the present government should not sign a peace treaty implying that the Italian people were guilty of Fascism. Lussu then criticised the Christian Democrats and the clergy for having violated, during the recent elections, article 56 of the electoral law. His statement drew protests from the Christian Democrats, and applause from the Left. Labriola (Naples, N.D.U.) emphasizing that the Italian people once held the illusion that the Allies would be friendly with them, he asked how it was that the Liberators did not understand that by humiliating the Italian people they would humiliate the only ally they ever had in the fight against the Germans. Within twenty years Italy would be strong again, he said, and those who outrage her now might find her against them in the future. He [illegible] the health of Italy would come from

1574

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

that no useful work could be done [illegible]
reciprocal tolerance. "We saw yesterday that a speech made by an old statesman was interrupted by those very persons who had been his companions in exile for twenty years and had shared his griefs and hopes. "We also saw a gallant soldier", he continued, "levelling an unjust charge; and against whom? In the last analysis against himself, because Bencivenga had endured the worst sort of exile: exile in his own country!". Bencivenga (Nat., Liberty Bloc) explained that yesterday he did not deem to refer to all the émigrés, among whom he counted many friends, and protested at the violence which had been committed in the House against a representative of the people who had the right to express his opinions. Lussu (Sardinia, Sardinian Action) lamented that the Head of the State had been branded "provisional", and De Gasperi, when trying to solve the ministerial crisis, consulted with the executives of the parties rather than with the parliamentary groups. As for foreign policy, he affirmed that the Italian people was not responsible for Fascism, as Fascism had been supported by Great Britain and America, which wanted to use it, together with Nazism, for a war against bolshevik Russia. The French claims and the solution of the colonial question were unjust, and therefore the present government should not sign a peace treaty implying that the Italian people were guilty of Fascism. Lussu then criticised the Christian Democrats and the clergy for having violated, during the recent elections, article 65 of the electoral law. His statement drew protests from the Christian Democrats, and applause from the Left. Labriola (Naples, N.D.U.) emphasizing that the Italian people once held the illusion that the Allies would be friendly with them, he asked how it was that the Liberators did not understand that by humiliating the Italian people they would humiliate the only ally they ever had in the fight against the Germans. Within twenty years Italy would be strong again, he said, and those who outrage her now might find her against them in the future. He concluded by affirming that the health of Italy would come from the advent of a new kind of Socialism. Piccardi (Nat., C.D.), a Triestino, told the Assembly that Italy could not accept a treaty depriving her of profondly Italian territories and that the proposed international state of Trieste was not feasible as it was not wanted by the population and as Yugoslavia, who had already affirmed she would reject this solution, would not cooperate in the development of its trade and economy. After having pointed out the historical, economic and geographical absurdity of the Yugoslav claims, the speaker said that it was not the case of changing from one State to another, but of changing from one civilization to another, as was proved by the

1574

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

refugees who were preparing to or had already passed the frontier in order to avoid the rule of a totalitarian State. "It is a matter of dignity and morality", he concluded, "and the Constituent Assembly cannot abandon a population which desperately shouts that she does not want to be torn away from Italian civilization". (Prolonged applause).

2. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, was received by De Gasperi yesterday morning.

3. The Press Office of the Foreign Ministry announces that the office of the General Secretary of the Council of the Big Four delivered at 19,30 hours on the 15 inst. to the Italian Embassy in Paris a written note announcing that the Big Four had set up a special Commission to draft the constitution of the Free Territory of Trieste, and that the Commission wished to hear the Italian and Yugoslav representatives on Wednesday 17 July, at 11.00 hours. The note added that the meeting might possibly take place in the afternoon. The Italian Government delivered on the morning of the following day a written note to the Secretary of the Council of the Big Four, affirming that the Italian Govt had already made known its fundamental objections against the solution proposed by the Big Four. As for the present invitation to send Italian representatives to Paris at short notice to be heard by the Commission for the constitution of the Free Territory of Trieste, the Italian Government pointed out that, in addition to the above objections, it considered the present procedure inadequate to the gravity and complexity of the problem, and that owing to the haste, the lack of useful discussions the impossibility of carefully studying the problem, and the ignorance of the principles which would be adopted by the Commission, their task would be largely deprived of any value as an effective and practical contribution to the problem or to the satisfaction of the just Italian requirements. However, the Italian Govt would send some experts by the fastest means available, and made it clear that neither the participation of these experts in the meeting, nor their possible examination of projects and specific questions would imply a modification of the viewpoint of the general question of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier which the Italian Government had already expressed and intended to support further. At the same time the Italian Government has asked that the meeting be postponed at least 24 hours, otherwise the Italian experts would not be able to reach Paris in time.

4. The "Tempo" correspondent in a message from Paris affirms that today's meeting is a pure formality to give "a democratic colour" to the decisions for Trieste, and that the

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

Four delivered at 19,30 hours on the 15 inst. to the Italian Embassy in Paris a written note announcing that the Big Four had set up a special Commission to draft the constitution of the Free Territory of Trieste, and that the Commission wished to hear the Italian and Yugoslav representatives on Wednesday 17 July, at 11.00 hours. The note added that the meeting might possibly take place in the afternoon. The Italian Government delivered on the morning of the following day a written note to the Secretary of the Council of the Big Four, affirming that the Italian Govt had already made known its fundamental objections against the solution proposed by the Big Four. As for the present invitation to send Italian representatives to Paris at short notice to be heard by the Commission for the constitution of the Free Territory of Trieste, the Italian Government pointed out that, in addition to the above objections, it considered the present procedure inadequate to the gravity and complexity of the problem, and that owing to the haste, the lack of useful discussions th impossibility of carefully studying the problem, and the ignorance of the principles which would be adopted by the Commission, their task would be largely deprived of any value as an effective and practical contribution to the problem or to the satisfaction of the just Italian requirements. However, the Italian Govt would send some experts by the fastest means available, and made it clear that neither the participation of these experts in the meeting, nor their possible examination of projects and specific questions would imply a modification of the viewpoint of the general question of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier which the Italian Government had already expressed and intended to support further. At the same time the Italian Government has asked that the meeting be postponed at least 24 hours, otherwise the Italian experts would not be able to reach Paris in time.

4. The "Tempo" correspondent in a message from Paris affirms that today's meeting is a pure formality to give "a democratic colour" to the decisions for Trieste, and that the real discussion would take place at the Peace Conference.

5. It is reported from Trieste that the Headquarters of the 88th American Division officially announced that a jeep containing, American soldiers was ambushed by the Yugoslavs at Largo del Bardo, 20 kms south of Gorizia, yesterday. The driver was killed and another soldier and a Lieutenant were injured. Soo after, 600 fully equipped American soldiers riding one hundred jeeps patrolled the zone. The locked-out workers attempted to force their way into the shipyards yesterday, but were dispersed by the Police. AMG announced that the shipyards will resume operations on Friday under military control. The workers are now losing 2,700,000 lire per day.

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

6. During yesterday's session the C.G.I.L. passed a resolution protesting against the Paris decision and asking that either the ethnical principle be respected or the Atlantic Charter principle of self-determination be applied. The resolution warmly appeals the World Syndical Federation to urge that Italy be granted a just peace as she had given her contribution to the struggle for liberty and justice. As a measure of sound protest, the Executive Committee has called a hour's general strike throughout the country for July 29th.

7. The Directors of the C.G.I.L., Di Vittorio, Lizzadri, Grandi were received yesterday by the President of the Republic.

8. The Turin strike was extended to Cuneo yesterday and the C.G.I.L. ordered the workers to occupy the factories. The Confederation of Industrialists has asked the President of the Council, the Minister of the Interior and the C.G.I.L. that legality be enforced.

9. If an agreement is not reached within today, the printers will go on a 24 hours nationwide strike beginning at night.

10. Following the recent setting up of an independent Trade Union by the Qualunquisti, the C.G.I.L. of Ruvo di Puglia called a strike in protest. Incidents developed between Qualunquisti and other workers, twelve being injured. The C.G.I.L. has circulated a pamphlet among its subscribers warning them against "Qualunquismo" which represented "the comeback of Fascism", it said.

11. INS reports that the monthly review "Controcorrente" of Boston affirms that the Italian Embassy in Washington is "a hotbed of fascists" and that the staff of the Boston Italian Consulate consists of admirers of Mussolini".

12. It is reported from Pola that 30,000 inhabitants out of 31,000 have applied for transfer to Italy.

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

8. The Turin strike was extended to Cuneo yesterday and the C.G.I.L. ordered the workers to occupy the factories. The Confederation of Industrialists has asked the President of the Council, the Minister of the Interior and the C.G.I.L. that legality be enforced.

9. If an agreement is not reached within today, the engineers will go on a 24 hours nationwide strike beginning tonight.

10. Following the recent setting up of an independent Trade Union by the Qualunquisti, the C.G.I.L. of Ruvo di Puglia called a strike in protest. Incidents developed between Qualunquisti and other workers, twelve being injured. The C.G.I.L. has circulated a pamphlet among its subscribers warning them against "Qualunquismo" which represented "the comeback of fascism", it said.

11. EMS reports that the monthly review "Controcorrente" of Boston affirms that the Italian Embassy in Washington is "a nothed of fascists" and that the staff of the Boston Italian Consulate consists of admirers of Mussolini".

12. It is reported from Pola that 30,000 inhabitants out of 31,000 have applied for transfer to Italy.

1573

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 17)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. C. wonders why the "Celere" which is so smart at clubbing veterans is not sent by the Rome Questore to Piazza Barberini to put an end to the abject traffic between street boys and Allied soldiers.

2. C. hopes that the Minister of the Telecommunications Scelba will soon put an end to the Radio Monopoly in Italy by authorizing private broadcasting companies.

3. C. protests against the fact that 34 out of 100 places on the 8.40 train to Milan are every day reserved for 'Government' purposes, while people stand in line every day for 6 hours to get a ticket.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. E. says that the daily 110-lire fine on "unauthorized tobacconists of Rome" yields about 10 million lire per month to the Commune.

2. E. says that about 60,000 Romans go to the sea every day (three times as many on Sundays') and that over a thousand gallons of "aranciata" are poured down the throats of the bathers daily.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Replying to "Voce Repubblicana"'s article, T.B. says that it is not that the Monarchists wanted to participate in the Government but that they wanted and deserved to participate in the life of the nation and to contribute their opinions on the problems in discussion. He says that the Republican papers should not try to widen the divergences between the two parties.

2. G. della S. publishes a letter from an American soldier, Arthur Parker, who is about to leave Italy. He says that he loves Italy because his mother, an Italian, taught him to, and that he was able to see that Fascism had done something good for Italy, with the many public works and the corporative system which, in itself, is much more effective than the class struggle. He requests the Italians to form a new Party, a Party willing to defend a collaborative syndicalism. He also advises the Italians not to jettison the good institutions of Fascism but only to eliminate the bad ones, and not be too fond of the words "democracy" and "antinationalism" especially when these words are used by other countries to foster their own imperialism.

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

3. C. protests against the fact that 34 out of 100 places on the 8.40 train to Milan are every day reserved for 'Government' purposes, while people stand in line every day for 8 hours to get a ticket.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. E. says that the daily 110-lire fine on "unauthorised tobacconists of Rome" yields about 10 million lire per month to the Commune.

2. E. says that about 60,000 Romans go to the sea every day (three times as many on Sundays') and that over a thousand gallons of "aranciata" are poured down the throats of the bathers daily.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Replying to "Voce Repubblicana"'s article, T.B. says that it is not that the Monarchists wanted to participate in the Government but that they wanted and deserved to participate in the life of the nation and to contribute their opinions on the problems in discussion. He says that the Republican papers should not try to widen the divergences between the two parties.

2. G. della S. publishes a letter from an American soldier, Arthur Parker, who is about to leave Italy. He says that he loves Italy because his mother, an Italian, taught him to, and that he was able to see that Fascism had done something good for Italy, with the many public works and the corporative system which, in itself, is much more effective than the class struggle. He requests the Italians to form a new Party, a Party willing to defend a collaborative syndicalism. He also advises the Italians not to jettison the good institutions of Fascism but only to eliminate the bad ones, and not be too fond of the words "democracy" and "antinationalism" especially when these words are used by other countries to foster their own imperialism.

3. G. della S. reports that near Margherita di Savoia an Italian torpedo boat captured a vessel loaded with grain to be smuggled to Yugoslavia. The boat, which refused to stop at a first warning, surrendered when a blank shot was fired by the torpedo boat. In the proximity a Yugoslav ships was anchored, ostensibly to load salt.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Approving De Gasperi's declarations about the Italian relation with Arabs, Africanus stresses that Italy can only return to Libya as a trustee of the United Nations and with

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

consent of the Arabs. The writer then explains what should be Italy's policy if she were entrusted by the United Nations with the administration of the country, adding that nobody could do it so well as Italy. If the British would shut Italy out from Africa by an iron barrier, she should counter this policy of the victors by gaining the confidence of the Arab nations, telling them that Italy's policy would be to graft Moslem culture onto the modern organization of western civilization.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Replying to Bencivenga's accusations against the Italian émigrés, Villalta says that no one as a right to do so, as they fought for their country against a regime that they believed to be dangerous.

2. I. reports from Palermo that it seems that the famous Sicilian bandit Giuliano has been captured.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Commenting on Togliatti's article in Sunday's issue of "Unità", I.S. coins the word "demometria" to define his political philosophy, referring to the Communist Party's preoccupation with measurements, and things susceptible to measurement, the most important, for them, being the masses. It also says that Togliatti did not join the Government because he was sure that the Government would make a complete failure of its program, and that when it falls he will act according to the systems of his Party.

2. I.S. wants collaboration between the Union of Artisans and the Confederation of Industrialists.

3. Paolo Turchetti points out the danger of the executive power having also the legislative power in its hands, a development of which the Fascist Government was also afraid, and says that all the legislative provisions taken by the Government, even those in the administrative field, should be examined and approved by the Consiglio di Stato.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

Enrico Josi writes on the restoration of the Basilica of San Lorenzo fuori le mura (victim of Allied bombing), and regrets the proposal that a fresco by Cesare Fracassini, which had to be removed in the process of reconstruction, should be sold to a Roman antiquarian, instead of being placed elsewhere in the basilica.

1572

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

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

emigres, Villalta says that no one as a right to do so, as they fought for their country against a regime that they believed to be dangerous.

2. I. reports from Palermo that it seems that the famous Sicilian bandit Giuliano has been captured.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Commenting on Togliatti's article in Sunday's issue of "Unita", I.S. coins the word "demometria" to define his political philosophy, referring to the Communist Party's preoccupation with measurements, and things susceptible to measurement, the most important, for them, being the masses. It also says that Togliatti did not join the Government because he was sure that the Government would make a complete failure of its program, and that when it falls he will act according to the systems of his Party.

2. I.S. wants collaboration between the Union of Artisans and the Confederation of Industrialists.

3. Paolo Turchetti points out the danger of the executive power having also the legislative power in its hands, a development of which the Fascist Government was also afraid, and says that all the legislative provisions taken by the Government, even those in the administrative field, should be examined and approved by the Consiglio di Stato.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

Enrico Josi writes on the restoration of the Basilica of San Lorenzo fuori le mure (victim of Allied bombing), and regrets the proposal that a fresco by Cesare Fracassini, which had to be removed in the process of reconstruction, should be sold to a Roman antiquarian, instead of being placed elsewhere in the basilica.

1572

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Deploring that much French catholic opinion considers the Italian consternation for the French "rectifications" of the western frontier excessive, T.A. writes that the Italian people did not want to attack France and that they are paying dearly for their ommissions. Today the French, who have control of their Government, commit deliberate injustice against Italy. If the French catholics can't prevent injustice, continues the writer, they would do better to keep silent and not widen the gulf which unfortunately exists between the two peoples.

2. The paper welcomes the speech of the President of the Council about the relations between the State and the Church

0655
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

saying the Government would respect the Lateran treaties, and hopes that this agreement will be confirmed in a fundamental law by the Constituent Assembly.

3. "qu" publishes a letter in which an Italian POW from Kenya asserts that 20,000 Italian POW and 7,000 interned Italian civilians are still waiting to be repatriated, living in the meantime under most unhealthy and difficult conditions.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to De Gasperi's explanations about the program of the Government and to Byrnes' justifications of the result of the peace conference, Luigi Salvatorelli says that either the principle of the ethnic division should be respected and Trieste and the other Italian centers assigned to Italy, or the compromise of internationalization adopted which should apply to both sides. In the latter case Italy should at least claim that all centers with predominantly Italian population be included in the internationalized zone.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

V.R. refers to a proposal to sell the electricity produced by the "Sagittario" station of the Italian Railways and at present surplus to their requirements to the Rome Municipal A.C.E.A., and regrets that the Rome municipality should hesitate over the deal, and that the State Railways should bargain about the price, while the city of Rome lacks electricity.

MORNING PAPERS (July 18)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the amnesty, Alberto Jacometti says that it was very much needed, but that it should be applied in its spirit and not in its letter, meaning that people like Ansaldo, Spampanato, Gray, etc. should not have been freed so liberally.

2. A. reports from Perugia that a Parish Priest went on strike to protest against the too many and too long dances in the village. An agreement was reached that the dances should stop at 10,30 p.m.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Referring to the strike threatened by the printers of Rome if their claims are not met, the paper says that the printers are right and expresses the hope that the industrialists will not compel them to take a measure so detrimental to the

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

principle of the ethnic division should be respected and Trieste and the other Italian centers assigned to Italy, or the compromise of internationalization adopted which should apply to both sides. In the latter case Italy should at least claim that all centers with predominantly Italian population be included in the internationalized zone.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

V.R. refers to a proposal to sell the electricity produced by the "Sagittario" station of the Italian Railways and at present surplus to their requirements to the Rome Municipal A.C.E.A., and regrets that the Rome municipality should hesitate over the deal, and that the State Railways should bargain about the price, while the city of Rome lacks electricity.

MORNING PAPERS (July 18)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the amnesty, Alberto Jacometti says that it was very much needed, but that it should be applied in its spirit and not in its letter, meaning that people like Ansaldo, Spampanato, Gray, etc. should not have been freed so liberally.

2. A. reports from Perugia that a Parish Priest went on strike to protest against the too many and too long dances in the village. An agreement was reached that the dances should stop at 10,30 p.m.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Referring to the strike threatened by the printers of Rome if their claims are not met, the paper says that the printers are right and expresses the hope that the industrialists will not compel them to take a measure so detrimental to them and to the whole press.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that A.R.A.R., the Italian company entrusted with the sale of surplus war material, paid one milliard lire to the Italian Treasury yesterday bringing the total up to 2 milliard lire.

2. The "Fort Islanda" is due to arrive today at Naples with a shipment of penicillin for UNRRA.

3. G. says that Bari port workers are asking for work as many of them who had been working for the Allies during 2 and a half years are now jobless because of the present scarcity of traffic.

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

4. Giuseppe Medici says that the economic development of Southern Italy must be supported by administrative reforms and by improvements in public security and education.

5. G. says that the 67,000 ton coal production in Sardinia during last June was 11,000 tons lower than in May owing to the fact that many miners had to help fight against the locusts. This month's production will reach 85,000 tons.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Every day the Police report illegal activities of neofascist elements, writes Francesco Fancello and asks what their intentions are. The fact that they represent a small minority is no comfort as history knows many cases where small minorities have gained power. They exploit the errors of the victors in foreign policy which cause a certain regret for the lost victory on the side of Germany, says the writer.

2. Commenting on Lussu's speech in the Constituent Assembly, f.s. states that he was right to say that no people fought against dictatorship as the Italian did and, therefore, it would be absurd to demand the signature of a peace which admits responsibility for the faults of the dictatorship from the very people who fought for resistance and freedom.

3. Bologna railway personal, members of Action Party, ask in a long article that the amnesty be carried out within reasonable limits, and that epuration must be accomplished without sentimental pity.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.M.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. M. says that the Anglo-Americans begin to realize that the Russian attitude towards Germany tends to the formation of an enormous empire which runs from Trieste to Vladivostok. Do they realize what Trieste in their hands would mean? it asks.

2. Aldo Camise says that the Isonzo power plants due to the peculiar habits of the river are subject to great fluctuations of production in a ratio of 5 to 1, and that they are, therefore useful for Venezia Giulia only when they are supplied with power from the Veneto, in the dry periods. If the plants are given to the Trieste free State the irregular production will make them useless and greatly damage the Monfalcone and Trieste industries. He also mentions that the construction of the plants cost 600 million lire, pre-war value.

1571

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

their intentions are. The fact that they represent a small minority is no comfort as history knows many cases where small minorities have gained power. They exploit the errors of the victors in foreign policy which cause a certain regret for the lost victory on the side of Germany, says the writer.

2. Commenting on Lussu's speech in the Constituent Assembly, f.e. states that he was right to say that no people fought against dictatorship as the Italian did and, therefore, it would be absurd to demand the signature of a peace which admits responsibility for the faults of the dictatorship from the very people who fought for resistance and freedom.

3. Bologna railway personal, members of Action Party, ask in a long article that the amnesty be carried out within reasonable limits, and that epuration must be accomplished without sentimental pity.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.N.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. M. says that the Anglo-Americans begin to realize that the Russian attitude towards Germany tends to the formation of an enormous empire which runs from Trieste to Vladivostok. Do they realize what Trieste in their hands would mean? it asks.

2. Aldo Camisa says that the Isonzo power plants due to the peculiar habits of the river are subject to great fluctuations of production in a ratio of 5 to 1, and that they are, therefore useful for Venezia Giulia only when they are supplied with power from the Veneto, in the dry periods. If the plants are given to the Trieste free State the irregular production will make them useless and greatly damage the Monfalcone and Trieste industries. He also mentions that the construction of the plants cost 600 million lire, pre-war value.

1571

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - Not available.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. After quoting the text of the letter that the Director of the International Committee of Political and Racial refugees in Italy sent to De Gasperi and President Truman (See yesterday's Digest, General, para. 5), Giulio Andreotti writes: "It is a pleasure to mention a friendly voice amid the clamorous shouting of protests and revenge which sound around us. There is at least someone who remembers the acts of generosity and courage performed by Italians of every social condition and at moments

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

which might have cost them their lives and recalls the reception the Jews affected by the anti-Semitic laws received in Italy and the protection given by peasants all over the country to Allied P.O.W. who had escaped from the Nazi camps."

2. Commenting on Lussu's attack in the Costituente yesterday against the Italian Foreign Ministry and Italian representatives abroad, P. wonders whether Lussu had read the news reported by an afternoon paper yesterday on a statement by the Boston monthly "Concorrente" (see General, para. 11 above), because the head of the Italian representatives in Washington, Ambassador Tarchiani, is himself a member of the Action Party and has naturally chosen "men he trusts" as his collaborators.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to De Gasperi's speech and to the general strike at Turin the paper stresses that the Communist Party hinders any collaboration between the different classes in order to obtain as many Socialist votes as possible in the 1947 elections.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading: "The exiles and their slanderers", Luigi Longo writes that when Gen. Bencivenga alluded in his Montecitorio speech to the Italian exiles who returned home only with the Allied Forces of Liberation he meant it as a matter of shameful record. "The shame belongs to the monarchists who collaborated with fascism and not to men like Togliatti, Nenni, Pacciardi, Don Sturzo and even Nitti who freely fought at the side of democratic countries. It may be said that the Allies are showing themselves as hateful victors but we never gave up our patriotism and our passion for liberty and independence is unsullied. Bencivenga's friends (the Monarchists) are responsible for Italy's enslavement to Hitlerite Germany which led us to catastrophe and, even now, they resort to the foreigners to limit the rights and liberties of the Italian people, as they would like to perpetuate the Allied control in Italy", concludes the writer.

2. In a message from Trieste U. accuses the Cosulich brothers, shipowners and shipbuilders, of causing the lock-out in the Monfalcone shipyards as part of an offensive by these "provocateurs and fascists" against the "Italian and Slovene working masses". The message also quotes an AMG statement, referring to the occupation of the shipyards by the military, that the lock-out was "absolutely contrary to the interests of the civil population".

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

and has naturally chosen "men he trusts" as his collaborators.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to De Gasperi's speech and to the general strike at Turin the paper stresses that the Communist Party hinders any collaboration between the different classes in order to obtain as many Socialist votes as possible in the 1947 elections.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading: "The exiles and their slanderers", Luigi Longo writes that when Gen. Bencivenga alluded in his Montecitorio speech to the Italian exiles who returned home only with the Allied Forces of Liberation he meant it as a matter of shameful record. "The shame belongs to the monarchists who collaborated with fascism and not to men like Togliatti, Nenni, Pacciardi, Don Sturzo and even Nitti who freely fought at the side of democratic countries. It may be said that the Allies are showing themselves as hateful victors but we never gave up our patriotism and our passion for liberty and independence is unsullied. Bencivenga's friends (the Monarchists) are responsible for Italy's enslavement to Hitlerite Germany which led us to catastrophe and, even now, they resort to the foreigners to limit the rights and liberties of the Italian people, as they would like to perpetuate the Allied control in Italy", concludes the writer.

2. In a message from Trieste U. accuses the Cosulich brothers, shipowners and shipbuilders, of causing the lock-out in the Monfalcone shipyards as part of an offensive by these "provocateurs and fascists" against the "Italian and Slovene working masses". The message also quotes an AMG statement, referring to the occupation of the shipyards by the military, that the lock-out was "absolutely contrary to the interests of the civil population".

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/288/PRB

July 20, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Constituent Assembly. On Thursday Francesco Scotti (Milan, Com.) recalled the tenth anniversary of the Spanish Civil War and eulogized those Italians who died fighting together with the anti-Franco forces; Persico (Rome, N.D.U.) spoke of public order, of the juvenile delinquency and of the requirements of the South; and Giannini (Nat., Qualunquista) stated that, although being in the opposition, his group would support the Government whenever the honour and the interests of the country were at stake against the foreigner. Yesterday Gaetano Martino (Catania, N.D.U.) said that the delegation of the legislative powers to the Government would delay the advent of true democracy in the country. Lombardi (Nat., Action) denied that the present administration would be a caretaker one as it had to tackle very grave problems. Angelini (Pisa, C.D.) analysed the various problems relating to reconstruction, especially regarding the Merchant Marine. Finocchiaro Aprile (Catania, Sicilian Independent) said that he was not satisfied with the Government's declarations as they contained the usual promises that nobody would ever keep and lacked any reference to Sicily. This drew cries of dissent both from Left and Right, but Finocchiaro said that he knew from the beginning that he would be talking to a hostile Assembly and that he did not care about it. Finocchiaro then stated that Sicily should become a federal state of the Italian Republic, and as Mattarella (Palermo, C.D.) charged that the Sicilian Independents were inconsistent as they first supported Monarchy and now claimed to be Republicans, he answered that Mattarella was a liar and should join Aldisio (Palermo, C.D.) in his dubious activities. The House exploded and Saragat invited the speaker to withdraw his words, but Finocchiaro declared that he had publicly levelled a precise accusation against the High Commissioner for Sicily, Aldisio, who was a traitor to Sicily. At this point Volpe (Palermo, C.D.) approached Finocchiaro with the intention to start a fight, but other deputies forced him back to his seat. The speaker then gave an historical survey of the Sicilian independence Movement, and said that Communism was the only efficient political force, adding that if the Communists decided to go out into the streets they would certainly [illegible] little women of the Christian

1570

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

civil war and eulogized those Italians who died fighting together with the anti-Franco forces; Persico (Rome, N.D.U.) spoke of public order, of the juvenile delinquency and of the requirements of the South; and Giannini (Nat., Qualunquista) stated that, although being in the opposition, his group would support the Government whenever the honour and the interests of the country were at stake against the foreigner. Yesterday Gaetano Martino (Catania, N.D.U.) said that the delegation of the legislative powers to the Government would delay the advent of true democracy in the country. Lombardi (Nat., Action) denied that the present administration would be a caretaker one as it had to tackle very grave problems. Angelini (Pisa, C.D.) analysed the various problems relating to reconstruction, especially regarding the Merchant Marine. Finocchiaro Aprile (Catania, Sicilian Independent) said that he was not satisfied with the Government's declarations as they contained the usual promises that nobody would ever keep and lacked any reference to Sicily. This drew cries of dissent both from Left and Right, but Finocchiaro said that he knew from the beginning that he would be talking to a hostile Assembly and that he did not care about it. Finocchiaro then stated that Sicily should become a federal state of the Italian Republic, and as Mattarella (Palermo, C.D.) charged that the Sicilian Independents were inconsistent as they first supported Monarchy and now claimed to be Republicans, he answered that Mattarella was a liar and should join Aldisio (Palermo, C.D.) in his dubious activities. The House exploded and Saragat invited the speaker to withdraw his words, but Finocchiaro declared that he had publicly levelled a precise accusation against the High Commissioner for Sicily, Aldisio, who was a traitor to Sicily. At this point Volpe (Palermo, C.D.) approached Finocchiaro with the intention to start a fight, but other deputies forced him back to his seat. The speaker then gave an historical survey of the Sicilian independence movement, and said that Communism was the only efficient political force, adding that if the Communists decided to go out into the streets they would certainly not be stopped by the silly little women of the Christian Democrats. This last sentence drew the protests from the Christian Democrats and Saragat warned Finocchiaro that if he were compelled to call him to order again he would have him ousted from the House. The speaker then affirmed that the Christian Democrat Party was the last hope of the bourgeoisie and claimed that the Carabinieri had devastated and destroyed the offices of his movement in Sicily on Aldisio's orders, and that not even under Fascism had Sicily had to endure so many persecutions. De Gasperi stated that he would consider the criticisms of Finocchiaro Aprile to the present and past Govts, adding that he had to deplore that the Sicilian deputy had used expressions against the State organizations which he could not accept.

1579

0963

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

2. Meuccio Ruini has been appointed Head of the Constituent Assembly Commission for the new Constitution of the State.

3. The Italian Delegation was heard by the Big Four's Special Commission for the Free State of Trieste on Thursday. Bettiol, head of the delegation, reaffirmed that Italy's participation in the discussion of the Trieste statute in no way implied that the Italian Government would take into consideration the solution adopted by the Four Foreign Ministers. Dr. Casardi will arrive in Rome today and report to De Gasperi on the Paris consultations. The Paris newspaper "Humanité" affirmed in its leading article yesterday that one should not sympathize with Italy, observing that "although the French do not put Italy on the same level as Germany and will never forget the deeds of the partisans and the long and courageous opposition of the Italian anti-Fascist exiles, yet De Gasperi has shown that he has a short memory when he stated to the Associated Press that there would have been no need for frontier rectifications between Italy and France if France had accepted the Italian proposal to use jointly the electric facilities of the Aosta Valley." The paper observes further that those who support Italy's case are those who favour a Latin Bloc, which would possibly be one of the elements of a Western Bloc. "As the Italian democracy rests on insecure foundations", the paper continues, "we have the right to reject the hypocritical advocates of a Latin Bloc and the supporters of a policy inspired by the Vatican, which actually is more Roman than Italian."

4. De Gasperi will leave for Paris on July 27. Meanwhile Nenni will visit Bruxelles, Oslo and the Hague, and then join the Premier at Paris.

5. De Gasperi received yesterday the prefect of Bolzano, who presented a draft project for the autonomy of the Tridentine region, based on the wishes expressed by the German speaking people.

6. The AMG took over the Trieste shipyards yesterday, and it is reported that 90 per cent of the labourers reported for work.

7. The Congress of the C.G.I.L. ended its labors yesterday by passing a resolution asking for an increase of wages and the abatement of the cost of living. The Christian Democrats abstained from voting but reaffirmed their faith in syndical unity.

8. The Ethiopian Legation in London officially stated yesterday that 60 Italians had been deported from Ethiopia as

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

on the Paris consultations. The Paris newspaper "Humanite" affirmed in its leading article yesterday that one should not sympathize with Italy, observing that "although the French do not put Italy on the same level as Germany and will never forget the deeds of the partisans and the long and courageous opposition of the Italian anti-Fascist exiles, yet De Gasperi has shown that he has a short memory when he stated to the Associated Press that there would have been no need for frontier rectifications between Italy and France if France had accepted the Italian proposal to use jointly the electric facilities of the Aosta Valley." The paper observes further that those who support Italy's case are those who favour a Latin Bloc, which would possibly be one of the elements of a Western Bloc. "As the Italian democracy rests on insecure foundations", the paper continues, "we have the right to reject the hypocritical advocates of a Latin Bloc and the supporters of a policy inspired by the Vatican, which actually is more Roman than Italian."

4. De Gasperi will leave for Paris on July 27. Meanwhile Nenni will visit Bruxelles, Oslo and the Hague, and then join the Premier at Paris.

5. De Gasperi received yesterday the prefect of Bolzano, who presented a draft project for the autonomy of the Tridentine region, based on the wishes expressed by the German speaking people.

6. The AMG took over the Trieste shipyards yesterday, and it is reported that 50 per cent of the labourers reported for work.

7. The Congress of the C.G.I.L. ended its labors yesterday by passing a resolution asking for an increase of wages and the abatement of the cost of living. The Christian Democrats abstained from voting but reaffirmed their faith in syndical unity.

8. The Ethiopian Legation in London officially stated yesterday that 60 Italians had been deported from Ethiopia as a measure of national security. (Reuter)

9. Fiorello La Guardia will arrive in Rome on Monday. (ANSA)

10. The Italian Delegation of the "Youth Front" arrived in Moscow yesterday. (SIDI)

11. Besides "Osservatore Romano", "Messaggero", "Italia Nuova" and "Popolo" report the presentation to Italian civilians (and others) of American decorations by Admiral Stone.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 19)

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

The paper reports the presentation by Admiral Stone of American decoration to American officers and Allied and Italian civilians, on Thursday. "Admiral Stone made a short speech, particularly addressed to the Italian recipients, expressing his personal appreciation of the splendid cooperation of Italians in the war against Germany", concludes the report.

(No other AFTERNOON PAPERS published owing to the printer's strike).

MORNING PAPERS (July 20)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. A.C. praises Lombardi's speech, clear and precise, one of the best made at the Costituente, and criticises the violence, at times undignified, of Finocchiaro Aprile's speech. The reaction of the Christian Democrats to his charges, though partly justified, appeared excessive.

2. Piero della Giusta says that the nationalization of the electric power plants is necessary to avoid the small consumer having to pay more than the big one, and the poor provinces having to pay more than the richer ones, to give large incomes to the profiteers.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "Giannini requests the restoration of all the liberties progressively suppressed during 32 years of tyranny", the paper prints the full text of Giannini's speech at Montecitorio and says that it lasted exactly 25 minutes, was the shortest up to now in the Assembly, and was given wide and close attention. In the opinion of an old parliamentarian, says the paper, it was the first political speech of the session, those which preceded being only theoretical debates or illustrations of personal cases.

1569

GLOBO (Economic)

1. FIAT made a loss on the 1945-1946 financial year, it is announced.

2. 8,000 tons of Canadian grain for UNRRA arrived yesterday

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

strike).

MORNING PAPERS (July 20)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. A.C. praises Lombardi's speech, clear and precise, one of the best made at the Costituente, and criticises the violence, at times undignified, of Pinocchiaro Aprile's speech. The reaction of the Christian Democrats to his charges, though partly justified, appeared excessive.

2. Piero della Giusta says that the nationalization of the electric power plants is necessary to avoid the small consumer having to pay more than the big one, and the poor provinces having to pay more than the richer ones, to give large incomes to the profiteers.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the headings: "Giannini requests the restoration of all the liberties progressively suppressed during 32 years of tyranny", the paper prints the full text of Giannini's speech at Montecitorio and says that it lasted exactly 25 minutes, was the shortest up to now in the Assembly, and was given wide and close attention. In the opinion of an old parliamentarian, says the paper, it was the first political speech of the session, those which preceded being only theoretical debates or illustrations of personal cases.

1569

GLOBO (Economic)

1. FIAT made a loss on the 1945-1946 financial year, it is announced.

2. 8,000 tons of Canadian grain for UNRRA arrived yesterday at Naples in the "Thomas".

3. The 1500-ton Italian ship "Pescara" was yesterday refloated at Torre del Greco. It will be towed to Naples for repair.

4. A new railway bridge across the Po was opened yesterday at Santa Maria Maddalena.

5. The Assembly of the Lucca farmers yesterday rejected the "Lodo De Gasperi" as "they do not find it justified by local conditions".

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

6. The directors of FIAT and IRI are the leaders of the "Syndicate for the improvement of Italo-Mexican enterprises" aiming to develop trade relations between the two countries.

7. G. says that the Ministerial decree of May 26th 1946, authorizing the acquisition of oil retained by the producers, is responsible for the increase of the price of olive oil. Olive oil in Brindisi province cost 25,000 lire a quintal two months ago, it now costs 40,000 lire.

8. The "Radio Club of Italy" has requested the President of the Republic, the President of the Council, and the Ministers of Finance and Communications to publish the budget of the R.A.I. broadcasting corporation.

9. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME : Gold Pound Sterling: 7300-7450, Pound: 1200-1250, Dollar: 406-412, Swiss Franc: 125-128; MILAN : Gold Pound Sterling: 7600, Dollar: 440, Swiss Franc: 130.50.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on Lombardi's speech f.s. writes that he was right to criticise De Gasperi for having tried to please too many people with his Government programme. The writer also agrees with Lombardi that unemployment is the most urgent problem to be settled.

2. Peace treaties in the past were negotiated between victor and vanquished, writes Roberto Cessi, on a basis of comparative equality where both sides could explain their own reasons and defend their own interests. It is strange, says the writer, that with the beginning of Democracy and progress diplomatic methods have developed in the opposite direction. At the moment when the fascinating promises made to the subjected peoples should have be realised, diplomacy denies, with a brutal indifference to honesty, the solemn engagements assumed by the responsible Governments to peoples and humanity. With such proceedings humanity will certainly not be led to peace, concludes R.C., adding that it is an illusion to think that peace can be assured in any case by the agreement of the Big Four only, as the Allies say to justify their attitude.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "Insidious theories", Vincenzo Lucci referring to an article in "Unità" on July 17th (See that day's Digest) in which prof. Pesenti argues that any attempt to bring about a better distribution of incomes would attenuate inflation

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

of Finance and Communications to publish the budget of the R.A.I. broadcasting corporation.

9. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME : Gold Pound Sterling: 7300-7450, Pound: 1200-1250, Dollar: 406-412, Swiss Franc: 125-128; MILAN : Gold Pound Sterling: 7500, Dollar: 440, Swiss Franc: 130.50.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on Lombardi's speech f.s. writes that he was right to criticise De Gasperi for having tried to please too many people with his Government programme. The writer also agrees with Lombardi that unemployment is the most urgent problem to be settled.

2. Peace treaties in the past were negotiated between victor and vanquished, writes Roberto Cessi, on a basis of comparative equality where both sides could explain their own reasons and defend their own interests. It is strange, says the writer, that with the beginning of Democracy and progress diplomatic methods have developed in the opposite direction. At the moment when the fascinating promises made to the subjected peoples should have be realised, diplomacy denies, with a brutal indifference to honesty, the solemn engagements assumed by the responsible Governments to peoples and humanity. With such proceedings humanity will certainly not be led to peace, concludes R.C., adding that it is an illusion to think that peace can be assured in any case by the agreement of the Big Four only, as the Allies say to justify their attitude.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "Insidious theories", Vincenzo Lucci referring to an article in "Unità" on July 17th (See that day's Digest) in which prof. Pesenti argues that any attempt to bring about a better distribution of incomes would attenuate inflation rather than increase it, strongly attacks this statement saying that those who would most suffer from this "better distribution of incomes" would be the workers and employees themselves and that as the State finance is already in deficit only an increase in prices and certain inflation would result.

2. I.N. prints the news that British and American flags were hoistered above the Monfalcone shipyards under the heading: "The Allies against Slav plots".

3. I.N. prints the news that the British 1st Armoured Division will not be tranferred to Palestine under the headings: "Warning to Tito too" and "In north-eastern Italy there is a British division".

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

4. I.N. reports that many Yugoslav submarines are carrying out an illicite traffic of arms and grain between the Balkans and Italian localities of the South. The local population are in favour of death sentences for smugglers and their accomplices.

5. Commenting on Finocchiaro Aprile's speech yesterday in the Costituente, Babeuf says that "no man has the right to speak in a public assembly contemptuously of Italian women who have freely actuated their right to vote" and that "Finocchiaro Aprile has, by his words, clearly shown that he is out of touch with Italian feeling or he would not have spoken as he did about Italian women." "Finocchiaro Aprile - he continues - thinks he is to Sicily what Parnell was to Ireland but as only 7 per cent. of the Sicilians answered his appeal, they clearly showed that, after a long and fruitful reflection, they decided that their problems would be better solved on the plan of Italian unity".

6. Commenting on yesterday's attacks of the French Communist newspaper "Humanité" (see General, above) against the Italian people, I.N. says that "'Humanité' has shown that its aversion for Italy is dictated by the fear that Italy and France might join a Latin bloc which is not at all pleasing to Muscovite imperialism" and that "in order to prevent an agreement between the two countries, the paper of the neo-patriot Thorez excites the chauvinism of Bidault who has already been so cleverly deceived by Molotov and so many others." After recalling Daladier's words to the Communists ("The real betrayer of France was your leader"), I.N. concludes: "... and this miserable individual betrays his country once again by trying to create a gulf between the two nations of Latin and Christian civilisation to benefit the anti-Europeans of Moscow".

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "It was not ingenuousness", A. Trizzino writes that C.M. Franzero, who took part in the British propaganda against Italy, is now wrong when he accuses the Italians of ingenuousness for having believed in the B.B.C.'s propaganda during the war. Undoubtedly British propaganda has always been perfectly organised and very serious, and the writer recalls the high tribute paid by Lloyd George, in World War I, to Lord Beaverbrook who had at his service men like Kipling, Lord Northcliff and Lord Rothermere. During the last war, the B.B.C.'s propaganda appeared even more powerful and impressive but it is a mistake to believe that Italians were incapable of distinguishing facts from words. The fact is that they believed in the words

1568

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

with Italian feeling or he would not have spoken as he did about Italian women." "Finocchiaro Aprile - he continues - thinks he is to Sicily what Parnell was to Ireland but as only 7 per cent. of the Sicilians answered his appeal, they clearly showed that, after a long and fruitful reflection, they decided that their problems would be better solved on the plan of Italian unity".

6. Commenting on yesterday's attacks of the French Communist newspaper "Humanité" (see General, above) against the Italian people, I.N. says that "'Humanité' has shown that its aversion for Italy is dictated by the fear that Italy and France might join a Latin bloc which is not at all pleasing to Muscovit imperialism" and that "in order to prevent an agreement between the two countries, the paper of the neo-patriot Thorez excites the chauvinism of Bidault who has already been so cleverly deceived by Molotov and so many others." After recalling Daladier's words to the Communists ("The real betrayer of France was your leader"), I.N. concludes: "... and this miserable individual betrays his country once again by trying to create a gulf between the two nations of Latin and Christian civilisation to benefit the anti-Europeans of Moscow".

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "It was not ingenuousness", A. Trizzino writes that C.M. Franzero, who took part in the British propaganda against Italy, is now wrong when he accuses the Italians of ingenuousness for having believed in the B.B.C.'s propaganda during the war. Undoubtedly British propaganda has always been perfectly organised and very serious, and the writer recalls the high tribute paid by Lloyd George, in World War I, to Lord Beaverbrook who had at his service men like Kipling, Lord Northcliff and Lord Rothermere. During the last war, the B.B.C.'s propaganda appeared even more powerful and impressive but it is a mistake to believe that Italians were incapable of distinguishing facts from words. The fact is that they believed in the words of Churchill and Roosevelt and the precise pledges taken by them towards the Italian people whom they used to clearly distinguish from their leader. "There was a pact, concludes the writer, "between Italy and the major representatives of England and the U.S.A.; not a written pact but a just and solemn one none the less, and while the Italians have respected it the other contracting party now repudiates it."

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

The tendency of prices and wages to constant fluctuation is a phenomenon of periods of serious economic decadence, states

1568

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

Leo Levi, and the refusal of one side to control prices and of the other to agree to the revision of wages and salaries is nonsense and may cause serious difficulties which may prolong any possibility of restoration. "Laisser faire, laisser aller" may be a reaction to the excessive economic regulation of the fascist regime but it must be modified in the light of the other vital considerations, concludes the writer.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Giovanni Cassandro says that a coalition Government must necessarily be founded on compromise. Different parties agreed on essential points. It is therefore necessary that on one side the compromise be clear and on the other that it be sincerly accepted and fairly observed. But in the case of the present Republican Government it is neither clear nor does it seem to be observed by all the parties. Its character, therefore, is not one of compromise, but rather of "equivocation", which is instanced by Togliatti's absence and Nenni's half-participation. De Gasperi hesitates in the middle. "We have the right", adds Cassandro, "to know which direction the Government has chosen."

2. The paper publishes a letter from Paolo Monelli, criticizing the intolerance of the members of the Costituente.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. criticises the many strikes of the workers and says that if it is true that the conditions of the workers are not satisfactory those of the middle classes are possibly even worse, and as the people have elected the De Gasperi Government they must trust it and give it time to make those gradual reforms for the improvement of the conditions of all people with fixed incomes. The paper also implies that the absence of Togliatti from the Government has something to do with the continuous strikes of the workers.

2. Italo Zingarelli, in a message from London, reports that while the London daily press did not comment on the formation of the new Italian Government, the political weeklies are severely criticizing it. The "New Statesman and Nation" remarked the similarity between the situations in Italy France and Holland; the appointment of a Christian Democrat as Minister of Education, has made the question of the professional schools a sore point; the absence of Togliatti from the Government is considered as a warning of danger for the Italian Government. "Time and Tide" says that the new Government was not accepted with enthusiasm;

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

necessarily be founded on compromise. Different parties agreed on essential points. It is therefore necessary that on one side the compromise be clear and on the other that it be sincerly accepted and fairly observed. But in the case of the present Republican Government it is neither clear nor does it seem to be observed by all the parties. Its character, therefore, is not one of compromise, but rather of "equivocation", which is instanced by Togliatti's absence and Nenni's half-participation. De Gasperi hesitates in the middle. "We have the right", adds Casandro, "to know which direction the Government has chosen."

2. The paper publishes a letter from Paolo Monelli, criticizing the intolerance of the members of the Costituente.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. criticises the many strikes of the workers and says that if it is true that the conditions of the workers are not satisfactory those of the middle classes are possibly even worse, and as the people have elected the De Gasperi Government they must trust it and give it time to make those gradual reforms for the improvement of the conditions of all people with fixed incomes. The paper also implies that the absence of Togliatti from the Government has something to do with the continuous strikes of the workers.

2. Italo Zingarelli, in a message from London, reports that while the London daily press did not comment on the formation of the new Italian Government, the political weeklies are severely criticizing it. The "New Statesman and Nation" remarked the similarity between the situations in Italy France and Holland; the appointment of a Christian Democrat as Minister of Education, has made the question of the professional schools a sore point; the absence of Togliatti from the Government is considered as a warning of danger for the Italian Government. "Time and Tide" says that the new Government was not accepted with enthusiasm; considers important the appointment of Corbino, as Minister of the Treasury, for his well known anti-inflationistic policy; defines as "sinister" Togliatti's absence from the Government and regards the rise of the "Qualunquisti" with pessimism, remarking on the totalitarian tendencies of this Party; a bad peace for Italy over Trieste, will encourage the two totalitarian extremes Communists and Fascists, it concludes.

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

UNITA' (Communist)

Under the heading: "The voice of the masses", Mario Montagnana writes that when the Communist Party was insisting on the fact that the situation of the working classes was getting unendurable, and that immediate measures were indispensible to alleviate their tragic conditions, it was accused of demagogy and nothing was done. We can see now the results, continues the writer, and nobody will dare say that the working masses who have gone on strike in Milan, Turin, Rome, in Tuscany and Southern Italy recently were all communists; they were workers belonging to all kinds of parties or tendencies who united to claim their rights to life and to protest against the blind greed of their employers. We hope, concludes the writer, that those who did not listen to our words will now listen to the voice of the Italian workers and urgently take the necessary measures in order that they should get the indispensable for a human living and realise that the republic actually is a regime for the whole people.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 103/239/PRB

21 July 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. At the beginning of yesterday's session at the Constituent Assembly, the Minister of Marine and former High Commissioner for Sicily, Aldisio, formally invited Finocchiaro Aprile (Catania, S.I.) to renounce his right to benefit by the amnesty and allow his legal denunciation take its normal course. Finocchiaro agreed that he would do so only if Aldisio resigned from his post of Minister. Undersecretary for the interior Corsi then answered two questions put by the Qualunquisti and the Christian Democrats, concerning the recent incidents between Qualunquisti and Communists which occurred at San Severo, and gave the assurance that the Government would denounce to the juridical authority those who were responsible for the incidents and would maintain the required police forces. Crescioli (Palermo, Neb. Mon.) regretted the vagueness of the Governmental declaration on foreign policy. Alberganti (Milan, Com.) affirmed that the problem of the South should be solved on a national basis, and said that as a member of the U.N.R.R.A., he was against the economic program proposed by the Treasury Minister. Vallarì (Left...ction) acknowledged that, apart from a certain deficiency of propaganda, the previous Government had done its best as regarded foreign policy, and affirmed that every effort should be made to postpone the signature of the peace treaty. What the Italians needed now was a "modus vivendi" allowing them a greater independence, he said, as there was no hurry for a peace treaty. Cumbo (Catania, Monarchist) said that the Government should give bread at a political price only to the poorer people, and suggested the Assembly appoint some civilian representatives. Covelli (Naples, U.D.) demanded a thorough struggle against delinquency and the seizure of all arms. He also asked that the Lateran Pacts with the Vatican should be left as they are and not discussed. Brusasca (Lombardy, Christian Socialist) recommended the nationalization of the banks and big industrial plants, and was against changing the Lateran Pacts.

2. The Council of Ministers will meet on Wednesday and fix the date on which the State employees should be paid the first instalment of the "Republican Bonus". As for private employees and workers, the matter was the object of a meeting of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction which was held yesterday ay. De Gasperi invited the managers to cooperate with the Government in easing the difficult situation of the workers, and Dr. Segrè, President of the Confindustria, declared that the managers would undertake to bear this further burden on the condition that dismissals were unfrozen, that the Government stopped the labour agitations, and that the C.G.I.L. undertook to maintain wages at the present level otherwise it would not be possible either to maintain the current price ceiling or to formulate any sound programme of production. Di Vittorio of the C.G.I.L. objected that the Union could not discuss on such a basis. Canseni of the Confederation of Farmers said that his Confederation was contrary to the paying of the bonus. De Gasperi invited the representatives to study the question further and to give definite answers by Tuesday as the Government would have to make a decision at Wednesday's Council of Ministers.

3. ANSA reports that the speech made by the Yugoslav Vice-President, Kardelj, at the Belgrade Federal Council concerning the Julian question produced in Italian official circles a strongly unfavourable impression for its violence and for the several factual errors which it included. Kardelj's [illegible] dating from [illegible] published in Zagreb containing

1266

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

[illegible] questions but by the Communists and the Christian Democrats, commenting the recent incidents between Valenquisti and Communists which occurred at San Severo, and gave the assurance that the Government would intervene to the juridical authority those who were responsible for the incidents and would maintain the required police forces. Grazioci (Salerno, Lab. Dem.) regretted the vagueness of the Governmental declaration on foreign policy. Bergamini (Milan, Dem.) affirmed that the problem of the South should be solved on a national basis, and said that as a member of the C.D.L.N., he was against the economic program proposed by the Treasury Minister. Valiani (Act..Action) acknowledged that, apart from a certain deficiency of propaganda, the previous Government had done its best as regarded foreign policy, and declared that every effort should be made to postpone the signature of the peace treaty. That the Italians needed now was a "modus vivendi" allowing them a greater independence, he said, as there was no hurry for a peace treaty. Covelli (Catania, Monarchist) said that the Government should give bread at a political price only to the poorer people, and suggested the Assembly appoint some Julian representatives. Covra (Naples, U..) demanded a thourough struggle against delinquency and the seizure of all arms. He also asked that the internal Pact with the Vatican should be left as they are and not discussed. Bruni (Ind., Christian Socialist) recommended the nationalization of the banks and big industrial plants, and was against changing the Lateran Pacts.

2. The Council of Ministers will meet on Wednesday and fix the date on which the State employees should be paid the first instalment of the "Republican Bonus". As for private employees and workers, the matter was the object of a meeting of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction which was held yesterday. De Gasperi invited the managers to cooperate with the Government in easing the difficult situation of the workers, and Dr. Segre', President of the Confindustria, declared that the managers would undertake to bear this further burden on the condition that dismissals were unfrozen, that the Government stopped the labour agitations, and that the C.G.I.L. undertook to maintain wages at the present level otherwise it would not be possible either to maintain the current price ceiling or to formulate any sound programme of production. Di Vittorio of the C.G.I.L. objected that the Union could not discuss on such a basis. Sansoni of the Confederation of Farmers said that his Confederation was contrary to the paying of the bonus. De Gasperi invited the representatives to study the question further and to give definite answers by Tuesday as the Government would have to make a decision at Wednesday's Council of Ministers.

3. [illegible] reports that the speech made by the Yugoslav Vice-President, Kardelj, at the Belgrade Federal Council concerning the Julian question produced in Italian official circles a strongly unfavourable impression for its violence and for the several factual errors which it included. Kardelj's ethnical data for Zone B are those of book published a Zagreb containing several gross errors, and those for Zone A were elaborated by distorting the 1921 Italian Census. In the same circles it is also emphasized that Kardelj's historical affirmations are contrary to the truth as during the past centuries it was not the Italians who infiltrated among the Slavs in Venezia Giulia, but the Slavs who emigrated "en masse" into the territories first under Venetian and then Austrian rule.

4. Varvaro, Secretary General of the Sicilian Independence Movement, sent a letter of resignation to Finocchiaro Aprile (leader of the Movement) yesterday. In his letter, Varvaro affirmed that following Finocchiaro's speech to the Constituent Assembly, the long established difference of opinion between them had become so acute that he felt it was his duty to resign.

1566

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

5. The Turin strike ended yesterday when the Prefect judged that all industrial factories of the Turin province must pay by August 3rd, 1,600 lire to the workers and employees who are heads of families; 1,200 lire to non-heads of families and women; and 800 lire to young people less than 18 years old.

6. The Sardinian Coal Corporation workers of Cagliari asked for a 100 Lire increase per day, otherwise they would go on strike.

7. A general strike was called yesterday in the Varese province, excluding public utility services and the food industry.

8. Nine more persons involved in the theft of Mussolini's body have been arrested.

9. Vittorio Mussolini sailed for Argentina from a Spanish port. (U.P.)

10. INS reports from London an interview with Edda Mussolini which appeared in the "Daily Express". She affirmed that she was still fascist, moved of the theft of Mussolini's body and said that politics was such a sordid business that she did not want to hear any more about it. "Nobody won the second World War", she said.

11. The Press Office of the President of the Council announces that Mr. Luigi De Pilco has been appointed Undersecretary for Posts and Telecommunications.

12. Count Carlo Sforza, who has been entrusted by the Government with an important mission of propaganda in the Countries of Latin America, left Rome yesterday.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (20 July)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

C. warns its readers against a new type of theft which has been elaborated at the Rome-Ostia railway station. As departing trains are gathering speed the thieves snatch spectacles and sun-glasses off the noses of passengers leaning out of the windows.

ESPRESSO (Indipendent)

1. Ezio Bartoloni reports that the two younger sisters of an American ex-soldier who, being a P.W. in Italy, had escaped the Germans and was helped by a peasents family of San Pietro Infine, have sent the family a cow through ENDSI. The animal was handed over to two youngest daughters of the family a few days ago, after a speech by the President of the American Relief for Italy, Dr. Domenico Marcello.

2. Espresso reports that the Treasury are considering the advisability of issuing 5,10 and 25 thousand lire banknotes owing to the depreciation in the value of the currency.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Jean Pottier reports from Paris that rumours around the Luxembourg Palace do not seem very favourable to the Italian cause and that it is expected that De Gasperi will arrive in Paris about Monday next "to seal Italy's fate!"

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "The southern fracture", Carlo Scarfoglio says that the gulf between Northern and Southern Italy is no longer geographical, administrative or political but only psychological. The writer comes to the conclusion that the suppression of the Southern bourgeoisie, through the seizure of their lands for social-communist collective systems which would be the third wave of the Northern occupation, those of the Milanese prefects and the fascist federali being the first two, would only succeed in widening the deplorable split.

INDIPENDENTE

Referring to the decisions of the Paris Conference, Villalta says that we must realize that the policy of the blocks is about to rise again and that every block seeks to gain the most favourable positions. As the time in which Italy was an element of equilibrium in the Mediterranean has gone we must decide to take our position either for the one or for the other, either for the Russians or for the Anglo-Americans with a subsequent clear internal policy corresponding to our decision.

1565

ITALIA SERA

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

1. Ezio Bartoloni reports that the two younger sisters of an American ex-soldier who, being a P.W. in Italy, had escaped the Germans and was helped by a peasants family of San Pietro Infine, have sent the family a cow through EMDSI. The animal was handed over to two youngest daughters of the family a few days ago, after a speech by the President of the American Relief for Italy, Dr. Domenico Marcello.

2. Espresso reports that the Treasury are considering the advisability of issuing 5,10 and 25 thousand lire banknotes owing to the depreciation in the value of the currency.

GIORNALE DELL. SER. (Monarchist)

Jean Bottior reports from Paris that rumours around the Luxembourg Palace do not seem very favourable to the Italian cause and that it is expected that De Gasperi will arrive in Paris about Monday next "to seal Italy's fate!"

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "The southern fracture", Carlo Scarfoglio says that the gulf between Northern and Southern Italy is no longer geographical, administrative or political but only psychological. The writer comes to the conclusion that the suppression of the Southern bourgeoisie, through the seizure of their lands for social-communist collective systems which would be the third wave of the Northern occupation, those of the Milanese prefects and the fascist federali being the first two, would only succeed in widening the deplorable split.

INDIPENDENTE

Referring to the decisions of the Paris Conference, Villalta says that we must realize that the policy of the blocks is about to rise again and that every block seeks to gain the most favourable positions. As the time in which Italy was an element of equilibrium in the Mediterranean has gone we must decide to take our position either for the one or for the other, either for the Russians or for the Anglo-Americans with a subsequent clear internal policy corresponding to our decision.

1565

ITALI. SERA

Under the heading: "Peace and mockery", Amedeo Giannini replies to what Bidault and Byrnes had to say about the Italian peace-treaty, observing that Bidault's "combination" with Russia at Italy's expense will provoke an Italian irredentism going far beyondBriga, Tenda and Mount Cenis that will cause France, some day, to pay a very high price for her present attitude. To Byrnes, who considers that the Trieste solution cannot be bettered, we would recall that the Italians lost in World War I about 600,000 men, while now they are back to the same irredentist position which seems to be a fatality for Italy's history. To the arrogant article of "The Times" and precisely to its summoning Italy to sign the peace treaty we would answer, concludes the writer, that such a summons would be admissable between Governments but as it is only an expression of the British public opinion, we may reply that Italian

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

public opinion is that Italy cannot honestly sign.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Nobody has yet explained why the colonies were not given back to Italy, writes Angelo Macchia, and asks whether they are kept by the British for reparations, for military reasons or for pretended Italian colonial shortcomings. The writer concludes that any decision taken with regard to the Italian colonies will not lessen but increase the differences between the Big Three as long as such a decision is not inspired by equity and justice.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. After saying that "all the peace treaties drafted in Paris during the last century have been ill-fated" and after commenting on the present international situation, V.R. asserts: "The peace of Paris will once again be an iniquitious peace if the misunderstanding between Italy and the Allies is not cleared up; it will also be an ephemeral one as are all those imposed by force."

2. V.R. says that it will make an enquiry to find out who is responsible for the lack and bad distribution of electricity in Rome.

3. V.R. prints the second of Leonida Campolonghi's articles headlined "Italy and France", in which he hopes for better relations between the two peoples in spite of mistakes of the French government.

4. V.R. prints the order of the day which the new Minister of War, Facchinetti, issued to all Italian service-men under the quotation: "No country can live freely without the prestige of its Armed Forces."

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

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to Churchill's speech at Metz, Paolo Treves states that Italy no longer counts for anything in the great game of the Big Powers but is used only as a vantage point for others. The justice we claim for our country represents at the same time justice for Europe, concludes the writer, and the victors must therefore known that at this stage they have everything to loose if they sacrifice our claims to save a momentary and apparent agreement.

2. Italian Socialist Party's executive will meet on July 2[illegible] at 10,00 hrs. and on the following days;the first item on the agenda will be the party press.

3. Massimo Fallas, in an article on conditions in Tripolitania, fails to discover who profits from the anti-jew and anti-Italian persecutions carried on by the Arabs, after eliminating Italians,Jews, the Arabs themselves and even the British.

BUONGIORNO (Uomo Qualunque) N.H.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. 12,000 tons of fiel-oil arrived yesterday at Naples in the "Brandy".

2. There are 6,557 unemployed workers in Biella.

3. The National Council of Metallurgical Employees and Workers (FIOM) met yesterday to discuss the situation and drawup their programme on the national economy.

4. The "Provveditorato Toscano" for the Public Works has authorised undertakings for 76 million lire in order to give work to the great mass of unemployed of Siena province.

5. The new electric plants at present being built in Italy will produce 270 millionkilowatts a year in 1946 and one milliard kilowatts in 1947.

6. Vincenzo Lucci says that one of the reasons for the State deficit is the fact that taxes have not kept pace with the rate of the devaluation of the lire.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Quoting the "Osservatore Romano", which claims that priests may propagate their own political ideas by persuasion and other measures, and referring to art. 70 of the law in date of March 10, 1946 which forbids priests of any cult to try to influence elections in any way in their capacity as priests, Fernando Schiavetti points out that if "O..." insists in its claims it must be concluded that the paper would incite Italian citizens to violate the law.

1564

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

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

2. [illegible] Socialist Party's executive will meet on July 2nd at 10,00 hrs. and on the following days; the first item on the agenda will be the party press.

3. Massimo Pellas, in an article on conditions in Tripolitania, fails to discover who profits from the anti-jew and anti-Italian persecutions carried on by the Arabs, after eliminating Italians, Jews, the Arabs themselves and even the British.

UOMO QUALUNQUE (Uomo Qualunque) M.M.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. 12,000 tons of fiel-oil arrived yesterday at Naples in the "Brondy".

2. There are 6,557 unemployed workers in Biella.

3. The National Council of Metallurgical Employees and Workers (FIOM) met yesterday to discuss the situation and drewup their programme on the national economy.

4. The "Provveditorato Toscano" for the Public Works has authorised undertakings for 76 million lire in order to give work to the great mass of unemployed of Siena province.

5. The new electric plants at present being built in Italy will produce 270 millionkilowatts a year in 1946 and one milliard kilowatts in 1947.

6. Vincenzo Lucci says that one of the reasons for the State deficit is the fact that taxes have not kept pace with the rate of the devaluation of the lire.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Quoting the "Osservatore Romano", which claims that priests may propagate their own political ideas by persuasion and other measures, and referring to art. 70 of the law in date of March 10, 1946 which forbids priests of any cult to try to influence elections in any way in their capacity as priests, Fernando Schiavetti points out that if "O..." insists in its claims it must be concluded that the paper would incite Italian citizens to violate the law.

1564

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "The usual demagogy", Giuseppe Avarna says that the government's agrarian policy is likely to be disastrous for agricultural production.

2. Commenting on Paul Boncour's statement in the French Socialist newspaper "Le Populaire" that the resentment of the Italians at the "Big Four's" decisions on Brige and Tenda was unjustified, P.M. says that the French ex-Premier seems to have forgotten that it was part of a plan by which Moscow helped France to get the places while in return France will have to support the Russian claim on Trieste. "Mr. Bidault has ingenuously fallen into the Soviet trap, but, unfortunately, Italy is paying for his miscalculations."

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

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. The paper says that Fiorello La Guardia is due in Rome this afternoon. After giving some biographical details about the 'friend of the Italians', as he calls himself, it adds that he will contact several authoritative persons in Italy and thus realise, though with sorrow, "that in one place in the World there is something that won't do."

2. Under the heading: "Positions to defend", Arrigo Jacchia writes that in his opinion Italy will not find everyone against her in Paris but also some friendly voices whose influence cannot fail to have some effect. In fact, great nations like Argentina, Brazil and Mexico moved at the threatened decision of a common civilization through a punitive and despoiling peace imposed upon Italy, show their firm determination to oppose energetically the decisions of the Four. According to the writer, Brazil, which is one of the 21 Nations, will lead the battle on behalf of Italy at the Conference, speaking for all Latin America. "This is one of our cards", concludes the writer, "the others being: a) Italy's cobelligerancy; b) that there are 45,000,000 Italians strongly determined to live; c) Italy's strategic importance in the Mediterranean."

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "The Moral battle", the paper commenting on the Italian peace-treaty bitterly criticizes the Government for its apathy and says that the political battle may be lost, but there is also a moral battle, and the moral weapon left to Italy is her firm determination not to sign pacts which would mean her political and economic enslavement.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

The paper reports from Leghorn that a raid by MPs in the woods of Torre del Lago produced a haul of 150 colored deserters, 80 "segnorine", a large quantity of Italian banknotes, over a million lire's worth of army equipment.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. prints an article by Luigi Sturzo on the Paris Conference in which before summing up the present international situation the writer says that "the fundamental error of Bevin, Bidault, and Byrnes at the Paris conference has been to have considered the peace of Europe for each country separately whereas Peace is indivisible.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. We never believed that Italy's position would be changed merely because she became Republican, "writes R.L. and adds that Italy is not yet a true Republic as the necessary unity of spirits has not been achieved by the Government. So far, continues the paper, the Assembly does not seem to know what to do except let fly with their fists, as all the deputies feel that they are party members rather than Italian citizens. The paper concludes by denying that the Christian Democrats have the capacity and moral strength to dominate the situation and to hold back the Communists who manoeuvre the masses for their destructive purposes.

2. R.L. publishes a letter in which the Rome Office of the Cantieri

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

imposed upon Italy, show their firm determination to oppose energetically the decisions of the Four. According to the writer, Brazil, which is one of the 21 Nations, will lead the battle on behalf of Italy at the Conference, speaking for all Latin America. "This is one of our cards", concludes the writer, "the others being: a) Italy's cobelligerancy; b) that there are 45,000,000 Italians strongly determined to live; c) Italy's strategic importance in the Mediterranean."

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "The Moral battle", the paper commenting on the Italian peace-treaty bitterly criticizes the Government for its apathy and says that the political battle may be lost, but there is also a moral battle, and the moral weapon left to Italy is her firm determination not to sign pacts which would mean her political and economic enslavement.

LOMBARDO (Independent Leftist)

The paper reports from Leghorn that said by MPs in the woods of Torre del Lago produced a haul of 150 colored deserters, 80 "segnorine", a large quantity of Italian banknotes over a million lire's worth of army equipment.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. prints an article by Luigi Sturzo on the Paris Conference in which before summing up the present international situation the writer says that "the fundamental error of Bevin, Bidault, and Byrnes at the Paris conference has been to have considered the peace of Europe for each country separately whereas Peace is indivisible..

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. We never believed that Italy's position would be changed merely because she became Republican, writes R.L. and adds that Italy is not yet a true Republic as the necessary unity of spirits has not been achieved by the Government. So far, continues the paper, the Assembly does not seem to know what to do except let fly with their fists, as all the deputies feel that they are party members rather than Italian citizens. The paper concludes by denying that the Christian Democrats have the capacity and moral strength to dominate the situation and to hold back the Communists who manoeuvre the masses for their destructive purposes.

2. R.L. publishes a letter in which the Rome Office of the Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico explains the circumstances of the labour stoppages at Monfalcone, stating that there was no lock-out as the establishments were only closed to safeguard people until AMG restored order and protected work.

TEMPO (Independent) N.H.

UNITA' (Communist)

Giuseppe di Vittorio writes that the CGIL's dilemma was to give up wage increases and try and reduce the cost of living, or to yield to uncontrolled wage increases which would lead to soaring prices and inflation. It has chosen the only possible middle path: to try and reduce the cost of living while increasing some wages, salaries and pensions and unemployed pay enough to meet the essentials of life.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/290/PRB

July 22, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Constituent Assembly. Answering a question put by Pertini (Nat., Soc.), the Minister for Justice, Gullo, acknowledged yesterday that the magistrates may have committed some errors when applying the provisions of the amnesty, but added that the Government could not issue any directions on the interpretation of the decree as this was the task of the Magistracy itself. Pertini declared that he was not satisfied with the answer and asserted that the Government should intervene by means of a decree and not by means of circulars issued by the Minister of Justice. The speaker added that many fascist "gerarchi" and many authors of massacres had regained freedom through the amnesty's loopholes and were even now pretending to re-occupy the posts which they left on entering the prisons. Togliatti (Nat., Com.) stated that the amnesty answered the wishes of public opinion and that it included a formula by which those persons who had filled high political and civil posts during Fascism should not benefit by the amnesty. The clemency of the Republic was intended for individuals, not for the regime or fascist organizations whose possible revival should be firmly suppressed. (Communist applause). Minister Corbino then made a financial report, disclosing that the 1945-46 budget had closed with a deficit of 350 milliard lire, that the monetary circulation would not be increased by a single lira, and that the balance between normal assets and liabilities could be achieved possibly during the 1947-48 financial year, and certainly during that of 1948-49, if the economic life of the Country were not upset by home or foreign disturbances. The Minister also said that prices would have to fall for monetary reasons and would do so until they reached the limit of parity with the buying power on international markets. "I am convinced", he said, "that in Italy there are now 150 milliard lire worth of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods which are not strictly necessary to the normal process of production and are hidden for fear of political disturbances and monetary devaluations. The owners of these goods are losing (considering interest only) at least 10 milliard lire yearly, and if we give them a sense of political and monetary tranquillity, a part of their capital will at once start to circulate again and then

1563

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

some errors when applying the provisions of the amnesty, but added that the Government could not issue any directions on the interpretation of the decree as this was the task of the Magistracy itself. Fortini declared that he was not satisfied with the answer and asserted that the Government should intervene by means of a decree and not by means of circulars issued by the Minister of Justice. The speaker added that many fascist "gerarchi" and many authors of massacres had regained freedom through the amnesty's loopholes and were even now pretending to re-occupy the posts which they left on entering the prisons. Togliatti (Nat., Com.) stated that the amnesty answered the wishes of public opinion and that it included a formula by which those persons who had filled high political and civil posts during Fascism should not benefit by the amnesty. The clemency of the Republic was intended for individuals, not for the regime or fascist organizations whose possible revival should be firmly suppressed. (Communist applause). Minister Corbino then made a financial report, disclosing that the 1945-46 budget had closed with a deficit of 350 milliard lire, that the monetary circulation would not be increased by a single lira, and that the balance between normal assets and liabilities could be achieved possibly during the 1947-48 financial year, and certainly during that of 1948-49, if the economic life of the Country were not upset by home or foreign disturbances. The Minister also said that prices would have to fall for monetary reasons and would do so until they reached the limit of parity with the buying power on international markets. "I am convinced", he said, "that in Italy there are now 150 milliard lire worth of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods which are not strictly necessary to the normal process of production and are hidden for fear of political disturbances and monetary devaluations. The owners of these goods are losing (considering interest only) at least 10 milliard lire yearly, and if we give them a sense of political and monetary tranquillity, a part of their capital will at once start to circulate again and then the State or private enterprise will have a larger basis for easing unemployment. The Government intends to continue to recommend the banks to abstain from financing enterprises which only aim to hold goods for purely speculative reasons. (Applause) And, in order to bring about monetary stability, the Government does not intend to change the currency." Corbino then affirmed that obtaining foreign loans was a matter of life or death for Italy, and that he hoped the political reasons which had lead to the drafting of a hard peace would have no more influence when the time came to give Italy the economic assistance which she needed. The speaker added that anyway

1563

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

Italy should demonstrate to the foreign countries which might figure among her prospective creditors, that she meant business and that she intended to lay the foundations of a sound economy. The speech drew prolonged applause from the Center and the Right. Bianca Bianchi (Florence, Soc.) ("the young Socialist deputy with long blonde hair who wore a blue dress of simple but elegant cut" - "Messaggero") spoke of the present condition of Italian schools, which she described as sad, drawing unanimous applause from the Assembly.

2. Reuter's Washington correspondent reports that the draft of the Italian peace treaty contemplates the reduction of the establishment of the Italian Army to a maximum of 250 thousand men. The Italian Navy will consist of two battleships armed with 320 mm. guns, 4 cruisers armed with 150 mm. guns, 4 destroyers, 16 torpedo-boats and 20 corvettes. Other ships and submarines, not to be taken by the Allies, will be sunk. The Italian Army will have a purely defensive character and its armament will not include more than 200 medium and heavy tanks. The Air Force will be reduced to 200 fighters and reconnaissance planes and to 150 military transport, rescue, liaison and training planes. All these planes, excluding the reconnaissance and fighter types, will be unarmed. Article 40 orders the destruction of permanent fortifications on the Italo-French and Italo-Yugoslav frontiers, which could possibly contain guns firing into French or Yugoslav territory. Article 44 forbids Italy to own, produce or test any kind of rocket, guns with a range superior to 30 kms., sea-mines equipped with special devices, torpedoes which may be manoeuvred by a pilot. The islands of Pantelleria, Pelagie and Pianosa will remain completely unarmed. Italy will cooperate to impede the German and Japanese re-armament, and will not employ or train technicians, including those of civil aviation, who were or have been German or Japanese citizens. Italy acknowledges and undertakes to respect the sovereignty and independence of Albania and Ethiopia, and renounces from now on all rights, titles and claims resulting from the system of mandates.

3. "Tempo" gives a despatch from Paris stating that Byrnes telegraphed to Bevin, Molotov and Bidault yesterday asking them to agree immediately on the official publication of the text of the five peace treaties. Byrnes made this move following the revelation of the most important parts of the treaties which occurred during the last 24 hours. After two hours and a half of telephone consultations between London and Washington, the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers confirmed the agreement of keeping secret the draft of the peace treaty with Italy and the other countries "even if somebody has already violated this

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

men. The Italian Navy will consist of two battleships armed with 320 mm. guns, 4 cruisers armed with 150 mm. guns, 4 destroyers, 16 torpedo-boats and 20 corvettes. Other ships and submarines, not to be taken by the Allies, will be sunk. The Italian Army will have a purely defensive character and its armament will not include more than 200 medium and heavy tanks. The Air Force will be reduced to 200 fighters and reconnaissance planes and to 150 military transport, rescue, liaison and training planes. All these planes, excluding the reconnaissance and fighter types, will be unarmed. Article 40 orders the destruction of permanent fortifications on the Italo-French and Italo-Yugoslav frontiers, which could possibly contain guns firing into French or Yugoslav territory. Article 44 forbids Italy to own, produce or test any kind of rocket, guns with a range superior to 30 kms., sub-mines equipped with special devices, torpedoes which may be manoeuvred by a pilot. The islands of Pantelleria Pelagie and Pianosa will remain completely unarmed. Italy will cooperate to impede the German and Japanese re-armament, and will not employ or train technicians, including those of civil aviation, who were or have been German or Japanese citizens. Italy acknowledges and undertakes to respect the sovereignty and independence of Albania and Ethiopia, and renounces from now on all rights, titles and claims resulting from the system of mandates.

3. "Tempo" gives a despatch from Paris stating that Byrnes telegraphed to Bevin, Molotov and Bidault yesterday asking them to agree immediately on the official publication of the text of the five peace treaties. Byrnes made this move following the revelation of the most important parts of the treaties which occurred during the last 24 hours. After two hours and a half of telephone consultations between London and Washington, the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers confirmed the agreement of keeping secret the draft of the peace treaty with Italy and the other countries "even if somebody has already violated this agreement".

4. It is reported from Washington that President Truman has appointed the Undersecretary of State for the Political Affairs, James Dunn, Ambassador of the U.S. to the Italian Republic.

5. The Ministers of the economic portfolios met at Corbino's yesterday to agree on the first steps to be taken in order to start the Government's economic programme. They agreed that unemployment should be eased not only through public works, but also through agriculture (bonifica), transport and industry.

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

6. The representatives of the Confederation of Industrialists and the C.G.I.L. started negotiations on the unfreezing of dismissals of workers yesterday. The C.G.I.L. representatives maintained that dismissals should start only when the Government's programme for easing unemployment was well under way.

7. The Rovigo trade Union called a general strike in the entire province yesterday to protest against the delay in easing unemployment. Some demonstrators invaded the premises of UNRRA and Post-War Relief stealing wool-blankets, clothing and other goods. Three policemen were injured.

8. Unemployed held a demonstration in Milan yesterday, and interrupted traffic in various quarters. The Executive of the unemployed of the Milan province announced yesterday that if the authorities had not answered within 24 hours the requests made to them, the Association would appeal to all the workers to go on a general strike.

9. "We were unable to defend ourselves at Paris. But the Russian Foreign Minister fought for us.", Marshal Tito declared at Dubrovnik yesterday, it is reported from Belgrade.

10. The Arab Mission which came to Italy to solicit the Pope's intervention in the Palestine question arrived in Rome yesterday.

11. The Tripoli "National Bloc of Libya" has sent to the Secretary of the Arab League a note concerning the Paris decision, which emphasizes the dissatisfaction and the unrest of the people at the policy of compromises, intrigues and post-ponements, and denounces the condition of abandonment and humiliation in which the population of Libya is kept by the British Military Administration. (SIDI)

12. Alcide De Gasperi stated to an ANSA correspondent that he presumed that the Italian Delegation to be heard at the Peace Conference would leave for Paris early in August. No official invitation has arrived from Paris yet.

13. Fiorello La Guardia arrived in Rome yesterday and was 4562
received by De Gasperi and the Pope. Today, at the Campidoglio, he will be presented with the honorary citizenship of Rome. Afterwards he will hold a press conference. La Guardia, who is going to stay in Italy for four days, will also visit Milan and Cassino.

14. Nenni arrived at Zurig (Switzerland) yesterday, whence he will proceed to Holland.

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

8. Unemployed held a demonstration in Milan yesterday, and interrupted traffic in various quarters. The Executive of the unemployed of the Milan province announced yesterday that if the authorities had not answered within 24 hours the requests made to them, the Association would appeal to all the workers to go on a general strike.

9. "We were unable to defend ourselves at Paris. But the Russian Foreign Minister fought for us.", Marshal Tito declared at Dubrovnik yesterday, it is reported from Belgrade.

10. The Arab Mission which came to Italy to solicit the Pope's intervention in the Palestine question arrived in Rome yesterday.

11. The Tripoli "National Bloc of Libya" has sent to the Secretary of the Arab League a note concerning the Paris decision, which emphasizes the dissatisfaction and the unrest of the people at the policy of compromises, intrigues and postponements, and denounces the condition of abandonment and humiliation in which the population of Libya is kept by the British Military Administration. (SIDI)

12. Alcide De Gasperi stated to an ANSA correspondent that he presumed that the Italian Delegation to be heard at the Peace Conference would leave for Paris early in August. No official invitation has arrived from Paris yet.

13. Fiorello La Guardia arrived in Rome yesterday and was received by De Gasperi and the Pope. Today, at the Campidoglio, he will be presented with the honorary citizenship of Rome. Afterwards he will hold a press conference. La Guardia, who is going to stay in Italy for four days, will also visit Milan and Cassino.

4562

14. Nenni arrived at Zurig (Switzerland) yesterday, whence he will proceed to Holland.

15. AP reports from New York that Charles Poletti, former AMG governor of Palermo, Rome and Milan, denied yesterday Finocchiaro Aprile's affirmation that he (Poletti) soon after the Allied invasion of Sicily had emphasised the necessity of keeping the House of Savoy on the Italian Throne.

16. A violent cyclone swept the Emilian coast on Sunday afternoon. 26 persons who were bathing or sailing on boats were killed, 17 of whom at Cesenatico, 8 at Pesaro and 1 at Cattolica.

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

17. The Roman workers of bars, cafés, ice-cream shops, cake shops, restaurants and hotels will go on strike from tomorrow. "Minuto" asks why exception should be made in the case of establishments requisitioned by the Allies.

18. The first two and the fourth places in the Swiss "Gran Premio" motor race were won by Italians, driving two Alfa Romeos and a Maserati respectively.

UNITA' (concluded)

3. "Unità" manages to give a report of Togliatti's address to the leaders of the Rome Communist party (referred to by "Italia-Sera" (see above)) without giving the slightest indication of what he said.

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

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

Replying to "Italia Libera" (see Digest, 21 July) on the "interference" of the clergy in politics, "O.R." claims that priests in church have every right to speak to the faithful (even if "I.L." calls them "electors") in the interests of "the security of the Religion, for the liberty and rights of the Church and its ministers, for catholic principles, doctrine and custom, for the preservation of christian civilization... and to guide the consciences of catholics". Moreover, the Church has never renounced the right to criticize secular laws (nor does "I.L." for that matter, it adds), and the priest in any case has the authority of Peter: "oportet obedire magis Deo, quam hominibus".

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading "Administrative chaos", V.R. violently protest against the frequent interruptions of electricity and against the lack of water in Rome saying that "all the major public services of Rome are at the mercy of private interests "and that there is no administration in Rome", because, "if there were the competent authorities would have already taken measures against those responsible for the bad services which compromise public order and damage the interests of the citizens". It concludes by saying that steps will be taken against them even by means of the Police and through denunciation to the "Procuratore della Repubblica".

MORNING PAPERS (July 23)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Commenting on Corbino's speech at the Costituente, A.C. says that the two main points are: avoid financial speculations and reduce the prices of the most essential goods.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque) - N.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. State control on Sicilian wool was abolished yesterday.

2. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7450-7550, Pound: 1265-1280, Dollar: 418-422, Swiss Franc: 130-134, French Franc: 1.55-1.65; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7800, Dollar: 450, Swiss Franc: 133.

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

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading "Administrative chaos", V.R. violently protest against the frequent interruptions of electricity and against the lack of water in Rome saying that "all the major public services of Rome are at the mercy of private interests "and that there is no administration in Rome", because, "if there were the competent authorities would have already taken measures against those responsible for the bad services which compromise public order and damage the interests of the citizens". It concludes by saying that steps will be taken against them even by means of the Police and through denunciation to the "Procuratore della Repubblica".

MORNING PAPERS (July 23)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Commenting on Corbino's speech at the Costituente, A.C. says that the two main points are: avoid financial speculations and reduce the prices of the most essential goods.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque) - N.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. State control on Sicilian wool was abolished yesterday.

2. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7450-7550, Pound: 1265-1280, Dollar: 418-422, Swiss Franc: 130-134, French Franc: 1.55-1.65; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7800, Dollar: 450, Swiss Franc: 133.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on Walter Lippmann's comment about the results of the Paris Conference, Leo Valiani writes that Byrnes did not yield in the Trieste question to avoid an armed conflict between Yugoslavia and Italy but to postpone Russia's entry into the Mediterranean realising that Russia could not much longer be prevented from getting an outlet to the Mediterranean. The writer concludes that only Great Britain and France are eager to make a quick Peace Treaty with Italy to consolidate their

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 22)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Capitale complains of the bad bread and the lack of the water and electric power that the Romans have to suffer.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Commenting on a phrase pronounced by Byrnes upon his arrival in the States: "We were obliged to renounce the Italianity of Trieste because Italy would not have been able to defend the city against the pressure of the Yugoslavs and Russians", G. della S. says that the Anglo-Americans, too exhausted to risk another war now, have decided to let justice suffer for a while (at Italy's expense) and to prepare for another war within twenty years. It also says that the British policy in Trieste is the same as their policy in India: fomenting the famous periodical incidents between Hindus and Moslems over the "sacred cow". All peoples have their "sacred cows" it adds.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Dipl. criticises Bidault's policy. Attempting to get Russia's agreement to the partition of Germany he sacrificed the friendship with Italy and is now being repaid in his own coin by Russia, which wants Germany united, productive and ready to become its most important war weapon for the next world conflagration.

2. G. d'I. proposes that instead of one hour's strike to protest against the unjust peace treaty, as proposed by the C.G.I.L., all Italian workers should instead work one hour's overtime the cost of which should be paid to the Julian refugees. "A much more constructive action" it says.

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta addresses an effusive welcome to Fiorello La Guardia on occasion of his visit to Italy.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Commenting on Di Vittorio's article in "Unità's issue of June 30, in which he said that the Syndicates should be free, I.S. says that the writer's principles are very far from being applied in practice as the Syndicates are at present very closely controlled by the three mass parties.

2. Under the heading "Comrade Palmiro makes a hydrochloric [illegible] (to the party leaders) I.S. says that Togliatti is

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

1561

...because Italy would not have been able to defend the city against the pressure of the Yugoslavs and Russians", G. della S. says that the Anglo-Americans, too exhausted to risk another war now, have decided to let justice suffer for a while (at Italy's expense) and to prepare for another war within twenty years. It also says that the British policy in Trieste is the same as their policy in India: fomenting the famous periodical incidents between Hindus and Moslems over the "sacred cow". All peoples have their "sacred cows" it adds.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Dipl. criticises Bidault's policy. Attempting to get Russia's agreement to the partition of Germany he sacrificed the friendship with Italy and is now being repaid in his own coin by Russia, which wants Germany united, productive and ready to become its most important war weapon for the next world conflagration.

2. G. d'I. proposes that instead of one hour's strike to protest against the unjust peace treaty, as proposed by the C.G.I.L., all Italian workers should instead work one hour's overtime the cost of which should be paid to the Julian refugees. "A much more constructive action" it says.

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta addresses an effusive welcome to Fiorello La Guardia on occasion of his visit to Italy.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Commenting on Di Vittorio's article in "Unità's issue of June 30, in which he said that the Syndicates should be free, I.S. says that the writer's principles are very far from being applied in practice as the Syndicates are at present very closely controlled by the three mass parties.

2. Under the heading "Comrade Palmiro makes a hydrochloric acid speech" (to the party leaders) I.S. says that Togliatti is trying to attack the Government from outside, perhaps taking seriously Finocchiaro-Aprile's words that he (Togliatti) could call up all the labor forces and use them to overthrow democracy and establish another dictatorship. It warns him that this time it will not be so easy.

3. Sordello points out the bad conditions in which the middle classes are living, and says that the great force of this class will probably form a new party, which will fight under the true flag of socialism, the anti-marxist one: the flag of national dignity and of nationalism offended by the false "liberators".

1561

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

present positions in this area as their influence may diminish in the future.

2. We may gather from Corbino's speech that the treasury's situation is good, writes Riccardo Lombardi, adding that the economic situation of the country is a separate matter. Unfortunately the Italian State is today a rival rather than a help to industry, continues the writer, concluding that the Government should not only think of the State's budgetary position but also promote industrial revival.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading: "After June 18th: The two roads", I.N., commenting on the feelings of the 11 million Monarchists after the fall of the Monarchy, says that they are those who are monarchist out of sentiment and for a sense of tradition and who identify the Country with the King, and those who as a matter of reason think that the Monarchist Regime is the best for the realization of certain political ideals - Democracy - and for the sake of Italian moral values - Christianity and liberal civilization -, and that there are two roads open today to Italian monarchists: the first an uncompromising opposition to the present regime with the consequent non-participation and even rebellion, and the second("more realistic but perhaps more difficult") to oppose the government only in so far as it would damage the political ideals of liberty, the spiritual ideals of catholicism and the moral precepts which the monarchists have striven for.

2. Under the headings: "Outlaws" and "Our workers without any protection in France", I.N. says that many Italian workers who went to work in France are arriving every day at Turin after having abandoned their jobs and walking to the frontier as they had no money to take the train. They all say that they left France because when negotiating with their employers they were not protected by Italian Consolar Authorities and because Italian officials have no prestige with the French Authorities.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

M. praises Corbino's speech and says that his policy is the oldest one and has always been right. It must be remembered, it adds, that only the Italian people with their immense faith in the State will be the main factor in the financial rebirth of the State itself.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) 1569

1. M. headlines: "The iniquitous clauses of our peace - Defenceless Italy at everybody's mercy - The Government must

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

I.N., commenting on the feelings of the 11 million monarchists after the fall of the Monarchy, says that they are those who are monarchist out of sentiment and for a sense of tradition and who identify the Country with the King, and those who as a matter of reason think that the Monarchist Regime is the best for the realisation of certain political ideals - Democracy - and for the sake of Italian moral values - Christianity and liberal civilization -, and that there are two roads open today to Italian monarchists: the first an uncompromising opposition to the present regime with the consequent non-participation and even rebellion, and the second("more realistic but perhaps more difficult") to oppose the government only in so far as it would damage the political ideals of liberty, the spiritual ideals of catholicism and the moral precepts which the monarchists have striven for.

2. Under the headings: "Outlaws" and "Our workers without any protection in France", I.N. says that many Italian workers who went to work in France are arriving every day at Turin after having abandoned their jobs and walking to the frontier as they had no money to take the train. They all say that they left France because when negotiating with their employers they were not protected by Italian Consolar Authorities and because Italian officials have no prestige with the French Authorities.

IL POPOLO (Government)

N. praises Corbino's speech and says that his policy is the oldest one and has always been right. It must be remembered, it adds, that only the Italian people with their immense faith in the State will be the main factor in the financial rebirth of the State itself.

1569

IL MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. M. headlines: "The iniquitous clauses of our peace - Defenceless Italy at everybody's mercy - The Government must pledge itself to sign the gallows-peace."

2. Commenting on the military clauses of the peace treaty forced upon Italy with special reference to the imposed dismantling of frontier fortifications, the paper writes that Italy will be driven back to the line of a third or even fourth rate power as she will no longer be able to defend her western and eastern frontiers in case of aggression. Even Italy's admission in the UNO would not help as the latter, confronted, for instance, with the risk of a general war against Russia, would merely resort to procedural devices to prevent a general armed conflict at any cost.

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

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

To solve the problem of unemployed and re-employed pensioners the paper suggests discharging the pensioners and assuring them an absolute minimum to avoid starvation and to employ veterans and unemployed.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.P.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on Corbino's speech "R.L." stresses discrepancies between De Gasperi's economic-financial program of the Government and the intentions of the Government's Treasury Minister, Corbino. These differences are very serious, writes the paper, as nobody knows which way the Government means to go.

2. "Women-deputies have made a happy début headlines the paper referring to the first speech of a woman, Bianca Bianchi (Florence, Soc.), in the Assembly.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the many strikes of the workers in these days, T. says that they may be right in some cases but that they must not forget the thousands of veterans who are, possibly, in an even worse situation, and as they have their own representative freely elected, at the Costituente, they should ask those representatives to act for them, and defend their rights, and at the same time they should continue to work for the reconstruction of the country.

2. T. criticises Corbino's speech and says that it may be all right that the ordinary budget will be balanced in two or three years, but how about the extraordinary budget? It also warns against the danger of deflation, which may be brought about by reducing prices too far.

3. In a third-page literary article on Somerset Maugham's new book "Then and Now, A Novel of the Reanissance", Giuseppe Prezzolini does not agree with Maugham's interpretation of Machiavelli, and specifically objects to his view that the "Mandragola" was written as a literary vendetta on account of a love-affair in which he had been worsted.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article Mario Montagna writes that Monarchists and Fascists, throwing off the mask, openly regret that Italy should have fought for 20 months with the Allies as [illegible] sacrifices now are [illegible] in vain. They forget, says the

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

writes the paper, as nobody knows which way the Government means to go.

2. "Women-deputies have made a happy début headlines the paper referring to the first speech of a woman, Bianca Bianchi (Florence, Soc.), in the Assembly.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the many strikes of the workers in these days, T. says that they may be right in some cases but that they must not forget the thousands of veterans who are, possibly, in an even worse situation, and as they have their own representative freely elected, at the Costituente, they should ask those representatives to act for them, and defend their rights, and at the same time they should continue to work for the reconstruction of the country.

2. T. criticises Corbino's speech and says that it may be all right that the ordinary budget will be balanced in two or three years, but how about the extraordinary budget? It also warns against the danger of deflation, which may be brought about by reducing prices too far.

3. In a third-page literary article on Somerset Maugham's new book "Then and Now, A Novel of the Reanissance", Giuseppe Prezzolini does not agree with Maugham's interpretation of Machiavelli, and specifically objects to his view that the "Mandragola" was written as a literary vendetta on account of a love-affair in which he had been worsted.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article Mario Montagna writes that Monarchists and Fascists, throwing off the mask, openly regret that Italy should have fought for 20 months with the Allies as her sacrifice now proves in vain. They forget, says the writer, that Italy's cobelligerency aimed to expel the Germans, to eliminate Fascism and to set up a democratic and republican Italy, and that these objectives have been reached. The names of the patriots, concludes the writer, who died for this sacred cause will never be forgotten.

2. Writing on La Guardia's visit to Italy, the paper warmly welcomes him and expresses the hope that "the friend of the Italians" will now roll up his sleeves and help towards the reconstruction and revival of Italy. (Concluded on page 4)

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/291/2RB July 24, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Constituent Assembly was crowded yesterday to hear the announced speeches by Togliatti, Lombardo, Salvaggi and Cronchi, but the deputies were partly deluded as only Lombardo took to the floor. At the opening of the session, Baldini Confalonieri (Cuneo, N.D.U.) eulogized Marcello Soleri (Minister of the Treasury before Corbino) who died one year ago. De Martino (Salerno, N.D.U.) suggested the creation of Provincial Committees for Reconstruction to support any sound agricultural or industrial enterprises in the Provinces, and affirmed that in his opinion the amount of Italian capital was far greater than that given by Minister Corbino. Ivan Matteo Lombardo (Nat., Soc.), surveying the composition of the Government, affirmed that the participation of the Socialist party, despite the fact that the ministerial programme was not consistent on all points with Socialist ideals, was in the interests of the working classes, in order not to weaken Italy's position at the peace conference and to avoid reducing the prestige of the first Government of the Republic. Referring to the monetary policy, he deprecated inflation which would lead to the abyss, affirmed that wages should have a real and not purely nominal value (loud applause) and that the working classes should be warned against an uncontrolled race for wage increases. Commenting the Government's declaration of foreign policy, Lombardo said that his party believed that the country should remain free from any tie with the foreigner, and criticised those who would play the anti-Russian card as well as those who would play the pro-Russian one. The fate of Trieste would have been the same even if Italy had made an alliance with Russia, he said. As to the colonial question, which was a question of acknowledging Italian work, Lombardo affirmed that the demand that Italy renounce her rights was unjust as the year's postponement could be adopted without forcing this renunciation on Italy. The speaker concluded by affirming that the path of Socialism was the only one which could lead the Italian people to a real revival. (Prolonged applause) Perrone-Capano (Bari, N.D.U.) believed that when forming the government the Christian [illegible] had lost through dubious compromise the clear

1559

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

Cronchi, but the deputies were partly deluded as only Lombardo took to the floor. At the opening of the session, Baldini Confalonieri (Cuneo, N.D.U.) eulogised Marcello Soleri (Minister of the Treasury before Corbino) who died one year ago. De Martino (Salerno, N.D.U.) suggested the creation of Provincial Committees for Reconstruction to support any sound agricultural or industrial enterprises in the Provinces, and affirmed that in his opinion the amount of Italian capital was far greater than that given by Minister Corbino. Ivan Matteo Lombardo (Nat., Soc.), surveying the composition of the Government, affirmed that the participation of the Socialist party, despite the fact that the ministerial programme was not consistent on all points with Socialist ideals, was in the interests of the working classes, in order not to weaken Italy's position at the peace conference and to avoid reducing the prestige of the first Government of the Republic. Referring to the monetary policy, he deprecated inflation which would lead to the abyss, affirmed that wages should have a real and not purely nominal value (loud applause) and that the working classes should be warned against an uncontrolled race for wage increases. Commenting the Government's declaration of foreign policy, Lombardo said that his party believed that the country should remain free from any tie with the foreigner, and criticised those who would play the anti-Russian card as well as those who would play the pro-Russian one. The fate of Trieste would have been the same even if Italy had made an alliance with Russia, he said. As to the colonial question, which was a question of acknowledging Italian work, Lombardo affirmed that the demand that Italy renounce her rights was unjust as the year's postponement could be adopted without forcing this renunciation on Italy. The speaker concluded by affirming that the path of Socialism was the only one which could lead the Italian people to a real revival. (Prolonged applause) Perrone-Capano (Bari, N.D.U.) believed that when forming the government the Christian Democrat party had lost through dubious compromise the clear prominence which it had secured through the elections, regretted that in its programme the Government had not emphasized the necessity for public order, and said that the smuggling of arms and the flow of Italian wheat to Yugoslavia should be suppressed, and that the remaining administrative elections should be expedited. When Nobile (Nat., Com.) took to the floor, the Center and Right of the Assembly immediately walked out of the room as a protest against Nobile's political about-face on the eve of the elections. Nobile deprecated that the funds allotted to the services by the government, despite the reduction of the establishments, amounted to 25,6 per cent of the entire budget, while in 1938-39 military expenses amounted to 21,9 per cent

1559

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

of the budget. He demanded the setting up of a Ministry for Civil Aviation and sharply criticised the recent agreements with T.W.A.& a British Co. which forced Italy to purchase airplanes abroad and allowed the export of the money earned in Italy by the two foreign corporations. (Applause from the Left). The deputies who had walked out then returned to their places, and the Air Minister, Cingolani (C.D.) rose to speak in reply, whereupon the Communists left the House as a retaliation against the Christian Democrats. He said that on taking office he had halted the negotiations with the two corporations with a view to examining carefully the drafts of the contracts and the aspects of the proposed purchase of 22 Douglas airplanes, and concluded by affirming that his first concern would be that of defending the interests of the Italian fliers and technicians. Togliatti, Pacciardi, Cronchi and Selvaggi will speak today, and De Gasperi will reply for the Government.

2. Nenni arrived at Oslo yesterday, and stated during a press conference that he had gone to Oslo in order to have a conference with the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Lange, before he left for Paris. "The Italian people considers the draft of the peace treaty extremely hard, and the solution of the Trieste problem especially is considered as sheer injustice", he said. Nenni added that although Italy was perfectly conscious of the responsibilities accruing from the participation in the war at the side of Germany, she considered the hard peace as an offence against those who had consistently fought fascism. When asked to explain the Italian concept of a "just peace", Nenni said that the peace could be termed "just" only if it respected the Italian frontiers, and especially that with Yugoslavia. He then said that if Italy were not supplied with raw materials for the work of reconstruction her national economy would definitely collapse as was substantially proved by the existence of 2 million unemployed. Hence the necessity of leaving Italy her colonies, he said, adding that if the terms of the treaty were not changed dangerous disorders could be expected in Italy. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction with the recent commercial agreement signed with Norway.

3. Fiorello La Guardia was presented with a silver sculpture representing the Roman she-wolf at the Campidoglio yesterday, and was awarded the honorary citizenship of Rome. The sindaco Prince Doria Pamphili welcomed him on behalf of the population and voiced the profound gratitude of the Italian people, and Minister Sereni outlined the activity of the Ministry for [illegible] the sindaco's address. La Guardia

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

negotiations with the two corporations which [illegible] carefully the drafts of the contracts and the aspects of the proposed purchase of 22 Douglas airplanes, and concluded by affirming that his first concern would be that of defending the interests of the Italian fliers and technicians. Togliatti, Pacciardi, Cronchi and Selvaggi will speak today, and De Gasperi will reply for the Government.

2. Nenni arrived at Oslo yesterday, and stated during a press-conference that he had gone to Oslo in order to have a conference with the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Lange, before he left for Paris. "The Italian people considers the draft of the peace treaty extremely hard, and the solution of the Trieste problem especially is considered as sheer injustice", he said. Nenni added that although Italy was perfectly conscious of the responsibilities accruing from the participation in the war at the side of Germany, she considered the hard peace as an offence against those who had consistently fought fascism. When asked to explain the Italian concept of a "just peace", Nenni said that the peace could be termed "just" only if it respected the Italian frontiers, and especially that with Yugoslavia. He then said that if Italy were not supplied with raw materials for the work of reconstruction her national economy would definitely collapse as was substantially proved by the existence of 2 million unemployed. Hence the necessity of leaving Italy her colonies, he said, adding that if the terms of the treaty were not changed dangerous disorders could be expected in Italy. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction with the recent commercial agreement signed with Norway.

3. Fiorello La Guardia was presented with a silver sculpture representing the Roman she-wolf at the Campidoglio yesterday, and was awarded the honorary citizenship of Rome. The sindaco Prince Doria Pamphili welcomed him on behalf of the population and voiced the profound gratitude of the Italian people, and Minister Sereni outlined the activity of the Ministry for Post-War Relief. Answering the sindaco's address, La Guardia said: "This She-wolf which is nourishing the children should induce certain statesman to follow her example of altruism." La Guardia then went to Montecitorio where he was welcomed by the members of the Government and 350 deputies to the Constituent Assembly. Saragat recalled how dear to the hearts of Italians was the voice of their friend La Guardia during the critical periods of the war and affirmed that the Italian people wanted to and would remain an active force in world history. La Guardia affirmed that he felt honoured at the reception given him by the Constituent Assembly of the new Italian Republic, and made a brief survey of the relief sent to Italy by UNRRA, which was expected to close down officially in December 31, but would continue

1003
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

to operate until all the 4 million tons of goods allotted to Italy had arrived. He said that he spoke as a man who wanted to see Italy's revival, and invited the Govt to study the errors and mistakes committed by other republics when drafting new constitutions in order to avoid them, and stressed that the interests of the country were superior to those of the parties. He added that Italy could not miss the bus this time and affirmed that the Italian people had really been dragged into a war against their will. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) "Many words have been uttered about an Italian stab", he said, "but it has been forgotten that the first and greater stab was given at Italy's chest by Mussolini himself. This is what the Big Powers should consider at the Peace Conference. There could not be a happy world with an unhappy Italy. Viva l'Italia", he concluded.

4. La Guardia had a long conference with Ministers Campilli, Normadi, Scapi and the High Commissioner for Food yesterday. He acknowledged that the Italian people needed a proper ration of the basic food (bread and pasta) as, contrary to other peoples, it now had little other food. After having considered the present situation of world cereal stocks, it was found that the 250-gram bread ration was the maximum which could be afforded. It was also agreed that the pasta ration, which was recently brought to 2 kgs per month, might be increased in September after a survey of the actual output in this hemisphere. The necessity of importing fats to improve the Italian food situation was examined, and the possibilities for the export of Italian fruit both to those countries normally supplied by Italy and to new outlets were discussed.

5. The negotiations between the Confederation of Industrialists and the C.G.I.L. on the payment of the "Republican Bonus" failed yesterday and both parties appealed to the Govt, which will take a definite decision at tomorrow's Council of Ministers. The president of the Confederation of Industrialists had proposed to solve the problem of improving labour conditions by means of increased production.

6. Marshal Tito stated at Ragusa yesterday that the Allies had violated the terms of the agreement when the Yugoslavs evacuated Trieste. "The Allies do not dispute our right but want to make Trieste one of their bases", he said. 1558

7. INS reports from New York that the Executive Council of the "Import-Export Bank" will meet before long to examine, among other thing, the Italian request for a reconstruction loan of from 500 million to one milliard dollars, to be used for the purchase of raw materials and industrial plants. It is learned from Italy,

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

Italian stab", he said, "but it has [illegible]
and greater stab was given at Italy's chest by Mussolini himself. This is what the Big Powers should consider at the Peace Conference. There could not be a happy world with an unhappy Italy. Viva l'Italia", he concluded.

4. La Guardia had a long conference with Ministers Cappilli, Morandi, Segni and the High Commissioner for Food yesterday. He acknowledged that the Italian people needed a proper ration of the basic food (bread and pasta) as, contrary to other peoples, it now had little other food. After having considered the present situation of world cereal stocks, it was found that the 250-gram bread ration was the maximum which could be afforded. It was also agreed that the pasta ration, which was recently brought to 2 kgs per month, might be increased in September after a survey of the actual output in this Hemisphere. The necessity of importing fats to improve the Italian food situation was examined, and the possibilities for the export of Italian fruit both to those countries normally supplied by Italy and to new outlets were discussed.

5. The negotiations between the Confederation of Industrialists and the C.G.I.L. on the payment of the "Republican Bonus" failed yesterday and both parties appealed to the Govt, which will take a definite decision at tomorrow's Council of Ministers. The president of the Confederation of Industrialists had proposed to solve the problem of improving labour conditions by means of increased production.

6. Marshal Tito stated at Ragusa yesterday that the Allies had violated the terms of the agreement when the Yugoslavs evacuated Trieste. "The Allies do not dispute our right but want to make Trieste one of their bases", he said. 1558

7. INS reports from New York that the Executive Council of the "Import-Export Bank" will meet before long to examine, among other thing, the Italian request for a reconstruction loan of from 500 million to one milliard dollars, to be used for the purchase of raw materials and industrial plants. It is learned from Italy, the agency continues, that the Allied Commission in Rome is said to have expressed itself in favour of the loan with some reservation as to its amount.

8. The New York papers give much emphasis to the news that Mussolini's children Romano and Anna Maria are earning their living the hard way, the former as accordion player and the latter as waitress at the "La Conchiglia" dancing establishment recently opened on Ischia. The American correspondents stress that Romano Mussolini is still half-paralitic following the attack of infantile-paralysis which he suffered during his childhood. (INS)

9. As group of industrialists having guaranteed the financing of public works, the general strike was called off in the Rovigo province yesterday, ANSA reports.

10. The Varese strike also finished yesterday.

11. A certain Catalde Pierri, editor of an unauthorized weekly "Risorgere" in Taranto, has been arrested for printing a eulogy of Mussolini and fascism, reports ANSA.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 23)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on the peace treaty terms, G. della S. says that it is infamous to demand the sinking of all the ships which will not be taken by the Allies, when Italian industry could use the raw materials instead of having to import them. It also reports that the "Manchester Guardian" stressed in an article that Italy's presence at the peace conference will not facilitate the signing of the treaty but many help to appease Italian resentment.

2. Artieri criticises Guido Piovene's speech on the meaning of the word "popolare", broadcast by the Rome station, and says that Piovene, a leftist writer, seems nevertheless to be in favor of social élites and against the universal vote and the popular masses.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The paper praises Corbino's speech at Montecitorio for its clarity and realism and agrees with him that the first condition for Italy's revival is that tranquillity should be maintained in the country in order to increase production and stop the lira on its steep descent towards inflation. No miracles are to be expected from revolutionary measures and merely to attack and reduce wealth will be an advantage neither to the rich nor to the poor. Our country, concludes the paper, has so far shown that it has the strength for recovery and we must therefore let it work.

2. Under the heading: "Are the 'Titini' preparing to occupy Gorizia?", Livio Grassi writes from Trieste that rumours have been insistently circulated about a Yugoslav 'coup de main' on Gorizia. It is alleged that Yugoslav armed civilians would infiltrate into the city to provoke incidents which would degenerate into an insurrection, thus confronting the Peace Conference with a fait accompli.

3. Headline: "The Diktat is Ready".

INDIPENDENTE

1. Agostino degli Espinosa criticises the hitherto [illegible] policy of the Italian Government and says that

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

the raw materials instead of having to import them. It also reports that the "Manchester Guardian" stressed in an article that Italy's presence at the peace conference will not facilitate the signing of the treaty but many help to appease Italian resentment.

2. Artieri criticises Guido Piovene's speech on the meaning of the word "popolare", broadcast by the Rome station, and says that Piovene, a leftist writer, seems nevertheless to be in favor of social élites and against the universal vote and the popular masses.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The paper praises Corbino's speech at Montecitorio for its clarity and realism and agrees with him that the first condition for Italy's revival is that tranquillity should be maintained in the country in order to increase production and stop the lira on its steep descent towards inflation. No miracles are to be expected from revolutionary measures and merely to attack and reduce wealth will be an advantage neither to the rich nor to the poor. Our country, concludes the paper, has so far shown that it has the strength for recovery and we must therefore let it work.

2. Under the heading: "Are the 'Titini' preparing to occupy Gorizia?", Livio Grassi writes from Trieste that rumours have been insistently circulated about a Yugoslav 'coup de main' on Gorizia. It is alleged that Yugoslav armed civilians would infiltrate into the city to provoke incidents which would degenerate into an insurrection, thus confronting the Peace Conference with a fait accompli.

3. Headline: "The Diktat is Ready".

INDIPENDENTE

1. Agostino degli Espinosa criticises the hitherto childlish Foreign policy of the Italian Government and says that it is time for a change - if it is not already too late.

2. I. praises Corbino's speech and sums up its three main points: a) no inflation; b) balance of the budget by 1949; c) the present favourable moment to borrow from abroad owing to the low interest rates now in force.

3. Minosse says that the Italians were not convinced because they listened to Radio London but that they listened to Radio London because they were already convinced, and that they are now angry with the "Big Four" because they think that the Atlantic Charter is still effective and that it has been betrayed by the Four.

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

ITALIA-SERA

1. Under the heading: "We shall not sign", Italicus writes that the spirit of the peace conditions forced upon Italy is not merely hostile, which one could have understood, but revengeful and that the germs of new wars are sown just in the periods when peace treaties are being drafted. The writer does not know whether or not the Italian Government will sign the treaty but, in his opinion, no Italian, in his heart of hearts, will ever accept conditions which are an offence not only against Italy but also against humanity.

2. The paper headlines: "Final proof of the ineptitude of our authorities" - "Confronted with the Allied 'diktat' presented to us by Reuter, our official circles refuse to take any attitude whatsoever."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Maria Federici says that the emigrants going to Belgium to work in the mines represent a source of income for Italy and a means of reconstruction. She also says that though this first group is small larger ones will follow until there will be a continuous flow.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Giovanni Ciraolo emphasizes the necessity of a scholastic reform after the long period of fascist education so detrimental to youth. To merely teach how to read and write is far from being sufficient in the opinion of the writer if widespread ignorance is to be efficiently fought; schooling should instil the wish for more knowledge and the Government should enable all pupils to improve their instruction and education until their military service. The writer gives as an example to be followed the British "education bill" which was so passionately discussed by Parliament, Trade Unions, parties, papers and clubs even under the hammering of the Luftwaffe.

2. Under the heading "'Le donne del sole' arrive in London" the paper reports from London the arrival of 100 Italian war brides to join their husbands in England.

1887

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading "The Republic outraged", V.R. refers to the clause of the Peace Treaty ("worthy of scorn if it does [illegible] to the effect that "the Italian

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

2. The paper headlines: "Final proof of the ineptitude of our authorities" - "Confronted with the Allied 'diktat' presented to us by Reuter, our official circles refuse to take any attitude whatsoever."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Maria Federici says that the emigrants going to Belgium to work in the mines represent a source of income for Italy and a means of reconstruction. She also says that though this first group is small larger ones will follow until there will be a continuous flow.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Giovanni Cirnolo emphasizes the necessity of a scholastic reform after the long period of fascist education so detrimental to youth. To merely teach how to read and write is far from being sufficient in the opinion of the writer if widespread ignorance is to be efficiently fought; schooling should instil the wish for more knowledge and the Government should enable all pupils to improve their instruction and education until their military service. The writer gives as an example to be followed the British "education bill" which was so passionately discussed by Parliament, Trade Unions, parties, papers and clubs even under the hammering of the Luftwaffe.

2. Under the heading "'Le donne del sole' arrive in London" the paper reports from London the arrival of 100 Italian war brides to join their husbands in England.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) 1287

1. Under the heading "The Republic outraged", V.R. refers to the clause of the Peace Treaty ("worthy of scorn if it does not provoke to laughter") to the effect that "the Italian Government undertakes to guarantee to all persons under its jurisdiction without distinction of race, sex, language or religion the exercise of human rights and fundamental liberties including the freedom of speech, press, publication, religion, political opinion and public meeting", and comments as follows:

"For Mr. Byrnes, Bevin and Bidault (who congratulated us for the establishment of our Republic) nothing happened on June 2nd. For them the Savoia and Mussolini (Churchill's and Chamberlain's friend) are still in the government. Must such a Peace Treaty, in which participated a Frenchman who has the moral and political glory of a Petain and a Laval or the military genius of a Gamelin and a Weygand to boast about, oblige the

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

Italian democracy to respect the freedom of speed or opinion? - Very well then, let Mr. Bidault, so christianly democratic and so unheeding of Molotov's blows over the question of the Rhineland, do us the favour to respect the freedom of opinion and of speech of the inhabitants of Briga and Tenda, as his predecessors did not respect those of the inhabitants of Nice that Cavour trafed away without a blush.

"We would also hope that Mr. Bevin will from now on respect Ghandhi's freedom of speech and of opinion and will no longer have him imprisoned whenever his opinion differs from that of the "occupiers" or "liberators" whatever they are.

"In conclusion, be hard, O inglorious victors, but do not be ridiculous. The Italian Republic is free and democratic without the consent of your Lordships".

2. Continuing its campaign of protest at the bad organisation of Rome's major public services such as the electricity, water and gas, V.R. says today that "the Rome electricity company persists in hindering the work of the plants which they serve". "The gravity of the situation - it continues - requires an immediate intervention of the Prefettura or the Government. We cannot go on like this any longer. This chaotic and arbitrary state of things in Rome's administration must come to an end, and soon". "Rome is not administered but is abandoned to speculators."

3. "Voce Repubblicana" has been banned in Egypt, through the influence of ex-King Victor Emmanuele, suspects the paper.

MORNING PAPERS (July 24)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on Lombardo's speech, Achille Corona says that the main point of the speech was when Lombardo, like Turati on another occasion, said that Italy must be "made again", meaning that the old systems are no more useful and that new organisations must be found. The workers know, he says, that they represent the guarantee of this reform and the most powerful force for its realization.

2. Addressing Fiorello La Guardia /"pic." /says that visiting Italy he will see that the country is ill and that it needs peace to recover, but the peace is not that promised by Paris. He also says that the leaders of the Italian Parties have been prisoners and exiles for 20 years and that they always fought on the side of the Allies, even when the Allies had only sweet words for the

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

the "occupiers" or "liberators" whatever they are.

"In conclusion, be hard, O inglorious victors, but do not be ridiculous. The Italian Republic is free and democratic without the consent of your Lordships".

2. Continuing its campaign of protest at the bad organisation of Rome's major public services such as the electricity, water and gas, V.R. says today that "the Rome electricity company persists in hindering the work of the plants which they serve". "The gravity of the situation - it continues - requires an immediate intervention of the Prefettura or the Government. We cannot go on like this any longer. This chaotic and arbitrary state of things in Rome's administration must come to an end, and soon". "Rome is not administered but is abandoned to speculators."

3. "Voce Repubblicana" has been banned in Egypt, through the influence of ex-King Victor Emmanuele, suspects the paper.

MORNING PAPERS (July 24)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on Lombardo's speech, Achille Corona says that the main point of the speech was when Lombardo, like Turati on another occasion, said that Italy must be "made again", meaning that the old systems are no more useful and that new organizations must be found. The workers know, he says, that they represent the guarantee of this reform and the most powerful force for its realization.

2. Addressing Fiorello La Guardia /"pic." says that visiting Italy he will see that the country is ill and that it needs peace to recover, but the peace is not that promised by Paris. He also says that the leaders of the Italian Parties have been prisoners and exiles for 20 years and that they always fought on the side of the Allies, even when the Allies had only sweet words for the Dictator, so that they are unable to think of themselves as a conquered people.

3. Commenting on the failure of the negotiations between the "Confindustria" and the C.G.I.L. for the concession of the "Bonus of the Republic", A. says that the industrialists have made impossible demands and that the responsibility for the failure is theirs. It also suggests that the industrialists have done this to oblige the Government to take definite action for which they then intend to attack the Government.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "On the eve of the Conference of the 21",

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

the paper writes that Italy is about to be strangled by the most unjust of peace treaties and that it is inconceivable that men like Lupi di Soragna and Corandini should have been entrusted with the defence of Italy's fate while the Head of the Govt and the Foreign Minister was spending his time in discussions with Nenni and Togliatti. The Big Four have managed things in such a way that no changes are to be expected at the Conference of the 21 unless one of the Four changes his mind. For Italy it is no longer a question of being a second or third rate power as she will cease being a sovereign state with a minimum of independence and autonomy. We are therefore convinced, concludes the paper, that Italy's interest is not to sign the shameful treaty and that she should insist upon a different approach to the whole problem which really concerns the peace of the whole world.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that 60 or 65 wagons loaded with vegetables and fruit leave Milan daily for Switzerland, Belgium or England.

2. The Government's income during the first six months of this year amounted to 85 milliard lire.

3. An trade agreement between Italy and Norway was signed in Rome yesterday. Italy will give fruit, vegetables, raw hemp, hemp yarn, clothes and salt and will receive dried cod, fresh and salted fish, raw hides, cellulose and iron cast with vanadium for special steel.

4. 220,540 tons of phosphates have arrived in Italy from Tunisia up to June 30th. 45,000 tons of Tunisian phosphates and 15,000 of Morocco phosphates are scheduled to arrive in Italy in July.

5. A special commission entrusted with enquiring into the cost of living, stated yesterday that a family of five in Milan spends 9,000 lire per month on food only.

6. G. says that within two months the "International Telephone and Telegraph Co" ofNew York will have completed its plan for the reorganisation of Italian telecommunications.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The lack of precedent in questions of social assistance, an exhausted treasury, an abundance of unemployed and the slow revival of industrial production are reasons why a solution of the problem to re-employ veterans is so difficult, writes Roberto Battaglia. If a subsidy of 54 lire day for a family of three

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

that Italy's interest is not to sign the shameful treaty and that she should insist upon a different approach to the whole problem which really concerns the peace of the whole world.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that 60 or 65 wagons loaded with vegetables and fruit leave Milan daily for Switzerland, Belgium or England.

2. The Government's income during the first six months of this year amounted to 85 milliard lire.

3. An trade agreement between Italy and Norway was signed in Rome yesterday. Italy will give fruit, vegetables, raw hemp, hemp yarn, clothes and salt and will receive dried cod, fresh and salted fish, raw hides, cellulose and iron cast with vanadium for special steel.

4. 220,540 tons of phosphates have arrived in Italy from Tunisia up to June 30th. 45,000 tons of Tunisian phosphates and 15,000 of Morocco phosphates are scheduled to arrive in Italy in July.

5. A special commission entrusted with enquiring into the cost of living, stated yesterday that a family of five in Milan spends 9,000 lire per month on food only.

6. G. says that within two months the "International Telephone and Telegraph Co" ofNew York will have completed its plan for the reorganisation of Italian telecommunications.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The lack of precedent in questions of social assistance, an exhausted treasury, an abundance of unemployed and the slow revival of industrial production are reasons why a solution of the problem to re-employ veterans is so difficult, writes Roberto Battaglia. If a subsidy of 54 lire day for a family of three people were granted the annual cost to the State would amount to 60 milliards, states the writer, and adds that the plan of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance to undertake its own works is not sufficient to solve the problem.

2. Continuing the controversy with "Osservatore Romano" about political propaganda of priests, f.s. stresses that according to the opinion of the paper of the Holy See the priests are obliged to violate art. 70 of the law in date of March 10, 1946 and art. 74 of the law in date of Jan. 7, 1946 and adds that both laws were issued by the Govt under De Gasperi's presidency. The writer concludes that the State has the right to defend its interests and to assert its own autonomy in front of exaggerated confessional claims.

1556

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

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on Mario Montana's article in yesterday's "Unità" (see yesterday's Digest), Babeuf says that "there was not one war fought at Germany's side and another fought at the Allies' side but only the Italian people, the real people of the workers always ready to sacrifice themselves for an ideal, who did not fight for dreams of glory and for an Empire but only for a better social and international justice". "The proof this - he continues - lies in the fact that they promptly and sincerely accepted the statements of the United Nations." He then concludes by saying that "the journalists of "Unità" are among the fiercest enemies of Justice because their principal concern is to keep on poisoning relations between Italians while we, the Monarchists, are daily trying every day to find new grounds for common ideals in order to reconcile Italians and banish hatred".

2. Commenting on "Voce Repubblicana's" article "The Republic outraged" (See above), Babeuf says that "the Italian Republic has not yet a personality concrete enough to consider itself as 'outraged'" adding that "it will have a right to, only after having "clearly and concretely stated that it will respect democratic liberties." He concludes by wondering whether "Voce Repubblicana" would have been so offended if this clause had been drafted before June 2nd.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Commenting on the indiscretions . about the military clauses of the peace treaty, M. says that freedom and independence of a country cannot exist if not defended by a good Army and remarks the irony of the words of Minister Byrnes, when he said that Italy would not be able to defend Trieste "because it is too weak", forgetting that they wanted it so weak when they decided to reduce its Army to almost nothing. "We will admire our Army, says the paper, small though it may be".

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "In defence of the future", A. Trizzino writes that Togliatti's program is to create a "popular front" following in the steps of Communist tactics in France and Spain, and thus to bring the Soviet to power. Togliatti's plans are precis well prepared and he pursues them with obstinacy, continues the writer, especially warning the Christian Democrats against them.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

Popolo (Christian Democrat)

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

by saying that "the journalists of "Unità" are among the fiercest enemies of Justice because their principal concern is to keep on poisoning relations between Italians while we, the Monarchists, are daily trying every day to find new grounds for common ideals in order to reconcile Italians and banish hatred".

2. Commenting on "Voce Repubblicana's" article "The Republic outraged" (See above), Babeuf says that "the Italian Republic has not yet a personality concrete enough to consider itself as 'outraged'" adding that "it will have a right to, only after having "clearly and concretely stated that it will respect democratic liberties." He concludes by wondering whether "Voce Repubblicana" would have been so offended if this clause had been drafted before June 2nd.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Commenting on the indiscretions . about the military clauses of the peace treaty, M. says that freedom and independence of a country cannot exist if not defended by a good Army and remarks the irony of the words of Minister Byrnes, when he said that Italy would not be able to defend Trieste "because it is too weak", forgetting that they wanted it so weak when they decided to reduce its Army to almost nothing. "We will admire our Army, says the paper, small though it may be".

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "In defence of the future", A. Trizzino writes that Togliatti's program is to create a "popular front" following in the steps of Communist tactics in France and Spain, and thus to bring the Soviet to power. Togliatti's plans are precis well prepared and he pursues them with obstinacy, continues the writer, especially warning the Christian Democrats against them.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. states that the Rome Questura is crowded with ex-Fascists recently amnestied who are asking for passports to emigrate to South America and says that the Authorities do not yet know whether the emigration of these people would be more harmful than beneficial for Italy.

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

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The more signs of Italian willingness to collaborate the greater will be the value of a possible refusal to sign the peace treaty, says "R.L.", adding that it therefore approves the Italian decision to accept the hasty invitation to express Italy's point of view at Paris. She thus proves again her goodwill to those for whom peace is but another action of war.

2. Commenting on today's strike of bar, restaurant, and Hotel workers the paper states that after making inquiries at various establishments last night it seems that the workers in question do not consider the strike opportune but fear possible reprisals.

TEMPO (Independent)

Arturo Labriola says that the Parties have put themselves between the citizens and the Government, preventing direct communication between the "common man" and his representatives in Parliament, which has only an advisory position, since the Government has both the legislative and the executive power. This state of things can be defined in a word, coined by the writer: "Partitocrazia", and he thinks it is a direct consequence of the Fascist regime and hopes that a bloodless revolution will finally bring Italy to democracy.

UNITA' (Communist)

The breach of the negotiations between the representatives of the C.G.I.L. and the Confindustria about the payment of the "Republican bonus" is an event which may have serious development writes the paper. This act shows a) that the industrialists are completely indifferent to the sufferings of the workers as they refuse the slightest sacrifice to alleviate them. b) that Italy' tragedy, for which the industrialists have the major responsibili does not prevent them from repeating their errors. c) that the authority of the Government is not acknowledged by them in spite of the Government's not being definitely leftist and the presence in it of Corbino whom they cherish so dearly. d) that the industrialists are ready to resort to all kinds of means to dominate the workers and the progressive forces of the Nation. But the industrialists, concludes the paper, must persuade themselves that we are no longer in 1921 or 1922 and that if they have not been able to learn anything during these 25 years, the workers, on the contrary, have learnt a great deal as they have decided not to die of hunger and, within the bounds of republican legality, to enforce the respect of their rights.

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

question do not consider the strike opportune but fear possible reprisals.

TEMPO (Independent)

Arturo Labriola says that the Parties have put themselves between the citizens and the Government, preventing direct communication between the "common man" and his representatives in Parliament, which has only an advisory position, since the Government has both the legislative and the executive power. This state of things can be defined in a word, coined by the writer: "Partitocrazia", and he thinks it is a direct consequence of the Fascist regime and hopes that a bloodless revolution will finally bring Italy to democracy.

UNITA' (Communist)

The breach of the negotiations between the representatives of the C.G.I.L. and the Confindustria about the payment of the "Republican bonus" is an event which may have serious development writes the paper. This act shows a) that the industrialists are completely indifferent to the sufferings of the workers as they refuse the slightest sacrifice to alleviate them. b) that Italy' tragedy, for which the industrialists have the major responsibili does not prevent them from repeating their errors. c) that the authority of the Government is not acknowledged by them in spite of the Government's not being definitely leftist and the presence in it of Corbino whom they cherish so dearly. d) that the industrialists are ready to resort to all kinds of means to dominate the workers and the progressive forces of the Nation. But the industrialists, concludes the paper, must persuade themselves that we are no longer in 1921 or 1922 and that if they have not been able to learn anything during these 25 years, the workers, on the contrary, have learnt a great deal as they have decided not to die of hunger and, within the bounds of republican legality, to enforce the respect of their rights.

1555

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/292/PRB July 25, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. "The Government will ask for our confidence", Togliatti said yesterday in the Constituent Assembly, "and we will answer in the affirmative as we are participating in the Government for the same ideal reasons as those described yesterday by Lombardo. I heard Nitti recall with regret the times when the political and parliamentary life was organized differently; but those times will never come back again as we are more and more consolidating on a different basis - that of the big parties of the masses which are not only necessary to democracy, but also represent a guarantee for the unity of the Country." (Applause). Referring to foreign policy, Togliatti agreed that Italy should not adhere to any bloc, emphasized that the Communist party, although being conscious of the great rôle which Russia had played in the fight for victory, had asked that this great and powerful Country be treated with the same cordiality granted to other Countries, and added that in view of the ridiculous and unjustified accusations of imperialist aims levelled by the home press against Russia, he felt it was his duty to point out that such campaigns had substantially compromised the cause of Italy's foreign policy which should be free above all of any anti-communist inspiration. Togliatti then affirmed that the best solution of the Trieste question would be a direct agreement with Yugoslavia, and that the aim of the Italian Govt's foreign policy should be a just peace eliminating all causes of dispute in Europe. As for home policy, the speaker rejected the charge that his party wanted inflation, asked that severe measures be taken to control the markets and suppress the black market, and finally denounced accusations of organizing disorders and preparing revolution which had been levelled against the Communist party, stressing that the only aim of the party was to renew profoundly the economic structure in order to achieve a greater social justice and a stronger solidarity among the classes. (Loud applause from the Left). Selvaggi (Nat., Liberty Bloc - Monarchist) pointed out that the ministerial programme was unduly vast and criticized the resumption of the political price for bread. As for foreign policy he stressed that the reaction of the country to the Paris declaration was not a nationalistic demonstration but only the affirmation of Italy's right to live, and regretted that the Government had not made every possible effort to obtain better

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

same ideal reasons as those described yesterday by Lombardo. I heard Nitti recall with regret the times when the political and parliamentary life was organized differently; but those times will never come back again as we are more and more consolidating on a different basis - that of the big parties of the masses which are not only necessary to democracy, but also represent a guarantee for the unity of the Country." (Applause). Referring to foreign policy, Togliatti agreed that Italy should not adhere to any bloc, emphasized that the Communist party, although being conscious of the great rôle which Russia had played in the fight for victory, had asked that this great and powerful Country be treated with the same cordiality granted to other Countries, and added that in view of the ridiculous and unjustified accusations of imperialist aims levelled by the home press against Russia, he felt it was his duty to point out that such campaigns had substantially compromised the cause of Italy's foreign policy which should be free above all of any anti-communist inspiration. Togliatti then affirmed that the best solution of the Trieste question would be a direct agreement with Yugoslavia, and that the aim of the Italian Govt's foreign policy should be a just peace eliminating all causes of dispute in Europe. As for home policy, the speaker rejected the charge that his party wanted inflation, asked that severe measures be taken to control the markets and suppress the black market, and finally denounced accusations of organizing disorders and preparing revolution which had been levelled against the Communist party, stressing that the only aim of the party was to renew profoundly the economic structure in order to achieve a greater social justice and a stronger solidarity among the classes. (Loud applause from the Left). Selvaggi (Nat., Liberty Bloc - Monarchist) pointed out that the ministerial programme was unduly vast and criticized the resumption of the political price for bread. As for foreign policy he stressed that the reaction of the country to the Paris declaration was not a nationalistic demonstration but only the affirmation of Italy's right to live, and regretted that the Government had not made every possible effort to obtain better conditions. Gronchi (Pisa, C.D.) remarked that Togliatti had a strange opinion of a Government of coalition, and regretted that the habit of certain parties of participating in the Government and the opposition at the same time. He also pointed out that the uncertainty as to the length and bearing of the Communist participation caused uneasiness in the Government and accused the Communists of often considering home policy mainly as a function of foreign policy. "We do not give credit", he continued, addressing the Communists, "to the rumors that you receive orders from aboard, but there is something which puts you in a position of respect in front of a country which is great both in territory

1954

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

and influence." (Applause from Center and Right.) Pajetta (Milan, Com.) remarked that there was another State having a greater influence although its territory was very small. Gronchi then agreed that the best way to solve the Trieste question was that of negotiating directly with Yugoslavia, but it needed two to start negotiations and it was known that all Italy's efforts to start them had always failed owing to the Yugoslav refusal. (Prolonged applause from the Center and Right). Pacciardi (Pisa, Rep.) explained the reasons which induced his party to share the responsibility of the Government, insisted on the need for a streamlined bureaucracy, and stated that Italy's right to Trieste should be defended to the last. De Gasperi will reply to the debate today.

2. The meeting of the Council of Ministers has been postponed to tomorrow morning.

3. The Constituent Assembly special Commission which is to draft the new constitution of the State, has set up three Sub-Commissions which are as follows: Sub-Commission for the rights and duties of the citizens, consisting of 18 members; Sub-Commission for the constitutional organization of the State, consisting of 39 members; and Sub-Commission for economic and social rights and duties, consisting of 18 members.

4. The papers give the telegram of good will which President Truman sent the President of the Republic De Nicola on July 15th. In the telegram Truman said that he believed there was no need to recall the efforts made by the American Government for a peace based on justice to all peoples or the given assurance that the Americans would always endeavour to establish such relations among the States as would allow everybody to work together in harmony for the superior aim of a lasting peace.

5. During a press conference which he held at UNRRA's yesterday morning, La Guardia gave assurance that the montly shipment of 500 thousand tons of coal to Italy would be resumed and that the allotted goods would reach Italy by the end of the year, including the fertilizers. He spoke most severely of the black market and "the thieves and ruffians who were supplying it". In the afternoon he arrived at Milan where he visited the Falck and Breda factories and was then welcomed at the Municipio by sindaco Greppi. He also had a private conference with maestro Toscanini. La Guardia returned to Rome by air last night and broadcast a speech to the Italian people, dealing with the food situation.

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

should be defended to the last. De Gasperi will reply to the debate today.

2. The meeting of the Council of Ministers has been postponed to tomorrow morning.

3. The Constituent Assembly special Commission which is to draft the new constitution of the State, has set up three Sub-Commissions which are as follows: Sub-Commission for the rights and duties of the citizens, consisting of 18 members; Sub-Commission for the constitutional organization of the State, consisting of 39 members; and Sub-Commission for economic and social rights and duties, consisting of 18 members.

4. The papers give the telegram of good will which President Truman sent the President of the Republic De Nicola on July 15th. In the telegram Truman said that he believed there was no need to recall the efforts made by the American Government for a peace based on justice to all peoples or the given assurance that the Americans would always endeavour to establish such relations among the States as would allow everybody to work together in harmony for the superior aim of a lasting peace.

5. During a press conference which he held at UNRRA's yesterday morning, La Guardia gave assurance that the montly shipment of 500 thousand tons of coal to Italy would be resumed and that the allotted goods would reach Italy by the end of the year, including the fertilizers. He spoke most severely of the black market and "the thieves and ruffians who were supplying it". In the afternoon he arrived at Milan where he visited the Falck and Breda factories and was then welcomed at the Municipio by sindaco Greppi. He also had a private conference with maestro Toscanini. La Guardia returned to Rome by air last night and broadcast a speech to the Italian people, dealing with the food situation.

6. The "Tempo" correspondent reports from Paris that yesterday morning the Italian Delegation delivered to the Big Four' Commission for the examination of the proposed statute of the Free State of Trieste a memorandum with an annex illustrating the Italian counter-proposal. The memorandum affirms that there should be no creation of a new state. The territory should remain a part of Italy with an administration of an autonomous region. As for the period of administrative interregnum which

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

would occur from the date of the ratification of the peace treaty to that of the going into effect of the treaty itself, the Memorandum proposes that the present administration be left in power under UNO control.

7. According to well informed circles, the French Foreign Minister, Bidault, has accepted in principle Byrnes' proposal for an immediate publication of the text of the peace treaties, Reuter reports from Paris.

8. "Tempo" reports from Trieste that the Julian Communists of Slav origin are looking for a "casus belli" which would justify the seizure of Trieste by Tito's troops "to protect the Slav minority".

9. It is reported from Trieste that the Allies have forbidden a Slav demonstration which had been called for today allegedly to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of the Fascist regime.

10. De Gasperi received the Brazilian Ambassador at Montecitorio yesterday, and during a long and cordial conference the solidarity of the 21 Italo-American republics with Italy was considered highly satisfactory and significant on the eve of the Peace Conference.

11. The Court of Cassation ruled that those who acted as Secretaries of the Provincial Fascist Federations during the German occupation are not to benefit by the amnesty.

12. General strikes were called yesterday in the Pescara province, in Barletta (Bari), and in San Giorgio Jonico, Massafra and Palagianello (Taranto). (ANSA)

13. All of Mussolini's properties have been confiscated. The Magistrates will decide whether or not his heirs have a right to any 'alimony'.

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

of Slav origin are looking for a "casus belli" which would justify the seizure of Trieste by Tito's troops "to protect the Slav minority".

9. It is reported from Trieste that the Allies have forbidden a Slav demonstration which had been called for today allegedly to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of the Fascist regime.

10. De Gasperi received the Brazilian Ambassador at Montecitorio yesterday, and during a long and cordial conference the solidarity of the 21 Italo-American republics with Italy was considered highly satisfactory and significant on the eve of the Peace Conference.

11. The Court of Cassation ruled that those who acted as Secretaries of the Provincial Fascist Federations during the German occupation are not to benefit by the amnesty.

12. General strikes were called yesterday in the Pescara province, in Barletta (Bari), and in San Giorgio Jonico, Massafra and Palagianello (Taranto). (ANSA)

13. All of Mussolini's properties have been confiscated. The Magistrates will decide whether or not his heirs have a right to any 'alimony'.

1553

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 24)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Dom. asserts that the cost of living is higher in Rome than in any other European capital.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S. says that it is commonly thought that the professional classes must not and cannot strike because they must defend moral principles with which the working masses are not thought to be concerned, but that if the professional classes are faced with striking or slowly perishing they will choose to strike, and the workers will then understand that if the professional classes cannot live without them, they cannot live without the professional classes.

2. Jean Bottier reports from Paris that propaganda from Belgrade indicates 29 July as the "date of the liberation... of the Julian brothers and that the occupation of Trieste will be effected by the Yugoslavs whether the Allied authorities will it or no."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. G. Solari Bozzi reports from Paris that the Italian treaty contains hundreds of clauses and that Byrnes is still waiting for an answer to his urgent telegram to the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, Russia and France asking agreement to publish the text of the treaties with Italy, Finland and the Balkans.

2. The National League pleads for 2/ plebiscite in the whole of Venezia Giulia, reports Pietro Solari from Pola, adding that American authorities there consider that a great number of Slavs, for fear of Tito's fascism, would vote for Italy.

3. "G.d'I." has received a letter from an Italian in Addis Abeba in which it is stated that the Negus on a visit to Gimma said: "If the Italians don't return everything will be ruined."

4. De Chirico writes to the editor that the paintings attributed to him at a recent exhibition in Paris are nearly all fakes. He flays Paris art circles for their moral baseness and imbecility and will prosecute the gallery concerned. Some photographs of the forged paintings are given.

INDIPENDENTE

1024
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

professional classes must [illegible] defend moral principles with which the working masses are not thought to be concerned, but that if the professional classes are faced with striking or slowly perishing they will choose to strike, and the workers will then understand that if the professional classes cannot live without them, they cannot live without the professional classes.

2. Jean Bottier reports from Paris that propaganda from Belgrade indicates 29 July as the "date of the liberation... of the Julian brothers and that the occupation of Trieste will be effected by the Yugoslavs whether the Allied authorities will it or no."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. G. Solari Bozzi reports from Paris that the Italian treaty contains hundreds of clauses and that Byrnes is still waiting for an answer to his urgent telegram to the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, Russia and France asking agreement to publish the text of the treaties with Italy, Finland and the Balkans.

2. The National League pleads for a plebiscite in the whole of Venezia Giulia, reports Pietro Solari from Pola, adding that American authorities there consider that a great number of Slavs, for fear of Tito's fascism, would vote for Italy.

3. "G.d'I." has received a letter from an Italian in Addis Abeba in which it is stated that the Negus on a visit to Gimma said: "If the Italians don't return everything will be ruined."

4. De Chirico writes to the editor that the paintings attributed to him at a recent exhibition in Paris are nearly all fakes. He flays Paris art circles for their moral baseness and imbecility and will prosecute the gallery concerned. Some photographs of the forged paintings are given.

INDIPENDENTE

Commenting on Corbino's financial program, B. D'Amore says that the Government should balance the budget by means of (a) the change of the currency, keeping back 10% of the capital, (b) the launching a great State loan, and (c) the adoption of an extraordinary tax on wealth, which should be applied only during the time necessary to cover the deficit. The State should also reduce all expenses (reduction of personnel, simplification of the bureaucracy) and allot large funds for public works which would absorb a great part of the unemployed.

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

ITALIA-SERA

1. Amedeo Giannini, in a leader, laments the tendency of the "so-called United Nations" to create an "Italy without frontiers", that is an Italy defenceless against foreign invaders on all sides and from the sea. He does not think it will be possible to reconstruct Europe and the world without Italy.

2. The paper reports a press conference held by Colonel Bowman at Trieste in which he is reported to have said that AMG would deal with the Labour situation by special ordinances if the syndicates could not do so themselves. "He did not hesitate to describe as 'contumacious' the members of the clandestine committee which directed the recent strike, all of which (except one) have now left Trieste and returned to Yugoslavia."

3. "Italia-Sera" reports from Salerno that some Poles on the 23rd "for no plausible reason" started firing at passers by from the windows of a building in which they had locked themselves. A woman is reported killed and several people severely injured. They were finally arrested by the Town Major and a squad of M.P., the report concludes.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Replying to Palmiro Togliatti's article in "Rinascita" which reproaches the clergy, the most numerous and powerful organisation in Italy at present, for having used unlawful spiritual pressure, calumny and slander during the elections, F. Alessandrini denies Togliatti the role of a moralist and the right to judge the Italian clergy. Stressing the identdity of Italian Communist aims with marxist ideology the writer concludes that the clergy were justified in warning Catholics not to believe the present feigned religious tolerance of the Communists.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. reports that the 10,000 ton u.s. Cruiser "Huntington" has received orders to sail for Trieste. The U.S. Naval Force in Trieste at present consist of one cruiser and 2 destroyers.

2. Commenting on a statement in the French newspaper "Le Patriote de Nice" that "Voce Repubblicana" is "the organ of Italian reactionary circles" on account of its protests against the cession of Briga and Tenda to France, V.R. says that Frenchmen have always been ignorant of Italian matters and that the above statement proves once more that they remain so because it is more than natural that "Voce Repubblicana" should defend Italian interests while it is stupid to think that it would

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

one) have now left Trieste and returned to Yugoslavia."

3. "Italia-Sera" reports from Salerno that some Poles on the 23rd "for no plausible reason" started firing at passers by from the windows of a building in which they had locked themselves. A woman is reported killed and several people severely injured. They were finally arrested by the Town Major and a squad of M.P., the report concludes.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Replying to Palmiro Togliatti's article in "Rinascita" which reproaches the clergy, the most numerous and powerful organisation in Italy at present, for having used unlawful spiritual pressure, calumny and slander during the elections, F. Alessandrini denies Togliatti the role of a moralist and the right to judge the Italian clergy. Stressing the identdity of Italian Communist aims with marxist ideology the writer concludes that the clergy were justified in warning Catholics not to believe the present feigned religious tolerance of the Communists.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. reports that the 10,000 ton u.s. Cruiser "Huntington" has received orders to sail for Trieste. The U.S. Naval Force in Trieste at present consist of one cruiser and 2 destroyers.

2. Commenting on a statement in the French newspaper "Le Patriote de Nice" that "Voce Repubblicana" is "the organ of Italian reactionary circles" on account of its protests against the cession of Briga and Tenda to France, V.R. says that Frenchmen have always been ignorant of Italian matters and that the above statement proves once more that they remain so because it is more than natural that "Voce Repubblicana" should defend Italian interests while it is stupid to think that it would protect the interests of the industrialists of the Val de Roia and the Mont Cenis electric power stations.

1552

MORNING PAPERS (July 25)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Alberto Jacometti, discussing the policy the Socialist Party should adopt, says that it must not unreservedly collaborate with the Government, because the Government did not accept the whole of the Socialist Party program, while it cannot

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

confine itself to criticism because it must see that the Govt follows the policy laid down. The Party must therefore compromise between the two and meanwhile prepare a vast program of action to prevent the State being reorganised on the old capitalistic basis.

2. A.C. praises the precise and sincere speech made by Togliatti yesterday at the Costituente. He also criticises the Christian Democrat policy of anti-communism and says that it is the shortest way to reaction.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "The case of the ostrich", the paper criticizes Corbino's speech at Montecitorio which was without any sense of reality as the Minister of the Treasury, says the paper, is too much of an optimist. Some of his statements, such as "prices will have to fall for monetary reasons" - "the monetary circulation will not be increased by a single lira" - "the balance between normal assets and liabilities could be achieved during the 1947 or 1949 financial years if home of foreign disturbances do not upset the country", cannot be taken seriously as, in the present situation, nobody can say what is going to happen on the morrow. What matters much more than financial budgets and even the monetary circulation, concludes the paper, is putting the country to work and production.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. asks the Government to utilise at once the 22 American planes ceded to Italy as "surplus", as their cost is half that of an Italian passenger plane and as it is absurd that these planes should rust in A.R.A.R.'s depots instead of being utilised for air transport.

2. The Ministry of Public Works will grant 1 milliard lire for reconstruction of Naples' harbour.

3. 30,000 gift parcels arrived yesterday at Naples from the United States in the "Eberton".

4. 10,000 gift parcels arrived yesterday at Palermo from the United States in the "Middleburg Victory". These parcels were sent to Italy through C.A.R.E.

5. A meeting between Italian Authorities and Swiss newspapermen took place yesterday in Milan to discuss the improvement of trade relations between the two countries and the organisation of Genoa as a port for Switzerland.

6. The Prefect and the Mayor of Milan approved yesterday a [illegible] addition of damaged houses and clearing of the city

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

Under the heading: "The case of the ostrich", the paper criticizes Corbino's speech at Montecitorio which was without any sense of reality as the Minister of the Treasury, says the paper, is too much of an optimist. Some of his statements, such as "prices will have to fall for monetary reasons" - "the monetary circulation will not be increased by a single lira" - "the balance between normal assets and liabilities could be achieved during the 1947 or 1949 financial years if home of foreign disturbances do not upset the country", cannot be taken seriously as, in the present situation, nobody can say what is going to happen on the morrow. What matters much more than financial budgets and even the monetary circulation, concludes the paper, is putting the country to work and production.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. asks the Government to utilise at once the 22 American planes ceded to Italy as "surplus", as their cost is half that of an Italian passenger plane and as it is absurd that those planes should rust in A.R.A.R.'s depots instead of being utilised for air transport.

2. The Ministry of Public Works will grant 1 milliard lire for reconstruction of Naples' harbour.

3. 70,000 gift parcels arrived yesterday at Naples from the United States in the "Eberton".

4. 10,000 gift parcels arrived yesterday at Palermo from the United States in the "Middleburg Victory". These parcels were sent to Italy through C.A.R.E.

5. A meeting between Italian Authorities and Swiss newspapermen took place yesterday in Milan to discuss the improvement of trade relations between the two countries and the organisation of Genoa as a port for Switzerland.

6. The Prefect and the Mayor of Milan approved yesterday a program of demolition of damaged houses and clearing of the city ruins, in order to give jobs to the unemployed.

7. After almost a year's work the Italian ship "Ravello" of 12,000 tons was refloated at La Spezia.

8. Following a meeting held yesterday in the Ministry of Foreign Commerce between representatives of Industry, Commerce, Transport, Food Office and Foreign Commerce, G. foresees a reduction in the prices of vegetables and fruit.

9. G. reports large scale speculations in olive oil in the Puglie.

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

10. G. says that the recent exports of Japanese silk to the U.S.A. damage Italian exports of silk to this country.

11. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 7275-7400, Pound: 1250-1260, Dollar: 406-408, Swiss Franc: 125-128, French Franc: 1.50-1.60; MILAN : Gold Pound Sterling: 7650, Dollar: 445, Swiss Franc: 129.50.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. In spite of the fact that his point of view differs on many fundamental issues, l.v. admits that the only weak point in Togliatti's speech yesterday was his suggestion of a coalition of the three big parties to carry out the Christian Democrat electoral program in a progressive and nearly socialist sense which it certainly does not have in reality. If Togliatti argues against Corbino's financial policy, continues the writer, it was an attack neither against Corbino nor against De Gasperi but only to demonstrate the contradictory electoral promises of the Christian Democrats.

2. The Action Party's Venezia Giulia Executive voted against the Paris projects yesterday, writes the paper.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

The paper prints the full text of Enzo Selvaggi's speech in the Costituente. (He is also editor of "Italia Nuova".)

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Mario Missiroli stresses the importance that the Mediterranean has regained following the war and says that Italy cannot be excluded from it.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "The basic error" the paper, referring to the recent Congress of the Rome sections of the Christian Democrat Party, writes that there is still a basic misunderstanding which threatens the unity of the Christian Democrats. In fact, while 3 million catholics voted against the change of the Institutional form of the State the Party pursued a policy of compromise with the Leftists, i.e., with the General Confederation of Labour which is dominated by the most extreme red elements. The motion put forward at the Congress by Reggio d'Aci was an attempt to bring the Christian Democrat Party back to its conservative principles but it was opposed by Ravioli-Alessandrini's motion which emphasized the necessity of fighting against any kind

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

Togliatti's speech yesterday was his suggestion of a coalition of the three big parties to carry out the Christian Democrat electoral program in a progressive and nearly socialist sense which it certainly does not have in reality. If Togliatti argues against Corbino's financial policy, continues the writer, it was an attack neither against Corbino nor against De Gasperi but only to demonstrate the contradictory electoral promises of the Christian Democrats.

2. The Action Party's Venezia Giulia Executive voted against the Paris projects yesterday, writes the paper.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

The paper prints the full text of Enzo Selvaggi's speech in the Costituente. (He is also editor of "Italia Nuova".)

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Mario Missiroli stresses the importance that the Mediterranean has regained following the war and says that Italy cannot be excluded from it.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "The basic error" the paper, referring to the recent Congress of the Rome sections of the Christian Democrat Party, writes that there is still a basic misunderstanding which threatens the unity of the Christian Democrats. In fact, while 8 million catholics voted against the change of the Institutional form of the State the Party pursued a policy of compromise with the Leftists, i.e., with the General Confederation of Labour which is dominated by the most extreme red elements. The motion put forward at the Congress by Reggio d'Aci was an attempt to bring the Christian Democrat Party back to its conservative principles but it was opposed by Ravioli-Alessandrini's motion which emphasized the necessity of fighting against any kind of dictatorial experiments. "But which dictatorship other than the red one is looming ahead?" asks the paper, concluding with an appeal to the Christian-Democrats to reject, in the interest of the Country, any further collaboration with the Communists. 1551

2. "Minuto" is the only morning paper to carry the A.C. press release about the repatriation of about 11,000 Italian POW from Australia, due in Italy early September.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to yesterday's speeches in the Constituent Assembly the paper stresses the leading ideas of the two speakers

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

/the
writing that Togliatti agreed with/Christian Democrat program and only criticised the party by asserting that it would never realise its program on account of its conservative tendencies. Gronchi reproached the Communists for their ambiguity and asked to be assured of their independence from foreign countries, their sincere democratic spirit and that they should reject their hidden totaliterian ideas.

2. Referring to the fate of numerous Italians mostly intellectuals suffering in India, the paper describes the tragedy of Doct. Gerardo Capoluongo, former Stefani corrispondent at Teheran. Arrested by the British in the Italian Legation after the occupation and freed by the intervention of the Japanese Legation (still neutral) the British Command asked for his internment. Since then G.C. has been transported from Irak to the Persian Gulf, from Dusondhar to Satara in India. In one of these concentration camps his son was drowned in an unfenced water course. He has not yet been able to return with his family to Italy for "lack of transportation". That is an infamy, says the paper, adding that if the Allies will not repatriate this family to Italy the Republic must intervene.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on an article in the "New York Post" signed by its Rome correspondent, Healy, describing the Italian reaction to the decisions of the Paris Conference as "unjust, violent and dictated by unreasonable egoism", P. says that "the sympathetic Mr. Healy who cordialy frequents circles of the capital with kind words for our country... would certainly have a great success as a correspondent in Belgrade". As for his assertion that "indisciplined elements obliged the Italian Government to increase the bread ration to a standard even higher than in England", P. answers: "Don't worry, dear Healy; Englishmen never were great eaters of bread or pasta. They sometimes eat 'spaghettini' cut into pieces with a few bits of toast, but they prefer formidable beef-steaks and fat bacon."

2. Commenting on Togliatti's speech yesterday at the Costituente, Giulio Andreotti says that Togliatti showed himself a very clever man as "he touched all the notes of the dialectic from mildness to threats from humour to pathos, and from the love of his country to internationalism".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to Togliatti's claim for Italy's national independence the paper criticizes Togliatti for assuming that the

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

arrested by the British in the Italian Legation after the occupation and freed by the intervention of the Japanese Legation (still neutral) the British Command asked for his internment. Since then G.C. has been transported from Iraq to the Persian Gulf, from Busondhar to Satara in India. In one of these concentration camps his son was drowned in an unfenced water course. He has not yet been able to return with his family to Italy for "lack of transportation". That is an infamy, says the paper, adding that if the Allies will not repatriate this family to Italy the Republic must intervene.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on an article in the "New York Post" signed by its Rome correspondent, Healy, describing the Italian reaction to the decisions of the Paris Conference as "unjust, violent and dictated by unreasonable egoism", P. says that "the sympathetic Mr. Healy who cordially frequents circles of the capital with kind words for our country... would certainly have a great success as a correspondent in Belgrade". As for his assertion that "indisciplined elements obliged the Italian Government to increase the bread ration to a standard even higher than in England", P. answers: "Don't worry, dear Healy; Englishmen never were great eaters of bread or pasta. They sometimes eat 'spaghettini' cut into pieces with a few bits of toast, but they prefer formidable beef-steaks and fat bacon."

2. Commenting on Togliatti's speech yesterday at the Costituente, Giulio Andreotti says that Togliatti showed himself a very clever man as "he touched all the notes of the dialectic from mildness to threats from humour to pathos, and from the love of his country to internationalism".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to Togliatti's claim for Italy's national independence the paper criticizes Togliatti for assuming that the western Allies are a menace for Italy while being unable to conceal his preference for the only now existing bloc in which Russia is accumulating her explosive forces. If Togliatti wants direct agreements between Italy and Yugoslavia already suggested by Italy, continues the paper, he should first combat Yugoslav hostility to such plans.

2. The paper comments on the still unsettled strike of the restaurant workers that with tips and free board these workers are comparatively well off and that the strike has not been called in the interests of the workers but for political reasons.

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

TEMPO (Independent)

T. stresses the importance of Lombardo's speech (the day before yesterday) which finally defined the position of the Socialist Party, which is very different to that of the Communist Party. It also remarks that the Socialist papers have been very reserved about the recent strikes, which have been described by "Avanti!" in some cases as "riots", and the same paper remarked also that among the workers were "some people who had nothing to do with workers' problems and who are only 'hot heads' looking for disorders". "Cui prodest" asks T. "Who is the director of the play?" The paper would see the answer in Lombardo's speech and the polemics of the Socialist papers when they suspect the Communists. T. also criticises Togliatti's speech, which made facile criticisms of the Government's policy, but did not indicate any other way of solving the problems, and principally his affirmation that he and his Party would oppose "in the most energetic manner" any "reformist" policy. This sounds very funny, says T., as Togliatti and the Communist Party are, by definition, reformists.

UNITA' (Communist)

Under the heading: "The Republic must renew Italy" the paper gives the full text of Togliatti's speech of yesterday at Montecitorio, which fills practically the entire two-page issue.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/293/PRB July 26, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Constituent Assembly passed with 388 votes against 53 the following resolution yesterday:

"The Constituent Assembly, being a free and sovereign expression of the entire Italian people, reaffirms the unbreakable unity of the Country both as regards the people and the frontiers; invites the Government to persevere tenaciously in the defence of Italy's right to a just and honourable peace which may lead the Country to internal revival and international cooperation; invites the president of the Assembly to voice to the United and associated Nations the unanimous feeling of the Constituent Assembly; and approves the Government's programme."

Previously, answering for the Government, De Gasperi had reviewed the principal speeches of the debate, terming that by Grandi (Milan, C.D.) "great and courageous", and that by Lombardo (Nat., Soc.) "a realistic and profound exposition especially of economic and financial matter As for Nitti's remark that the number of Ministries of the present Government had no precedents in Europe, De Gasperi said that the British Government had 91 Ministers and Undersecretaries and the French Cabinet even more. De Gasperi then said that the setting up of the Ministry for Merchant Marine was not an improvisation but met the wishes of the ship owners and seamen. "Togliatti", he continued, "remarked that the Government would be so much the more vital as it acted as a coalition Government rather than as a Government of the Christian Democrat party with some appendices. Now I ask how one can talk about a Christian Democrat Government when the most important ministries are controlled by very worthy representatives of the parties of the Left.... "I dare say", De Gasperi added, "that the danger does not come from a so-called Christian-Democrat Government but from the unrest now circulating in the political parties because of the proximity of the new election." De Gasperi added that the recent political elections had demonstrated that when the leaders of the parties wanted it to be so, it was possible to maintain public order. The Italian people certainly deserved praise for having kept calm, but this fact meant that when the calm was disturbed the disturbance came from outside. (Applause from Center and Right). Addressing

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

53 the following resolution yesterday:

"The Constituent Assembly, being a free and sovereign expression of the entire Italian people, reaffirms the unbreakable unity of the Country both as regards the people and the frontiers; invites the Government to persevere tenaciously in the defence of Italy's right to a just and honourable peace which may lend the Country to internal revival and international cooperation; invites the president of the Assembly to voice to the United and associated Nations the unanimous feeling of the Constituent Assembly; and approves the Government's programme."

Previously, answering for the Government, De Gasperi had reviewed the principal speeches of the debate, terming that by Grandi (Milan, C.D.) "great and courageous", and that by Lombardo (Nat., Soc.) "a realistic and profound exposition especially of economic and financial matter As for Nitti's remark that the number of Ministries of the present Government had no precedents in Europe, De Gasperi said that the British Government had 91 Ministers and Undersecretaries and the French Cabinet even more. De Gasperi then said that the setting up of the Ministry for Merchant Marine was not an improvisation but met the wishes of the ship owners and seamen. "Togliatti", he continued, "remarked that the Government would be so much the more vital as it acted as a coalition Government rather than as a Government of the Christian Democrat party with some appendices. Now I ask how one can talk about a Christian Democrat Government when the most important ministries are controlled by very worthy representatives of the parties of the Left.... "I dare say", De Gasperi added, "that the danger does not come from a so-called Christian-Democrat Government but from the unrest now circulating in the political parties because of the proximity of the new election." De Gasperi added that the recent political elections had demonstrated that when the leaders of the parties wanted it to be so, it was possible to maintain public order. The Italian people certainly deserved praise for having kept calm, but this fact meant that when the calm was disturbed the disturbance came from outside. (Applause from Center and Right). Addressing Togliatti, De Gasperi then said that if a Government were to be formed capable of working hard for the period of eight months to solve the problems of internal and foreign policy, it was necessary to maintain public order and honestly tell the parties that this was a time for sacrifices. "Thus we shall be able to reach election day by means of a truce which I will call 'republican', because it is not a case of saving a Cabinet but of saving democracy and the Republic", he said. (Applause). De Gasperi then hinted at the incredible happenings at Rovigo and warned that violence provoked violence. "When at Mantua we have reached the point that in order to enter or leave the town it is necessary to get a pass from the Camera del Lavoro, we must acknowledge

1549

1036
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

that we are now in the same situation which brought us to the Fascist squads. (Applause from Right and Centre, cries of dissent from the Left) We know well that Trade Unions have contributed and still contribute as much as possible to conciliation of disputes. We know that the owners must endure remarkable sacrifices, but we can all agree that all this must happen within the legal order. Therefore it seems to me that we all agree on the question of public order." (Everybody smiles and Togliatti laughs). De Gasperi continued by affirming that the State alone could not succeed in carrying out the task of maintaining public order, as it required the collaboration of the parties and of the syndical leaders, and remarked that it was not right to have a seat in the Government, to share the responsibility of the Administration and simultaneously carry on the opposition in the press and propaganda. (Applause.) This undermined democracy, annulled the democratic method and fatally led to dictatorship. De Gasperi then announced that before long he would resign as Secretary General of the Christian Democratic Party and stated that the powers of the Constituent Assembly were ruled by the decree of 16 March 1946. As for foreign policy, the speaker recalled his efforts to reach a direct agreement with Yugoslavia, and disclosed that he had appealed first to Russia and then to the other Big powers to act as intermediaries. "The possibility of a direct agreement with Yugoslavia has been spoken about recently", said De Gasperi, addressing the Left, "but do not you think that if it had been possible Togliatti, who is a very clever man, would have seized such an opportunity to render such a service to his country?" (Applause from Center and Right. Comments from the Left). De Gasperi denied the charge of having followed an anti-Russian policy, and affirmed that the best evidence of this was given by the benevolence which Russia had lately shown towards Italy, an event which would not have taken place had the Italian Foreign Minister been undeserving of such benevolence. De Gasperi then remarked that it often happened that the Italian Communist party regarded attacks upon it as if they were directed against Communism in general and Russia in particular, adding: "I have an impression that if the Communist Party did not consider itself as Russia's ideological representative, it would be easier in Italy to get the consent of the people for many things which are being done in Russia". (Loud applause from the Center).

2. Bevin "solemnly confessed" in the Commons yesterday that he had never been able to reconcile the decisions of the Big Three regarding Poland's frontier with the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. This statement was made during the debate on the [illegible]

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

not succeed in carrying out the task of maintaining public order, as it required the collaboration of the parties and of the syndical leaders, and remarked that it was not right to have a seat in the Government, to share the responsibility of the Administration and simultaneously carry on the opposition in the press and propaganda. (Applause.) This undermined democracy, annulled the democratic method and fatally led to dictatorship. De Gasperi then announced that before long he would resign as Secretary General of the Christian Democratic Party and stated that the powers of the Constituent Assembly were ruled by the decree of 16 March 1946. As for foreign policy, the speaker recalled his efforts to reach a direct agreement with Yugoslavia, and disclosed that he had appealed first to Russia and then to the other Big powers to act as intermediaries. "The possibility of a direct agreement with Yugoslavia has been spoken about recently", said De Gasperi, addressing the Left, "but do not you think that if it had been possible Togliatti, who is a very clever man, would have seized such an opportunity to render such a service to his country?" (Applause from Center and Right. Comments from the Left). De Gasperi denied the charge of having followed an anti-Russian policy, and affirmed that the best evidence of this was given by the benevolence which Russia had lately shown towards Italy, an event which would not have taken place had the Italian Foreign Minister been undeserving of such benevolence. De Gasperi then remarked that it often happened that the Italian Communist party regarded attacks upon it as if they were directed against Communism in general and Russia in particular, adding: "I have an impression that if the Communist Party did not consider itself as Russia's ideological representative, it would be easier in Italy to get the consent of the people for many things which are being done in Russia". (Loud applause from the Center).

2. Bevin "solemnly confessed" in the Commons yesterday that he had never been able to reconcile the decisions of the Big Three regarding Poland's frontier with the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. This statement was made during the debate on the refusal of the Big Four to assign the Alto Adige to Austria. Referring to the Armistice with Italy, Bevin then disclosed that when that document had been drafted the reduction of Italy's national territory was not thought of, as at that time it had been resolved that no frontier rectifications were to be enforced. "The opposition thinks that Tripolitania should be returned to Italy", he said, "Now, in Tripolitania there are only 40 thousands Italians against 395 thousand Arabs. Why then should it be given to Italy?". Bevin then stated that the 21 countries participating in the Peace Conference would have every opportunity to annul the decision reached by the Four Foreign Ministers, and added that he did not

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

agree with the Italian Government's viewpoint according to which the Four Foreign Ministers had been hard with Italy. "I greatly fear that Italy is considering the Trieste question on a purely nationalistic basis", he said. "Being an old transport expert I cannot but judge it most desirable that Trieste should become a great port which, owing to its special character, might serve not one country only but all the countries of Central and Southern Europe." (U.P.)

3. It is reported from San Severo (Puglie) that following the arrest of 13 persons involved in the recent syndical disturbances, squads of Communists blocked the streets yesterday morning stopping the traffic. A general strike was also called. At Squinzano (Puglie) unemployed and veterans invaded the premises of the Trade Union and devastated it. At Barletta (Bari) the general strike was resumed yesterday morning and the peasants were asked to sympathize. Other demonstrations of unemployed occurred yesterday at Bitonto, Gioia del Colle and Ruvo di Puglia. (Messaggero)

4. Cronchi may possibly replace De Gasperi as Secretary General of the Christian-Democrat Party. (SIDI)

5. Fiorello La Guardia visited Palermo yesterday.

6. As the negotiations between printers and publishers have not reached a satisfactory solution, it is expected that the Roman printers will go on a longer strike. (ANSA)

7. Following the incidents between Polish soldiers and Italian civilians which occurred at Salerno yesterday, the city has been declared "out of bounds" by the Allied Authorities until further notice.

8. In an article printed by the Swiss "Gazzatta di Losanna", Summer Welles, former Undersecretary of State of the U.S. Government, affirms that the cession of Brige and Tenda to France is illogical as it violates all the principles on which treaties should be based. Welles also criticizes the French plan for the internationalization of Trieste, because there is no doubt that Trieste is an Italian town. "Such a peace treaty", he said, "would never give either stability or peace to Italy".

ERRATUM

The figure of 11,000 Italian POW to be repatriated from Australia given in yesterday's "Digest" under "MINUTO" (para.2) should have read 1,100. The announcement appeared in several

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

the arrest of 13 persons involved in the recent syndical disturbances, squads of Communists blocked the streets yesterday morning stopping the traffic. A general strike was also called. At Squinzano (Puglie) unemployed and veterans invaded the premises of the Trade Union and devastated it. At Barletta (Bari) the general strike was resumed yesterday morning and the peasants were asked to sympathize. Other demonstrations of unemployed occurred yesterday at Bitonto, Gioia del Colle and Ruvo di Puglia. (Messaggero)

4. Cronchi may possibly replace De Gasperi as Secretary General of the Christian-Democrat Party. (STDI)

5. Fiorello La Guardia visited Palermo yesterday.

6. As the negotiations between printers and publishers have not reached a satisfactory solution, it is expected that the Roman printers will go on a longer strike. (ANSA)

7. Following the incidents between Polish soldiers and Italian civilians which occurred at Salerno yesterday, the city has been declared "out of bounds" by the Allied Authorities until further notice.

8. In an article printed by the Swiss "Gazzetta di Losanna", Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State of the U.S. Government, affirms that the cession of Briga and Tenda to France is illogical as it violates all the principles on which treaties should be based. Welles also criticizes the French plan for the internationalization of Trieste, because there is no doubt that Trieste is an Italian town. "Such a peace treaty", he said, "would never give either stability or peace to Italy".

ERRATUM

The figure of 11,000 Italian POW to be repatriated from Australia given in yesterday's "Digest" under "MINUTO" (para.2) should have read 1,100. The announcement appeared in several papers yesterday afternoon and this morning, with the correct figure (the mistake was ours).

1548

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 25)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. Chamfort praises the firmness and the clear statement of problems by Lombardo, Secretary of the Socialist Party. He comments that the absence of Nenni is probably a good thing for the Socialist Party as it is now beginning to form a new policy of its own.

2. Lector praises Ignazio Silone as a writer, especially for his novel "The Seed Beneath the Snow" a new edition of which will soon appear.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Under the heading: "Italy and France will be compelled to agree", the paper reports an interview with Marcel Bidoux editor of the "Populaire" which is one of the outstanding socialist papers. Bidoux does not agree with Bidault about Briga & Tenda and says the French claims on these Italian localities was unexpected and useless, but he thinks it is very unlike that the French Government will change its mind on this question at the Peace Conference as the Socialists would find themselves isolated against the Communists and Christian-Democrats (M.R.P.). However, he is convinced that Franco-Italian friendship is fundamental to the future of Europe and both Paul-Boncour and Léon Blum share his personal opinion.

2. "UNRRA is hard up" headlines the paper with reference to Fiorello La Guardia's statement that only 300 million Dollars are available to meet the world's necessities in 1947.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S. asserts that the inhabitants of Zone B of Venezia Giulia, occupied by Tito's troops, suffer not so much from the process of Yugoslavization, as from the process of Bolscevization. In fact, following the example of Russia, the Communists know that to construct a Communist society the absolute zero of civilization must be reached, which is done by abolishing all individual liberties and by slaughter through starvation of the greatest possible number of bourgeois.

2. Artieri says that if Togliatti had not been a Communist he would have been a great Italian and that his personality would have been of great value to Italy at the present moment.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

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

for his novel "The Seed Beneath the Snow" a new edition of which will soon appear.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Under the heading: "Italy and France will be compelled to agree", the paper reports an interview with Marcel Bidoux editor of the "Populaire" which is one of the outstanding socialist papers. Bidoux does not agree with Bidault about Briga & Tenda and says the French claims on these Italian localities was unexpected and useless, but he thinks it is very unlike that the French Government will change its mind on this question at the Peace Conference as the Socialists would find themselves isolated against the Communists and Christian-Democrats (M.R.P.). However, he is convinced that Franco-Italian friendship is fundamental to the future of Europe and both Paul-Boncour and Léon Blum share his personal opinion.

2. "UNRRA is hard up" headlines the paper with reference to Fiorello La Guardia's statement that only 300 million Dollars are available to meet the world's necessities in 1947.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S. asserts that the inhabitants of Zone B of Venezia Giulia, occupied by Tito's troops, suffer not so much from the process of Yugoslavization, as from the process of Bolscevization. In fact, following the example of Russia, the Communists know that to construct a Communist society the absolute zero of civilization must be reached, which is done by abolishing all individual liberties and by slaughter through starvation of the greatest possible number of bourgeois.

2. Artieri says that if Togliatti had not been a Communist he would have been a great Italian and that his personality would have been of great value to Italy at the present moment.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading: "The economic function of Trieste", Francesco Turbacco quotes Lord Robert Cecil's words in 1919 "Fiume is one of Europe's lungs and England, who is a word power, is naturally interested in the fate of that port", and observes that the observation applies still better to Trieste which surpasses in importance all other Adriatic ports. The annexation of Trieste to Italy used to be blamed for the decreased traffic of the port but, in the opinion of the writer the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was the real cause as Trieste and Fiume were the natural outlets of the Empire's economy but ceased being such when traffic, for greater convenience, was diverted towards other outlets (Hamburg, Gdynia, Dantzig, Salonika etc....)

1042

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

following the appearance of new States in Europe. Trieste should be considered, therefore, concludes the writer, as an Italian port whose international function will become important only if a federal union of the European States is carried out.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Carlo Avarna di Gualtieri refers to an article by Voigt in the "Nineteenth Century" of October 1943 which said speaking of Italy: "No Great Power will ever consider her as an Ally of equal stature. Notwithstanding the corteous language of the official diplomacy, she is always named with contempt.... She is dangerous because she will always be on the side of the future aggressor.... She tends to increase any threat to the European balance of power. Her political system has little influence over her foreign policy. The writer says that the Italians must think over these words and then decide on which side she to join, because Italy will never be able to be a second Switzerland, and follow a policy of strict neutrality.

2. Minosse criticises the right and center deputies for having walked out during Nobile's speech and says that Nobile was elected through a terribly wrong electoral law and that they must respect him as their equal because he represents those who elected him. He adds that with the single list system this inconvenience would not have occurred.

ITALIA-SERA

Commenting on Togliatti's speech at Montecitorio, Luigi Rossi writes that the Communist leader spoke of foreign, economic and financial policies but never said a word about his reasons for not joining the Cabinet. It is evident, says the writer, that Togliatti is obeying the orders of Moscow when he tries to sugar the pill of the Big Four's decisions, and that he is preparing an alibi in case Italy should not sign the "gallow's peace", but he ought to remember that, in spite of all, even the bolshevists, who cannot be branded as nationalists, headed by Lenin and Trotsky, hesitated much in 1917 before accepting an onerous peace for Russia. When Togliatti emphasizes the necessity of a close friendship with Russia he means that Italy is to become a second Poland. As far as internal affairs are concerned, he wants to substitute the old traditional Italian policy with the bolshevist system which is unknown to the Italians, and the writer concludes that Togliatti's speech has increased their distrust, their worries and their fears.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

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

because she will always be on the side of the future agressor.... She tends to increase any threat to the European balance of power. Her political system has little influence over her foreign policy. The writer says that the Italians must think over these words and then decide on which side she to join, because Italy will never be able to be a second Switzerland, and follow a policy of strict neutrality.

2. Minosse criticises the right and center deputies for having walked out during Nobile's speech and says that Nobile was elected through a terribly wrong electoral law and that they must respect him as their equal because he represents those who elected him. He adds that with the single list system this inconvenience would not have occurred.

ITALIA-SERA

Commenting on Togliatti's speech at Montecitorio, Luigi Rossi writes that the Communist leader spoke of foreign, economic and financial policies but never said a word about his reasons for not joining the Cabinet. It is evident, says the writer, that Togliatti is obeying the orders of Moscow when he tries to sugar the pill of the Big Four's decisions, and that he is preparing an alibi in case Italy should not sign the "gallow's peace", but he ought to remember that, in spite of all, even the bolshevists, who cannot be branded as nationalists, headed by Lenin and Trotsky, hesitated much in 1917 before accepting an onerous peace for Russia. When Togliatti emphasizes the necessity of a close friendship with Russia he means that Italy is to become a second Poland. As far as internal affairs are concerned, he wants to substitute the old traditional Italian policy with the bolshevist system which is unknown to the Italians, and the writer concludes that Togliatti's speech has increased their distrust, their worries and their fears.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.E.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1547

1. The fact that the clauses of the peace hurt Italy's unity, deny her defendable frontiers and condemn her to a permanent and restless misery, and that this happens in an European zone where two big world powers manifest always more intensely their conflicting aims, is a danger not only for Italy but for the other nations also, says F.A.

2. The paper compares Togliatti's speech with Anthony's funeral oration on the death of Caesar and says it was somewhat transparent if compared with the order of the day approved by world Communist representatives on August 20, 1935, which says

1044
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

that in peace as well as in war the interests of the consolidation of the Soviet Union, the increase of her power and her victory which must be assured in all matters, corresponds absolutely with the interests of the workers throughout the world in their fight against their exploiters. The defence of the USSR must inspire the actions of every revolutionary proletarian organisation, of every Socialist, of every Communist... The paper asks whether this still valid obligation is consistent with the duty of an Italian toward his country.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The present Italian problem shows that the Big Three have learned very little from their experience with Germany after the first war, writes Paolo Alatri, as they discourage also in Italy the first efforts of Democracy. He hopes that the Allies will not repeat also the second act of the tragedy: to aid with all possible connivance and complicity the first steps of an aggressive nationalism.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Replying to Giudicecandrea's article, Commissary for lodging, published in yesterday's "Messaggero", the paper criticizes G.'s weak apologia and the inefficiency of his organization. "V.R." then publishes two letters addressed to the editor which accuse the commissariat of dishonesty, injustice and incorrect methods in performing its duties.

2. "V.R." begins a campaign against high prices with the first of a series of articles, together with a price-list of main-products available in the market.

MORNING PAPERS (July 26)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Umberto Calosso, criticises De Gasperi's speech, especially for the part regarding Corbino, as he says that Corbino may be a very good finance expert but he is not a good economist.

2. Commenting on the denial of the Confindustria, issued through ANSA, on the allotment of the "Bonus of the Republic", A. says that it is no denial as it reaffirms that (a) they do not want to call it the "Bonus of the Republic" but an "extraordinary bonus", (b) they ask for the unblocking of [illegible] the repression of strikes.

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

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The present Italian problem shows that the Big Three have learned very little from their experience with Germany after the first war, writes Paolo Alatri, as they discourage also in Italy the first efforts of Democracy. He hopes that the Allies will not repeat also the second act of the tragedy: to aid with all possible connivance and complicity the first steps of an aggressive nationalism.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Replying to Giudicandrea's article, Commissary for lodging, published in yesterday's "Messaggero", the paper criticizes G.'s weak apologia and the inefficiency of his organization. "V.R." then publishes two letters addressed to the editor which accuse the commissariat of dishonesty, injustice and incorrect methods in performing its duties.

2. "V.R." begins a campaign against high prices with the first of a series of articles, together with a price-list of main-products available in the market.

MORNING PAPERS (July 26)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Umberto Calosso, criticises De Gasperi's speech, especially for the part regarding Corbino, as he says that Corbino may be a very good finance expert but he is not a good economist.

2. Commenting on the denial of the Confindustria, issued through ANSA, on the allotment of the "Bonus of the Republic", A. says that it is no denial as it reaffirms that (a) they do not want to call it the "Bonus of the Republic" but an "extraordinary bonus", (b) they ask for the unblocking of dismissals, (c) they ask the repression of strikes.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "An authoritative voice", the paper refers to the recent frequent statements of Sumner Welles on behalf of Italy as he is opposed to the mean French nationalism and to the decision which severs Trieste from Italy. Sumner Welles, observes the paper, is an outstanding political man who has no direct influence on the State Department but whose opinions are listened to and feared by the Americans and Congress.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. A. Oddi Baglioni discussing the present financial

1046
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

situation, says that the stability of salaries will not be reached until an effective reduction of the cost of living is achieved.

2. Beginning from next August, 300 grams of sugar per month will be distributed to each individual.

3. UNRRA proposes a system of loans to soften the blow of its disappearance.

4. During the first five months of 1946, 200,000 tons of goods were exported for a total amount of 15 billion lire and 4 million tons were imported for a total amount of 30 billion lire.

5. 200,000 Kg. of silk will be exported in France.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Apart from unanimity in the international policy of the Government, De Gasperi did not succeed, writes Fernando Schiavetti, to conceal in his speech the still existing divergencies between the Government about epuration and about public order (which the President of the Council would maintain by the prefects and the police instead of through the collaborations of the masses). Moreover it was unnecessary, continues the writer, that De Gasperi should have alluded to the reproaches about the attitude of the clergy during the elections and to the necessity for the Church to defend its autonomy. In these circumstances, concludes F.S., it was not possible to do other than abstain from voting for the Government.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading: "Recriminations and responsibility" the paper says that De Gasperi's speech was mainly an energetic attack against the Communists whose responsibility in Italy's present internal and international situation was thoroughly examined. De Gasperi's words were sincere, says the paper, but they have shown nevertheless the weakness of his coalition Government and the extent of his responsibility for having pursued a policy of compromise with a party whose followers are enslaved to Moscow and will never give up their revolutionary methods. Now there is an open conflict between the Christian-Democrats and the Communists in the Government, concludes the paper, and we cannot tell which of the two is going to win battle.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on De Gasperi's speech, "Minuto" says that it

1546

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

goods were exported for a total amount of 15 billion lire and 4 million tons were imported for a total amount of 30 billion lire.

5. 200,000 Kg. of silk will be exported in France.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Apart from unanimity in the international policy of the Government, De Gasperi did not succeed, writes Fernando Schiavetti, to conceal in his speech the still existing divergencies between the Government about epuration and about public order (which the President of the Council would maintain by the prefects and the police instead of through the collaborations of the masses). Moreover it was unnecessary, continues the writer, that De Gasperi should have alluded to the reproaches about the attitude of the clergy during the elections and to the necessity for the Church to defend its autonomy. In these circumstances, concludes F.S., it was not possible to do other than abstain from voting for the Government.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading: "Recriminations and responsibility" the paper says that De Gasperi's speech was mainly an energetic attack against the Communists whose responsibility in Italy's present internal and international situation was thoroughly examined. De Gasperi's words were sincere, says the paper, but they have shown nevertheless the weakness of his coalition Government and the extent of his responsibility for having pursued a policy of compromise with a party whose followers are enslaved to Moscow and will never give up their revolutionary methods. Now there is an open conflict between the Christian-Democrats and the Communists in the Government, concludes the paper, and we cannot tell which of the two is going to win battle.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on De Gasperi's speech, "Minuto" says that it is obvious that the man is not up to the great internal and international problems weighing upon Italy. His speciality has always been compromise, but there is no possibility of compromise with the Communists and it is pointless to accuse them now of disloyalty. The attitude of the Assembly during De Gasperi's speech, was a clear sign that the pseudo-collaboration between Christian-Democrats and Communists cannot last and "the sooner it comes to an end the better it will be for everybody" concludes the paper.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to De Gasperi's speech yesterday which

1546

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

104-8

according to "M". was his cleverest from the parlamentary point of view, the paper stresses the unanimity of the Assembly with regard to the international policy of the Government, and the polemics of the speaker with regard to the Communists. On the matter of foreign policy the Right reproached the President for not having fought for the Italian cause with sufficient energy and capacity while Leftists attacked De Gasperi for not having tried to establish friendly relations with Russia and Yugoslavia. The paper points out that De Gasperi's success was artificially enhanced by the unanimity of the Assembly over foreign affairs intent to demonstrate unity of the country on the eve of the Peace Conference.

2. The paper pleads that the gardens of the Quirinal should be opened to the Public.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "The unanimous vote of the Constituent Assembly accompanies De Gasperi to Paris", the paper publishes the full text of De Gasperi's speech.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to Bevin's assertion in the House of Commons that Italy's claims for Trieste were simple nationalism, the paper asks how Bevin would describe the British feeling if Southampton and Cardiff would be cut from the United Kingdom as "internationalised towns"? Much more strange are Bevin's arguments about Tripolitania, continues the paper: "the Italians, he said, are less numerous than the Arabs. Why, therefore, should be give Tripolitania to Italy?" If this argument would be applied in the world the whole British Empire would collapse, states "R.L.".

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Gabrio Lombardi says that the cobelligerence was maintained for twenty months on the basis of a misunderstanding, for while many Allied authorities repeated that the treatment of Italy would depend on the effective contribution of the Italian soldiers to the war of liberation, on the other hand, very little was done to help the Italians to rebuild their Army, when obstacles were not actually put in the way. In spite of this the Italian troops fought bravely on both fronts (of which many official statements bear witness), but now that the peace has come they have forgotten all their promises and do not even respect justice. "But at the peace table" he says "we will stand up calmly and speak like the innocent on the bench of the accused, with the full conscience that we do not deserve so unjust a

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

foreign affairs intent to demonstrate unity of the country on the eve of the Peace Conference.

2. The paper pleads that the gardens of the Quirinal should be opened to the Public.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "The unanimous vote of the Constituent Assembly accompanies De Gasperi to Paris", the paper publishes the full text of De Gasperi's speech.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to Bevin's assertion in the House of Commons that Italy's claims for Trieste were simple nationalism, the paper asks how Bevin would describe the British feeling if Southampton and Cardiff would be cut from the United Kingdom as "internationalised towns"? Much more strange are Bevin's arguments about Tripolitania, continues the paper: "the Italians, he said, are less numerous than the Arabs. Why, therefore, should be give Tripolitania to Italy?" If this argument would be applied in the world the whole British Empire would collapse, states "R.L.".

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Gabrio Lombardi says that the cobelligerence was maintained for twenty months on the basis of a misunderstanding, for while many Allied authorities repeated that the treatment of Italy would depend on the effective contribution of the Italian soldiers to the war of liberation, on the other hand, very little was done to help the Italians to rebuild their Army, when obstacles were not actually put in the way. In spite of this the Italian troops fought bravely on both fronts (of which many official statements bear witness), but now that the peace has come they have forgotten all their promises and do not even respect justice. "But at the peace table" he says "we will stand up calmly and speak like the innocent on the bench of the accused, with the full conscience that we do not deserve so unjust a sentence".

2. T. reports that pro-Slav organizations are collecting signatures, on telegrams and memoranda to be sent to the nations at the peace conference and requesting the annexation of Trieste to Yugoslavia.

3. Italo Zingarelli, in a message from London, reports that a protest was made in the House of Commons against the "tearing up of the Atlantic Charter" in giving the Alto Adige to Italy. Bevin replied that a similar deed had been done in the case of Poland. He also reports an alarming tendency to harden rather than soften the peace conditions for Italy.

1050
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

UNITA' (Communist)

C. Negarville in his leading article eulogizes Togliatti's speech which contributed to raise the tone of the whole Assembly and brands De Gasperi's as disappointing because it was the speech of the Head of a Party much more than that of the Head of the Nation, as it ought to have been. The internal difficulties of our country, observes the writer, are known to everybody but the situation cannot be bettered by putting on the workers who are defending their most elementary rights the whole responsibility for certain deplorable disturbances. On the eve of his departure for Paris De Gasperi ought to have been more prudent in his polemics against the Communists on matters of foreign policy, continues the writer, and he should have refrained from certain insinuations about Yugoslavia. Nevertheless, he concludes, we are convinced that if the coalition is consolidated by more loyalty between the parties the first Government of the Republic presided over by De Gasperi will be able to work for the new shape of the nation.

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

for certain deplorable disturbances. On the eve of his departure for Paris De Gasperi ought to have been more prudent in his polemics against the Communists on matters of foreign policy, continues the writer, and he should have refrained from certain insinuations about Yugoslavia. Nevertheless, he concludes, we are convinced that if the coalition is consolidated by more loyalty between the parties the first Government of the Republic presided over by De Gasperi will be able to work for the new shape of the nation.

1545

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/294/PRB

July 27, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met yesterday and examined the letters of resignation turned in by Minister Aldisio (D.C.) and the present High Commissioner for Sicily, Coffari. Aldisio's resignation, which was motivated by the recent polemic with Finocchiaro Aprile, was not accepted, while that of Coffari, who in the meanwhile had already been appointed Secretary General of the Presidential Offices Civil Affairs Section, was accepted. At a future meeting the Council will decide whether Coffari's post as High Commissioner for Sicily should be filled by a State official or by a political man. The Council then resolved that the payment of the "Republican Bonus" should be obligatory and paid in two instalments, one by August 15th and the other by September 15th. The Bonus will be paid to all State and civil employees, to NCOs and men of the services except those who have just been called to the colours, to the families of POW and interned persons still abroad and to industrial and agricultural unemployed workers. The bonus will not be paid to those who are getting more than 25 thousand lire per month. It is estimated that the payment of the Bonus will imply an expenditure of about 20 milliard lire. The Council also passed a decree increasing penalties for those who fail to deliver the cereals to the ammassi, which provides for the impounding by the State of all vehicles used to commit the offence, and an 18 years imprisonment for those who try to smuggle cereals abroad. The Council approved another decree increasing sentences for robbery, extortion, kidnapping and acts of banditry up to the death penalty in the gravest cases. The Council finally allotted 8 milliard and 830 million lire for the repair of telecommunication installations. At the end of the session De Gasperi announced that Nenni would preside at the next meeting as he expected to leave for Paris. Questioned by 1644 journalists, he added that his departure would possibly take place by the end of next week.

1053
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

GENERAL

1. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met yesterday and examined the letters of resignation turned in by Minister Aldisio (D.C.) and the present High Commissioner for Sicily, Coffari. Aldisio's resignation, which was motivated by the recent polemic with Finocchiaro Aprile, was not accepted, while that of Coffari, who in the meanwhile had already been appointed Secretary General of the Presidential Offices Civil Affairs Section, was accepted. At a future meeting the Council will decide whether Coffari's post as High Commissioner for Sicily should be filled by a State official or by a political man. The Council then resolved that the payment of the "Republican Bonus" should be obligatory and paid in two instalments, one by August 15th and the other by September 15th. The Bonus will be paid to all State and civil employees, to NCOs and men of the services except those who have just been called to the colours, to the families of POW and interned persons still abroad and to industrial and agricultural unemployed workers. The bonus will not be paid to those who are getting more than 25 thousand lire per month. It is estimated that the payment of the Bonus will imply an expenditure of about 20 milliard lire. The Council also passed a decree increasing penalties for those who fail to deliver the cereals to the ammassi, which provides for the impounding by the State of all vehicles used to commit the offence, and an 18 years imprisonment for those who try to smuggle cereals abroad. The Council approved another decree increasing sentences for robbery, extortion, kidnapping and acts of banditry up to the death penalty in the gravest cases. The Council finally allotted 8 milliard and 830 million lire for the repair of telecommunication installations. At the end of the session De Gasperi announced that Nenni would preside at the next meeting as he expected to leave for Paris. Questioned by journalists, he added that his departure would possibly take place by the end of next week.

1244

2. It is reported from Washington that Secretary of State Byrnes reaffirmed yesterday to the press that the U.S. troops would be withdrawn from Italy within three months after the going into effect of the peace treaty with Italy.

3. De Nicola, the President of the Italian Republic, will be solemnly received by the Pope during the coming week.

4. Nenni stated to the press at the Hague yesterday that Pola, being a strategic naval base of the Mediterranean and an outlet of the Central European mainland, should be included in what is now known as the international zone. As for Alto Adige, Nenni said that a direct agreement with the Austrians would be highly appreciated, owing to the close collaboration which existed during the war between the Italian and Austrian underground forces. (AP)

1054

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

5. ANSA denies Reuter's despatch from Paris affirming that incidents had occurred yesterday on the Italo-French frontier following the reported attempt of some Italian saboteurs to lay mines at various power-plants in the Mont Cenis zone. ANSA remarks that it is not the first time that such unfounded reports have come from Paris through a serious agency like Reuter.

6. It is reported from Paris that Poland will claim war reparations from Italy for the loss of men and material suffered during the Italian campaign.

7. On leaving for Belgrade, Fiorello La Guardia again urged the Italians to deliver the cereals to the ammassi and to suppress the bread and pasta black market.

8. The Barletta strike was called off yesterday as the sindaco accepted the demand of the unemployed for a free mess hall and public works financed by the Commune. The demonstrators caused two incidents. They stopped an Italian Air Force vehicle and disarmed the Colonel and airmen who were riding on it; and tried to stop another military vehicle of the "Folgore" division, but their fire was answered by the servicemen and 11 of them were arrested and delivered to the carabinieri.

9. In a despatch from London the Tempo correspondent, Zingarelli, quotes an article in the "Spectator" affirming that Italy "as a former-enemy state", loses her African colonies and her sovereignty over Venezia Giulia and Trieste and cedes to Greece the Dodecannese Islands which she never should have owned. Being a repented and co-belligerent sinner, the article goes on, she is allowed to keep Alto Adige which she never should have owned either. Her fate will be hard, but it is logical that such should have been the punishment for her aggressions against France and Greece which were surpassed only by Germany. And now it is not the case of objecting that these aggressions were the deed of a regime that Italy of today's has repudiated and denounced. Some nation should pay for the crimes of that regime, and to the question of whether they should be paid by those [illegible] which suffered the aggression of Mussolini or by

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

remarks that it is not the first time that such unfounded reports have come from Paris through a serious agency like Reuter.

6. It is reported from Paris that Poland will claim war reparations from Italy for the loss of men and material suffered during the Italian campaign.

7. On leaving for Belgrade, Fiorello La Guardia again urged the Italians to deliver the cereals to the ammassi and to suppress the bread and paste black market.

8. The Barletta strike was called off yesterday as the sindaco accepted the demand of the unemployed for a free mess hall and public works financed by the Commune. The demonstrators caused two incidents. They stopped an Italian Air Force vehicle and disarmed the Colonel and airmen who were riding on it; and tried to stop another military vehicle of the "Folgore" division, but their fire was answered by the servicemen and 11 of them were arrested and delivered to the carabinieri.

9. In a despatch from London the Tempo correspondent, Zingarelli, quotes an article in the "Spectator" affirming that Italy "as a former-enemy state", loses her African colonies and her sovereignty over Venezia Giulia and Trieste and cedes to Greece the Dodecannese Islands which she never should have owned. Being a repented and co-belligerent sinner, the article goes on, she is allowed to keep Alto Adige which she never should have owned either. Her fate will be hard, but it is logical that such should have been the punishment for her aggressions against France and Greece which were surpassed only by Germany. And now it is not the case of objecting that these aggressions were the deed of a regime that Italy of today's has repudiated and denounced. Some nation should pay for the crimes of that regime, and to the question of whether they should be paid by those countries which suffered the aggression of Mussolini or by Mussolini's nation, there is only one possible answer....

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 26)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. The retrocession from a state of civilisation to barbarism has assumed incredible forms in Eritrea, reports Enzo Zappi from Asmara, as after the abolition of numerous medical clinics and schools for the natives the civil hospital at Senafé has been demolished and sold in pieces by the British. They first sold the beds and the linen, afterwards the roof and so on. Great Britain is in fact not accustomed to spend money in her colonies but to raise it on the spot, continues the writer, whereas Italy spent millions but is nevertheless not worthy to return to Africa. Machinery from various workshops was sent to an unknown destination and the electric power station at Assab was "transferred" to the British Aden. Thus has civilization in the model colony of Eritrea declined after five years of British occupation.

2. Under the heading "Tito possesses 12 thousand slaves" William Lizard reports from Belgrade that 12 thousand Italians are still in Yugoslavia in a state of Babylonian slavery. Officially they are declared "POW" or "fascist prisoners" but in reality there are only one thousand real POW. The others were either ex-German POW or ex-workers in Germany and are now employed in Yugoslavia on the hardest forced labour and insufficiently mourished. The only thing they asked, writes W.L., was: "Is there nobody who can do something for us?".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Commenting on the present political situation, G. della S. says that the Parties have seized all the power of the State and that even the Costituente, elected by the people, is strictly controlled by the three mass Parties, the individuals not being allowed to act on their own. It also comments on the ever present feeling of tension and imperfect compromise between the Communists and Christian Democrats.

2. Headlines: "A great hypocrite caught out" - "Bevin confesses to have promised Tripolitania to the Senussi Chiefs".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In a leading article headed: "Who threatens the Republic?", Sav. writes that nobody threatens the Republic but Italy's fate lies in the hands of a few men who compose the coalition Government and that De Gasperi was right to stress in his

1543

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

Britain is in fact not accustomed to [illegible] but to raise it on the spot, continues the writer, whereas Italy spent millions but is nevertheless not worthy to return to Africa. Machinery from various workshops was sent to an unknown destination and the electric power station at Assab was "transferred" to the British Aden. Thus has civilization in the model colony of Eritrea declined after five years of British occupation.

2. Under the heading "Tito possesses 12 thousand slaves" William Lizard reports from Belgrade that 12 thousand Italians are still in Yugoslavia in a state of Babylonian slavery. Officially they are declared "POW" or "fascist prisoners" but in reality there are only one thousand real POW. The others were either ex-German POW or ex-workers in Germany and are now employed in Yugoslavia on the hardest forced labour and insufficiently nourished. The only thing they asked, writes W.L., was: "Is there nobody who can do something for us?".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Commenting on the present political situation, G. della S. says that the Parties have seized all the power of the State and that even the Costituente, elected by the people, is strictly controlled by the three mass Parties, the individuals not being allowed to act on their own. It also comments on the ever present feeling of tension and imperfect compromise between the Communists and Christian Democrats.

2. Headlines: "A great hypocrite caught out" - "Bevin confesses to have promised Tripolitania to the Senussi Chiefs".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In a leading article headed: "Who threatens the Republic?", Sav. writes that nobody threatens the Republic but Italy's fate lies in the hands of a few men who compose the coalition Government and that De Gasperi was right to stress in his speech the leaders of the parties can manoeuvre the masses as they choose and are therefore responsible for public order. The "republican truce" which he asked for, concludes the writer, is necessary to all parties which sincerely desire the good of the country, and he fears that liberty, rather than the Republic, might be threatened.

1543

INDIPENDENTE

Headlines: "The Atlantic Charter - when it serves the purpose!" - "150 English members of Parliament went to rob us of the Alto Adige".

1058
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ITALIA-SERA

Under the heading: "What does France want from Italy?", the paper reports from Paris that according to rumours being circulated in diplomatic circles, France is very likely to put forward economic claims on Italy which would involve Italian properties in France. Incidents provoked by Italian civilians, it is alleged, took place yesterday at the Franco-Italian frontier.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. says that De Gasperi's speech was very good, but that it needs to be completed by Togliatti's speech. It is true that the question of internal order is very important and most probably vital, but there are also other no less important problems, which must be quickly solved by the Government.

2. V.R. says that for Bevin all affirmations of the principle of nationality correspond to nationalism; thus the Irish are nationalist, and the Triestini, who want to remain with their country, are nationalists, and so on. He said "... the Arabs have a right to be heard before coming to any settlement over their territory", and the paper asks "Why listen to the Arabs and not to the Triestini and the Istriani?"

MORNING PAPERS (July 27)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Eugenio Dugoni, commenting on Corbino's financial policy, says that it was accepted by the Socialists as part of the Government program, but with due reserves, because the Socialists consider that his policy keeps the Government in the power of financiers and merchants. He also stresses that at present the heaviest burden of the taxes rests on the shoulders of the workers and of those with fixed incomes.

2. A. attacks Corbino because it reveals that he frequently gives extraordinary bonuses to his staff at the Ministry for relevant figures. The paper asks for more justice.

3. Commenting on the recent appearance of articles written by notorious Fascists in some Rome papers, Pic. says that the [illegible] but if Fascism is outlawed as a

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

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. says that De Gasperi's speech was very good, but that it needs to be completed by Togliatti's speech. It is true that the question of internal order is very important and most probably vital, but there are also other no less important problems, which must be quickly solved by the Government.

2. V.R. says that for Bevin all affirmations of the principle of nationality correspond to nationalism; thus the Irish are nationalist, and the Triestini, who want to remain with their country, are nationalists, and so on. He said "... the Arabs have a right to be heard before coming to any settlement over their territory", and the paper asks "Why listen to the Arabs and not to the Triestini and the Istriani?"

MORNING PAPERS (July 27)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Eugenio Dugoni, commenting on Corbino's financial policy, says that it was accepted by the Socialists as part of the Government program, but with due reserves, because the Socialists consider that his policy keeps the Government in the power of financiers and merchants. He also stresses that at present the heaviest burden of the taxes rests on the shoulders of the workers and of those with fixed incomes.

2. A. attacks Corbino because it reveals that he frequently gives extraordinary bonuses to his staff at the Ministry for relevant figures. The paper asks for more justice.

3. Commenting on the recent appearance of articles written by notorious Fascists in some Rome papers, Fic. says that the freedom of press is sacred, but if Fascism is outlawed as a Party, it should not be allowed to get by in the columns of some paper.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading: "Bevin's contradictions and demagogy", the paper describes Bevin's recent statement in the Commons as incoherent and discordant. If Trieste had been left to Italy and Tito had attempted a "coup de main" would Italy have been able to repel the attack? asks Bevin, as if with an internationalized Trieste the danger of a Yugoslav aggression is now eliminated. To say that Trieste will be an international outlet for central and eastern Europe is also a mistake as the city is doomed

1060

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

to belong to a colossal bolshevist system of autarchy compared with which fascist and nazi autarchies were mere shadows. As for our colonies and the promises made to the Senussi, it seems to us, writes the paper, that the whole affair has been an infamous barter with Russia and France which only shows England's imperialistic greed for the African booty. Concerning Bevin's statement that the 21 Nations would have the right to radically modify the decisions of the Four, the paper thinks that he made it only to save the face of democratic principles as it is obvious that England, Russia & the U.S.A. with their 'customers' will easily reach the two thirds majority required to carry the most important points.

2. The paper writes that the movement of the Latin Republics on behalf of a just peace for Italy is developing very satisfactorily, as there is no country of Central and Southern America which is not prepared to defend Italy's rights, and among them Argentina comes first.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that Italian property worth one and a half million Pounds (1,950 million lire) has been seized from Italian tradesmen in Addis Abeba.

2. G. says that Italy is the second greatest wine producing country but falls behind many countries in technical preparation.

3. The Ministry of Commerce announced yesterday that garlic is now included in the list of exportable products.

4. G. says that 7,500 tons of cheese will be available for export from Sardinia before the end of this year.

5. G. reports that there were 41,984 unemployed in Rome on June 30th 1946.

6. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7500-7700, Pound: 1270-1290, Dollar: 412-421, Swiss Franc: 129-131; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7800, Dollar: 460, Swiss Franc: 134.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to Riccardo Lombardi's speech in the Constituent Assembly about the revival of fascist articles in the Italian press, Mario Berlinguer states that this revival is made a pretext by the egoism of other countries to curb

1542

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

will easily reach the two thirds majority required to carry the most important points.

2. The paper writes that the movement of the Latin Republics on behalf of a just peace for Italy is developing very satisfactorily, as there is no country of Central and Southern America which is not prepared to defend Italy's rights, and among them Argentina comes first.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that Italian property worth one and a half million Pounds (1,350 million lire) has been seized from Italian tradesmen in Addis Abeba.

2. G. says that Italy is the second greatest wine producing country but falls behind many countries in technical preparation.

3. The Ministry of Commerce announced yesterday that Garlic is now included in the list of exportable products.

4. G. says that 7,500 tons of cheese will be available for export from Sardinia before the end of this year.

5. G. reports that there were 41,984 unemployed in Rome on June 30th 1946.

6. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7500-7700, Pound: 1270-1290, Dollar: 412-421, Swiss Franc: 129-131; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7800, Dollar: 460, Swiss Franc: 134.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to Riccardo Lombardi's speech in the Constituent Assembly about the revival of fascist articles in the Italian press, Mario Berlinguer states that this revival is made a pretext by the egoism of other countries to curb Italian independence. Asking for a strict discipline of the press, the writer recalls the example of a French law which limits exaggerated freedom of the press. 1542

2. On occasion of the return to the Roman press of Concetto Pettinato, who wrote for "La Stampa" (Turin) in the fascist-republican era, Leo Valiani writes that there should be no reason to be scandalized especially as those who dictate today the laws to the world don't seem to be in a hurry to abolish the prison erected by Hitler with Mussolini's complicity in which Italians and Europeans still seem to live. The writer pleads for reconciliation under the condition that this reconciliation should be based on Democratic freedom and not on Fascism.

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

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Politics without an aim", G. Montemagliano says that "while all the other governments have abandoned 'moral ideological' principles for ones based on 'imperialist interests', De Gasperi still sticks to the former. After recalling that no one in 1793 could punish France for having overthrown the Monarchy and that Soviet Russia even refused to comply with the debts of the Zars, he says that De Gasperi should have insisted on the Rapallo line and not the Wilson Line because by being so ready to yield he made the Allies understand that he would also yield in other matters.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Replying to Bevin's affirmation that Trieste in the hands of Italy could not serve European trade, M. observes that Trieste always gave very good service to European trade though in the last ten years it had lost its great international importance and become a major industrial area for Italy. The proportion of goods for Italy and abroad passing through Trieste was at 5 for Italy and 1 for the foreign countries. This means that Trieste could not live on foreign trade alone, but that it needs the support of the whole country.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "Paris", the paper writes that the atmosphere of the Conference of the 21 Nations is very likely to be even worse than that of the Big Four Conference. In that snarling and confused gathering of big, medium and small States, Italy can only rely on Brazil which will represent the Latin Republics of America but that will not be enough as the Big Four with their satellites will easily reach the required two-thirds majority. However, Italy must not face the Conference with an 'inferiority complex', concludes the paper, as her moral position is better than that of the victors or pseudo-victors.

2. The paper headlines: "To die for the Senussi" and says that if Bevin keeps his promise to the Senussi it would mean that so many Italians have died in two years of co-belligerency not only for Tito and France but also for the Senussi. Bevin says that there are in Tripolitania 40,000 Italians against 395,000 Arabs but what about the 40,000 British of India against 395 million Indians? asks the paper. England's foreign policy has never changed from Pitt, to Eden and Bevin and the question of the Senussi is the puritan mask necessary for concealing England's extensive interests in the Mediterranean.

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

ready to yield he made the Allies understand that he would also yield in other matters.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Replying to Bevin's affirmation that Trieste in the hands of Italy could not serve European trade, M. observes that Trieste always gave very good service to European trade though in the last ten years it had lost its great international importance and become a major industrial area for Italy. The proportion of goods for Italy and abroad passing through Trieste was at 5 for Italy and 1 for the foreign countries. This means that Trieste could not live on foreign trade alone, but that it needs the support of the whole country.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "Paris", the paper writes that the atmosphere of the Conference of the 21 Nations is very likely to be even worse than that of the Big Four Conference. In that sterling and confused gathering of big, medium and small States, Italy can only rely on Brasil which will represent the Latin Republics of America but that will not be enough as the Big Four with their satellites will easily reach the required two-thirds majority. However, Italy must not face the Conference with an 'inferiority complex', concludes the paper, as her moral position is better than that of the victors or pseudo-victors.

2. The paper headlines: "To die for the Senussi" and says that if Bevin keeps his promise to the Senussi it would mean that so many Italians have died in two years of co-belligerency not only for Tito and France but also for the Senussi. Bevin says that there are in Tripolitania 40,000 Italians against 395,000 Arabs but what about the 40,000 British of India against 395 million Indians? asks the paper. England's foreign policy has never changed from Pitt, to Eden and Bevin and the question of the Senussi is the puritan mask necessary for concealing England's extensive interests in the Mediterranean.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Referring to the recent formation of a new monarchist party under the auspices of the Union Monarchica and inspired by the program contained in the King's Message to the Italians claiming selfgovernment for the people and social justice, the paper asks which of the numerous Italian Parties did not claim a similar program. The new Party pleads for self-government of the people and social justice presupposing a Monarchy, continues the paper stressing that the reason of the old King's abdication was in order that after the referendum and after the death of Vittorio Emanuele there should be a real King in exile rather than a mere pretender to the throne.

1064

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

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to Bevin's speech "R.L." points out that it would be useless to protest against his arguments and adds that they should rather serve the Italian representatives to defend the Italian cause at Paris. Bevin admitted, continues the paper, that at first Italy's territorial integrity had not been discussed, and that a punitive peace was not thought of for Italy. The British Foreign Minister also explained that the rights of the vanquished were to be the great innovation of the Paris Conference compared with Versailles, and spoke then about Trieste and Tripolitania. All these declarations of the British Foreign Minister may be used by the Italian representatives to defend Italy's well-founded rights, concludes the paper.

TEMPO (Independent)

Francesco Gianni criticises the program of the Government and says that the only way to alleviate the conditions of the workers is to increase productive capacity and reduce costs, because salaries and prices would not affect the financial situation of the country.

UNITA' (Communist)

Velio Spano writes that since the Government has announced its program, the reactionary forces have launched a wide campaign aimed at sabotaging the enforcement of that program. In fact, Confindustria and Confida oppose the granting of the "Republican bonus", the landowners openly resist the application of De Gasperi's 'ruling' on the share-cropping question and the press strenuously defends the egoistic interests of the rich. The writer concludes that if the agrarian reform including the distribution of land to the peasants, is not carried out it will mean the failure of Italian Democracy.

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

Foreign Minister also explained that the rights of the vanquished were to be the great innovation of the Paris Conference compared with Versailles, and spoke then about Trieste and Tripolitania. All these declarations of the British Foreign Minister may be used by the Italian representatives to defend Italy's well-founded rights, concludes the paper.

TEMPO (Independent)

Francesco Gianni criticises the program of the Government and says that the only way to alleviate the conditions of the workers is to increase productive capacity and reduce costs, because salaries and prices would not affect the financial situation of the country.

UNITA' (Communist)

Velio Spano writes that since the Government has announced its program, the reactionary forces have launched a wide campaign aimed at sabotaging the enforcement of that program. In fact, Confindustria and Confida oppose the granting of the "Republican bonus", the landowners openly resist the application of De Gasperi's 'ruling' on the share-cropping question and the press strenuously defend the egoistic interests of the rich. The writer concludes that if the agrarian reform including the distribution of land to the peasants, is not carried out it will mean the failure of Italian Democracy.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/295/PRB

28 July 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi made a report on foreign policy to the Special Treaties Commission of the Constituent Assembly yesterday, affirming that he would try his hardest to obtain the best possible conditions for Italy. The members of the Commission then started debating on the line of policy which should be adopted by the Italian Delegation to Paris, with Orlando (UDN), Togliatti (Com.), Gronchi (C.D.), Jacini (C.D.), Selvaggi (Monarchist), Silone (Soc.) and Russo-Perez (Qualunquista) being the most voluble. They unanimously agreed that the Delegation whould remind the Allies of their promises, of the precise obligations contained in the Atlantic Charter, and above all of the blood and wealth which Italy has sacrificed to the cause of the UN victory, because the treaty drafted by the Big Four considered Italy simply as a defeated country on the same level with Germany. The Commission then studied the relations with the Big Powers, and De Gasperi again explained that he had always been impartial with them and that it was Italy's interest to continue this policy. It is rumoured in circles near the Government that the Italian Delegation to Paris may include a well-known politician, such as Orlando, Nitti or Bonomi.

2. The American Delegation to the Peace Conference announced yesterday that the official text of the peace treaties with the five former-enemy countries will be published at 1,oo a.m. on Monday, INS reports from Paris.

3. "Tempo" affirms that it has received through a foreign news agency the full text of the 50 articles of the peace treaty drafted by the Big Four, which cannot be released in Rome until tomorrow owing to instructionsissued by the Allied Military Authorities. The paper adds that its American correspondent, Prezzolini, reports from New York that the "New York Times" published the text yesterday despite instructions issued by the Washington Government.

4. The pro-Yugoslav United Syndacates in Zone A of Venezia Giulia have sent to the AMG a written protest against the order forbidding meetings inside the Monfalcone and San Marco shipyards. Col Foden, who has been appointed manager of the shipyards, declared on Wednesday that he had forbidden in principle the meetings inside the shipyards, but added that he had agreed with the representatives of the workers that non-political meetings to discuss labour questions only would be allowed in practice.(Reuters)

5. A.P. reports from Washington that John MacCormack, the leader of the Democrat majority of the House of Representatives, declared yesterday: "Marshall Tito and his Communist colleagues have caused the death of 250 priests, and now intends to destroy pious men and women, who are only guilty, of having faith in God. Will we remain indifferent while Tito's war which is sowing the seeds of death?"

6. A general strike was called at Manfredonia (Bari) yesterday to press

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

of the Commission then started debating on the line of policy, which was to be adopted by the Italian Delegation to Paris, with Orlando (UDN), Togliatti (Com.), Gronchi (C.D.), Jacini (C.D.), Selvaggi (Monarchist), Silone (Soc.) and Russo-Perez (Qualunquista) being the most voluble. They unanimously agreed that the Delegation should remind the Allies of their promises, of the precise obligations contained in the Atlantic Charter, and above all of the blood and wealth which Italy has sacrificed to the cause of the UN victory, because the treaty drafted by the Big Four considered Italy simply as a defeated country on the same level with Germany. The Commission then studied the relations with the Big Powers, and De Gasperi again explained that he had always been impartial with them and that it was Italy's interest to continue this policy. It is rumoured in circles near the Government that the Italian Delegation to Paris may include a well-known politician, such as Orlando, Nitti or Bonomi.

2. The American Delegation to the Peace Conference announced yesterday that the official text of the peace treaties with the five former-enemy countries will be published at 1,oo a.m. on Monday, INS reports from Paris.

3. "Tempo" affirms that it has received through a foreign news agency the full text of the 50 articles of the peace treaty drafted by the Big Four, which cannot be released in Rome until tomorrow owing to instructions issued by the Allied Military Authorities. The paper adds that its American correspondent, Prezzolini, reports from New York that the "New York Times" published the text yesterday despite instructions issued by the Washington Government.

4. The pro-Yugoslav United Syndecates in Zone A of Venezia Giulia have sent to the AMG a written protest against the order forbidding meetings inside the Monfalcone and San Marco shipyards. Col Foden, who has been appointed manager of the shipyards, declared on Wednesday that he had forbidden in principle the meetings inside the shipyards, but added that he had agreed with the representatives of the workers that non-political meetings to discuss labour questions only would be allowed in practice.(Reuters)

5. A.P. reports from Washington that John MacCormack, the leader of the Democrat majority of the House of Representatives, declared yesterday: "Marshall Tito and his Communist colleagues have caused the death of 250 priests, and now intends to destroy pious men and women, who are only guilty, of having faith in God. Will we remain indifferent while Tito's war which is sowing the seeds of death?"

6. A general strike was called at Manfredonia (Bari) yesterday to press the financing of public works to ease unemployment. The demonstrators asked the sindaco to resign and invaded the Town Hall.

7. In order to facilitate as much as possible the movement of goods and persons between the Alto Adige and Innsbruck, the Italian Government has reinstituted the special conditions of transport on the line San Candido - Brennero. The Bolzano prefect has been instructed to contact the proper Austrian Authorities in order to agree on a special customs and passport regime for the above mentioned line, similar to that existing on some transit lines connecting Italy with Switzerland and France.

1540

(GENERAL concluded on page 6)

1068

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (27 July)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

C. says that the fact that Italian citizens can under no circumstances transfer money from the Italian colonies to Italy has urged the "Ecomond Agency" to consult the Italian and Allied Authorities responsible for this state of things in order that the situation may be clarified.

ESPRESSO (Independent) N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

The paper writes that, unfortunately, no mitigation of the clauses agreed upon by the Four are to be expected from the 21 Nations Conference. The Salv group will obey Moscow's orders. The members of the British Commonwealth, as a rule more independent, will have to yield when important imperial interests are at stake. China, Norway, Belgium, Holland are not very interested in our treaty. In this state of things, only a disagreement between two of the Big Four could change Italy's fate, but such an event is unlikely to take place, as Russia has obtained satisfaction and the USA considers the sacrifice of Trieste as necessary. Italy's battle therefore must be fought on moral ground.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. In a leading article Carlo Scarfoglio defends Southern Italy and especially the Southern "bourgeoisie" against the Italian Northern reformers who always tried to impose their will in the name of principles and doctrines which never met the feelings and necessities of the South. According to the writer, the fact the Southerners voted for Monarchy does not mean that they were Monarchist but only against northern-imposed unity as they considered the social-communist Republic as the Northerners' last caprice. In order to safe-guard unity, concludes the writer, we must find out what the South really fears in being bound by a new unconditional unity.

2. Pietro Solari writes from Trieste that one of the most exploited slogans in Tito's propaganda is "Italian equals fascist".

INDIPENDENTE

Referring to the military clauses of the future Peace treaty with Italy, Giacomo Zanussi writes that if there is nothing else great about the Four at Paris they are at least great humorists. Italy would have to be very cautious in attacking neighbours with only 185,000 soldiers or undertaking a military expedition to the United States, continues the writer, but the new Italian army might be almost big enough to attack San Marino. The writer especially criticizes the small number of 200 airplanes, and attacks France as being responsible for stipulations to destroy fortifications covering Yugoslav or French territory, which means, in effect, the displacement of the frontiers another 15 kilometres at Italy's expense.

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

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

The paper writes that, unfortunately, no mitigation of the clauses agreed upon by the Four are to be expected from the 21 Nations Conference. The Salv group will obey Moscow's orders. The members of the British Commonwealth, as a rule more independent, will have to yield when important imperial interests are at stake. China, Norway, Belgium, Holland are not very interested in our treaty. In this state of things, only a disagreement between two of the Big Four could change Italy's fate, but such an event is unlikely to take place, as Russia has obtained satisfaction and the USA considers the sacrifice of Trieste as necessary. Italy's battle therefore must be fought on moral ground.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. In a leading article Carlo Scarfoglio defends Southern Italy and especially the Southern "bourgeoisie" against the Italian Northern reformers who always tried to impose their will in the name of principles and doctrines which never met the feelings and necessities of the South. According to the writer, the fact the Southerners voted for Monarchy does not mean that they were Monarchist but only against northern-imposed unity as they considered the social-communist Republic as the Northerners' last caprice. In order to safeguard unity, concludes the writer, we must find out what the South really fears in being bound by a new unconditional unity.

2. Pietro Solari writes from Trieste that one of the most exploited slogans in Tito's propaganda is "Italian equals fascist".

INDIPENDENTE

Referring to the military clauses of the future Peace treaty with Italy, Giacomo Zanussi writes that if there is nothing else great about the Four at Paris they are at least great humorists. Italy would have to be very cautious in attacking neighbours with only 185,000 soldiers or undertaking a military expedition to the United States, continues the writer, but the new Italian army might be almost big enough to attack San Marino. The writer especially criticizes the small number of 200 airplanes, and attacks France as being responsible for stipulations to destroy fortifications covering Yugoslav or French territory, which means, in effect, the displacement of the frontiers another 15 kilometres at Italy's expense.

ITALIA-SERA

Under the heading: "Made in England", Italicus refers to the "Spectator" which, after giving a list of what Italy is going to lose thanks to the peace treaty, writes that "Italy's fate will be hard but it is logical that such had to be her punishment for her aggressions against France and Greece, surpassed only by Germany and it is irrelevant to object that these aggressions were the deeds of a regime which Italy now denounces and repudiates." We don't approve of the Spectator's logic as we all know, says the writer, that Italy is being made to pay for having believed in those who told her that she would not be held responsible for the actions of the "one man" and it is the first time

1070

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

that we hear so hard and malevolent words as those of the Spectator's. To disintegrate the atom, concludes the writer, is the aim of human science but to disintegrate the unity of Europe by substituting justice with injustice and truth with falsehood is the greatest sin that may be committed against the history of our Continent.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Assertions by speakers within or without the Constituent Assembly that the real Italy was on the side of fascism and Germany, and that only a small minority of antifascists fought for the United Nations are a perversion of the facts which will damage the position Italy must take before the world and in defence of her cause at the Peace Conference, states Luigi Salvatorelli. Replying to delusions of many Italians about the present attitude of the Allies, he adds that Italy fought neither for Great Britain, nor for Russia or the US, but to save her own existence.

2. Of the 31,000 inhabitants of Pola, 30,000 have already asked to be transferred, reports Giuliano Gaeta from Trieste, adding that also a great number of Slavs have requested to be allowed to follow the Italians.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Commenting on the decisions of the Paris Conference about the sinking of the Italian warships that the Allies will not keep, Pia wonders why those ships could not be left to Italy so that their machinery and other materials could be used for the construction of merchant ships, etc.

2. Under the heading: "The electricity industry against our paper", V.R. says that the new arrangements starting on Monday for the rationing of electricity in Rome will make it impossible for "Voce Repubblicana" to publish its Rome and provincial editions.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Today proceedings are initiated against Italy, writes A. adding that those who judge Italy to day for her fascism are the same who aided the rise of Fascism and did not listen to the Italian antifascists in prison or in exile whom they should have supported 10 or 15 years ago. The paper warns the Allies against encouraging reaction and neo-fascism by new humiliations.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "Without fear", the paper writes that the peace

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

1. Assertions by speakers within or without the Constituent Assembly that the real Italy was on the side of fascism and Germany, and that only a small minority of antifascists fought for the United Nations are a perversion of the facts which will damage the position Italy must take before the world and in defence of her cause at the Peace Conference, states Luigi Salvatorelli. Replying to delusions of many Italians about the present attitude of the Allies, he adds that Italy fought neither for Great Britain, nor for Russia or the US, but to save her own existence.

2. Of the 31,000 inhabitants of Pola, 30,000 have already asked to be transferred, reports Giuliano Gaeta from Trieste, adding that also a great number of Slavs have requested to be allowed to follow the Italians.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Commenting on the decisions of the Paris Conference about the sinking of the Italian warships that the Allies will not scuttle, Pia wonders why those ships could not be left to Italy so that their machinery and other materials could be used for the construction of merchant ships, etc.

2. Under the heading: "The electricity industry against our paper", V.R. says that the new arrangements starting on Monday for the rationing of electricity in Rome will make it impossible for "Voce Repubblicana" to publish its Rome and provincial editions.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Today proceedings are initiated against Italy, writes A. adding that those who judge Italy to day for her fascism are the same who aided the rise of Fascism and did not listen to the Italian antifascists in prison or in exile whom they should have supported 10 or 15 years ago. The paper warns the Allies against encouraging reaction and neo-fascism by new humiliations.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "Without fear", the paper writes that the peace conference is about to take place in Paris in a very oppressive atmosphere, as the Atlantic Charter and Roosevelt's Four Freedoms are completely forgotten and all the Nations, including the victors, have the feeling that they have fallen under the most brutal or oligarchies. As for Italy she will be the first victim of a system which cannot fail to lead the world towards a new catastrophe. Italy should not, therefore, barter her dignity for small advantages such as her admission into the UNO, but she should let the world known that peace cannot be set up on the basis of monstrous injustice.

1539

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Palazzo Margherita located in Rome's Via Veneto was yesterday sold to the United States Government by the Italian Ministry of Treasury, Corbino,

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

for 1,250,500 dollars. The Palazzo Margherita is the seat of the United States Embassy in Rome.

2. 96,835 sacks of flour and 27,839 sacks of maize flour arrived yesterday at Naples on board the "Mac Kay", and 8,500 tons of grain in the "Vearpol".

3. The Montecatini will increase its capital from 2 to 8 billion lire.

4. The Turkish Government will have 3 de luxe motorships of 10,000 tons built in Italy by the Ansaldo shipyards.

5. Two expresses trains will operate on the Rome-Turin line starting August 1st. The distance will be covered in 13 hours and 45 minutes.

6. 9 concerns went bankrupt this week in Rome.

[illegible] LIBERO. (Action)

1. Lussu has three main tasks to the Italian Foreign Minister at the Peace Conference: to give documentary proof of the necessity to modify the announced decisions of the Four, to abolish the Italian undertaking to renounce her right to colonies, and to explain the Italian economic situation in order to amend the amount of reparations.

2. If Mussolini were still alive he would be set free, writes Massilio Malatesta criticizing the amnesty of the Republic for freeing all fascists who did not participate in assassinations.

[illegible] NUOVO. (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading: "Do not fight industry", Vincenzo Lucci after recalling that Italian Industry is now at 45 per cent. of its pre-war standard and discussing the policy of the Government on the reorganisation of industrial labour, says that because of the increase of the Italian population and the unemployed "Italian industry is now descending the first steps of the stairway to the abyss and will continue doing so unless the Government, the [illegible], the bank and the syndicates help it to revive."

2. I.N. reports on the opposition between Christian Democrats and [illegible] Communists on the question of education under the heading: "Discussions about: lay or confessional schools?"

3. Ella holds the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Office responsible for the increase in the price of olive oil because - he says - by authorising companies of Northern Italy to buy the "surplus" of the olive oil production of Calabria and Puglie they have permitted a huge speculation and, in a way, encouraged oil producers not to hand all their crop to the ammassi.

[illegible] (Government)

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

tons built in Italy by the Ansaldo shipyards.

5. Two expresses trains will operate on the Rome-Turin line starting August 1st. The distance will be covered in 13 hours and 45 minutes.

6. 9 concerns went bankrupt this week in Rome.

LIBERTA' (Communist)

1. Togliatti assigns three main tasks to the Italian Foreign Minister at the Peace Conference, to give documentary proof of the necessity to modify the announced decisions of the Four, to abolish the Italian undertaking to renounce her right to colonies, and to explain the Italian economic situation in order to amend the amount of reparations.

2. If Mussolini were still alive he would be set free, writes Massilio Malatesta criticizing the amnesty of the Republic for freeing all fascists who did not participate in assassinations.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading: "Do not fight industry", Vincenzo Lucci after recalling that Italian Industry is now at 45 per cent. of its pre-war standard and discussing the policy of the Government on the reorganisation of industrial labour, says that because of the increase of the Italian population and the unemployed "Italian industry is now descending the first steps of the stairway to the abyss" and will continue doing so unless the Government, the banks and the syndacates help it to revive."

2. I.N. reports on the opposition between Christian Democrats and Communists on the question of education under the heading: "Discussions begin: lay or confessional schools?"

3. Ella holds the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Office responsible for the increase in the price of olive oil because - he says - by authorising companies of Northern Italy to buy the "surplus" of the olive oil production of Calabria and Puglie they have permitted a huge speculation and, in a way, encouraged oil producers not to hand all their crop to the ammassi.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Under the heading: "Plebiscites", the paper observes that a month ago Bevin did not talk of Tripolitania as Russia had set her eyes on this colony, but now Bevin says that it must go to the Senussi as a reward for the valuable help given by them to England against the Italians. When one recalls that Cyrenaica and Tripolitania were conquered by planes and armoured cars one wonders what was the Senussi's contribution in the achievement of this success. Another surprise was Bevin's statement regarding a possible plebiscite in the Alto Adige. But why then, concludes the paper, should we not have a plebishite in Venezia Giulia and what about the plebiscite for the natives in Libya as suggested by Webb in the House of Commons?

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

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

The paper wonders if Italy is really very far from a "class dictatorship", and recalls Togliatti's calculation that if the Christian-Democrats lose 2 million votes in the next elections the new Government will be social-communist. This danger may be averted only by a compact mass of catholics guided by wary and superior men different from those who are now leading the Christian-Democrat Party.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to the exchange of letters between the Confindustria and the CGIL, Bonicar writes that both parties agree that a step should be taken to break the vicious circle of stopped machines on the one hand and folded arms on the other. Industrialists say, continues the writer, that an atmosphere of serenity, tranquillity and security is necessary before production can be resumed while the workers say that production is necessary anyhow whether economical or not. The writer concludes that in such a situation the State should intervene but adds that the intervention of a poor state with milliards of debts might have unfortunate results.

2. Edward D. Klerr, INS, reports from Trieste that influential members of the Giulian delegation at Paris are trying to persuade De Gasperi to support the cantonal solution of the Venezia Giulia question. This plan suggests the military frontiers Venezia Giulia had in 1939. The cantonal border inside this region between Italians and Slavs should be drawn according to the ethnical line fixed by experts. Italians as well as Slavs would have free access both cantons and in the whole free region.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The strikes which have already been upsetting the country for too long have political reasons, states R.L., even if their aims seem to be economic, because these strikes are initiated by workers organisations which try to demonstrate their strength to the "capitalists" and "bourgeoisie". The Goverment recommends that political disputes should be given up, continues the paper, but the Government is formed by the same parties which constitute outside of it another Government called the CGIL which rejects the appeal to unity by their actions. There is no question of denying the right to strike, concludes the paper, but there must be rules and a certain discipline.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading: "Who benefits from inflation?" Epicarmo Corbino, the Minister of Treasury, says that those who would profit from a rapid devaluation of the currency are the capitalists and the debtors and that those who will be ruined by the inflation are the employees, the "pensionati" and in general those who live on fixed revenues.

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

1. Referring to the exchange of letters between the Confindustria and the CGIL, Bonicar writes that both parties agree that a step should be taken to break the vicious circle of stopped machines on the one hand and folded arms on the other. Industrialists say, continues the writer, that an atmosphere of serenity, tranquillity and security is necessary before production can be resumed while the workers say that production is necessary anyhow whether economical or not. The writer concludes that in such a situation the State should intervene but adds that the intervention of a poor state with milliards of debts might have unfortunate results.

2. Edward D. Klerr, INS, reports from Trieste that influential members of the Giulian delegation at Paris are trying to persuade De Gasperi to support the cantonal solution of the Venezia Giulia question. This plan suggests the military frontiers Venezia Giulia had in 1939. The cantonal border inside this region between Italians and Slavs should be drawn according to the ethnical line fixed by experts. Italians as well as Slavs would have free access both cantons and in the whole free region.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The strikes which have already been upsetting the country for too long have political reasons, states R.L., even if their aims seem to be economic, because these strikes are initiated by workers organisations which try to demonstrate their strength to the "capitalists" and "bourgeoisie". The Government recommends that political disputes should be given up, continues the paper, but the Government is formed by the same parties which constitute outside of it another Government called the CGIL which rejects the appeal to unity by their actions. There is no question of denying the right to strike, concludes the paper, but there must be rules and a certain discipline.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading: "Who benefits from inflation?" Epicarmo Corbino, the Minister of Treasury, says that those who would profit from a rapid devaluation of the currency are the capitalists and the debtors and that those who will be ruined by the inflation are the employees, the "pensionati" and in general those who live on fixed revenues.

2. Under the heading "to Unita'", "Avanti!" etc..." and "Let us talk to each other clearly (once and for all)", T. answers the attacks from the Leftist press against Carlo Delcroix's articles in "Tempo" and says: "You have been trying for three years to convince the Italians that nothing could be more patriotic, democratic and constructive than Communism. Well, now Tito falls on Trieste to capture and engulf thousands of Italians, Molotov supports Tito and asks reparations for the others and for himself, the French and the Polish Communists also support Moscow and Belgrade adding their claims on Italians property and Italian labour to the bloody result of our defeat and, in the Adriatic, new pirates seize our fishing boats and our grain to increase our misery and plot a civil war for which they abundantly supply us with weapons." ... "We are not", concludes the article, "trying to harm Italian

1538

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

Communism but only the spirit of conquest and of sacking that Hitler left in legacy to his victors in order to pervert the meaning of the victory of Democracy and murder the universe in the atomic race."

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article, Mario Montagna enphasizesthe necessity for a close collaboration between the people and the Government in the solution of all important problems, if the new Italian Government is to be a Government of the people and for the people.

2. Umberto Nobile refutes the defence made in reply to his criticism of the TWA contract in the Costituente by Cevolotto, former Air minister, in a long article in which he describes the contract as one whose provisions are favourable to only one of the contracting parties - the TWA - while there is nothing in it defending Italian rights or interests. He supports his argument with detailed references to the various clauses in the agreement.

GENERAL (concluded)

8. President De Nicola has arrived in Naples to spend the week-end at his villa in Torre del Greco. He will return to Rome on Monday.

9. Count Sforza left yesterday for South America, AP reports from London.

10. It is reported from Brussels that Nenni had a lunch with Henry Spaak, the President of the UNO Assembly, yesterday. He is expected to arrive in Paris today.

11. Fiorello La Guardia is expected to arrive in Trieste, where he has some relatives. He spent part of his boyhood at Trieste and his father is buried at Capodistria.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/296/PRB July 30, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Most papers give the alleged text of the proposed peace treaty with Italy which, besides what has already been reported in the 22 July DIGEST (General No. 2), contemplates the cession of the island of Pelagosa to Yugoslavia, the dismantling of all permanent fortifications which are located within 20 Kms of the French Frontier and of the Sardinian fortifications located within 30 Kms of the French territorial waters. Both in Sardinia and Sicily all installations for fitting, storing and laying sea-mines, torpedoes and bombs must be destroyed or removed. Italy can not purchase or build war-ships before January 1st, 1950, except for replacing those which might be accidentally lost. The dodecanrese archipelago will be given to Greece. The treaty also lays down that the clauses referring to the Italian Army, Navy and Air Force will remain valid until they are changed through a new agreement between Italy and the Allies, or until Italy becomes a member of UNO.

2. "The Brazilian Delegation to Paris has a moral mandate from all the Republics of South America to obtain a just peace for Italy", De Fontoura, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, stated yesterday to United Press. "Nobody in South America wishes Italy to disappear as a Latin power", he said. De Fontoura added that Brazil will claim no war reparations from Italy. "We cannot forget that 5 Italian divisions fought at our side as allies, that war devastated Italy from south to north, and that while the Germans never ousted Hitler, the Italians exacted justice from Mussolini" he concluded.

3. AP reports from Paris that it was learned in authoritative quarters that the Yugoslav Delegation to the Conference will continue opposing the internationalization of Trieste and claiming "complete reparations" from Italy.

4. Nenni stated to a correspondent of "Il Messaggero" in Paris yesterday that a solution of the Trieste and Venezia Giulia question through direct negotiations with Yugoslavia was still possible. "I hope", he said, "that I will be able to meet Kardelj and to persuade the Russians to help us in obtaining a prompt start of direct negotiations between Italy and

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

of the island of Pelagosa to Yugoslavia, the dismantling of all permanent fortifications which are located within 20 Kms of the French Frontier and of the Sardinian fortifications located within 30 Kms of the French territorial waters. Both in Sardinia and Sicily all installations for fitting, storing and laying sea-mines, torpedoes and bombs must be destroyed or removed. Italy can not purchase or build war-ships before January 1st, 1950, except for replacing those which might be accidentally lost. The dodecannese archipelago will be given to Greece. The treaty also lays down that the clauses referring to the Italian Army, Navy and Air Force will remain valid until they are changed through a new agreement between Italy and the Allies, or until Italy becomes a member of UNO.

2. "The Brazilian Delegation to Paris has a moral mandate from all the Republics of South America to obtain a just peace for Italy", De Fontoura, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, stated yesterday to United Press. "Nobody in South America wishes Italy to disappear as a Latin power", he said. De Fontoura added that Brazil will claim no war reparations from Italy. "We cannot forget that 5 Italian divisions fought at our side as allies, that war devastated Italy from south to north, and that while the Germans never ousted Hitler, the Italians exacted justice from Mussolini" he concluded.

3. AP reports from Paris that it was learned in authoritative quarters that the Yugoslav Delegation to the Conference will continue opposing the internationalization of Trieste and claiming "complete reparations" from Italy.

4. Nenni stated to a correspondent of "Il Messaggero" in Paris yesterday that a solution of the Trieste and Venezia Giulia question through direct negotiations with Yugoslavia was still possible. "I hope", he said, "that I will be able to meet Kardelj and to persuade the Russians to help us in obtaining a prompt start of direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia." Nenni also disclosed that he would lead the Italian Delegation until the arrival of De Gasperi, and that he would above all do his best to convince the 21 Nations that the principles adopted at London were still the best for reaching a solution of the Venezia Giulia question.

1537

5. Count Sforza arrived at Rio de Janeiro yesterday (UP)

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

6. It is reported that Saragat, the President of the Constituent Assembly, and Bonomi, the chairman of the Constituent Treaty Special Commission, will accompany De Gasperi to Paris.

7. "We must be ready to proceed without Russia in those zones which are outside the Russian barrier, just as Russia has proceeded without us in the zones which are inside this barrier", Lord Cranborne said in the House of Lords yesterday, Reuters report from London. Lord Cranborne added that if the Peace Conference endorsed the Big Four's decision regarding the Alto Adige, it was necessary to have Italy undertake to guarantee an autonomous status to that region. Lord Perth then supported Cranborne's viewpoint on the Alto Adige question, but added that he believed Italy had been treated in a rather hard way by the Foreign Ministers. Italy's contribution during the period of co-belligerency, he said, has been scarcely acknowledged.

8. It is rumored that following the statement of loyalty to the Republic which have been made at the Constituent Assembly by the leaders of the Italian Democrat Party, the Monarchists will set up a new Monarchist party which should gather all the consistent Monarchists who are now members of other parties. The Deputies Bergamini, Covelli, Pencivenga, Benedetti, Puonocore, Colonna are said to be the promoters of the movement. (ANSA)

9. Fiorello La Guardia had a conference with Marshal Tito at Spalato yesterday, and it is rumored that he urged him to start direct negotintions with Italy on the Venezia Giulia questio

10. Italian workers went on an hour's general strike from 10 to 11 a.m. yesterday, to protest against the Paris decisions. The "RAI" broadcast a special feature entitled "Briga, Tenda and Venezia Giulia" under the sponsorship of the C.G.I.L.

11. President De Nicola will open the Milan commercial fair on September 12th. (ANSA)

12. About 6,000 unemployed demonstrated at Carrara yesterday and invaded and ransacked the premises of the Genio Civile (Bureau of Civil Engineering). They also stopped traffic in various quarters and had the shops closed down. (ANSA)

13. The Milan police succeeded in arresting the main characters of the clandestine Fascist Democratic Party yesterday.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 29)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

"Italy at the mercy of any aggression. Our country, which has been amputated on the borderline, will practically have neither Army, nor Navy, nor Air Force", are the paper's headlines with reference to the draft of the peace treaty.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Quoting from the Brazilian Foreign Minister's statements to the press, the paper's Paris correspondent, Tomajuoli, remarks that it is sad to see that the defence of Europe has been taken over by men belonging to the other hemisphere, although fortunately it is still entrusted to persons who have faith in the values of spirit and justice.

2. Headlines: "While feasts and entertainments are being organized at Paris, the Italian people protests against the unjust treaty." "The grave and humiliating conditions of the punitive peace".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

"Victory without bread" and "Today, after winning war, the English endure the shame of rationing" are the headlines to Jack Alldridge's dispatch from London on the rationing in England.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Commenting on Togliatti's economic policy, which - he says - is a double faced one, Alberto Giovannini writes: "Give us the economic freedom, Mr. Togliatti, and we shall preceed you in defending the moral and material wealth of all the Italian workers."

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA

"Italy without defence: 21-4 = 17 and the 17 brings bad luck" is "Italia-Sera's" heading to the latest news on the Paris Conference.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The Pope will receive President De Nicola tomorrow, at 10 a.m.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Giorgio Granata says that the foreign observers are right in claiming that the European political situation is now reversed with the Left defending anything which is collective and

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

over by men belonging to the other hemisphere, although fortunately it is still entrusted to persons who have faith in the values of liberty and justice.

2. Headline: "While feasts and entertainments are being organised at Paris, the Italian people protests against the unjust treaty." "The grave and humiliating conditions of the punitive peace".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

"Victory without bread" and "Today, after winning war, the English endure the shame of rationing" are the headlines to Jack Alldridge's dispatch from London on the rationing in England.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Commenting on Togliatti's economic policy, which - he says - is a double faced one, Alberto Giovannini writes: "Give us the economic freedom, Mr. Togliatti, and we shall precede you in defending the moral and material wealth of all the Italian workers."

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA

"Italy without defence: 21-4 = 17 and the 17 brings bad luck" is "Italia-Sera's" heading to the latest news on the Paris Conference.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The Pope will receive President De Nicola tomorrow, at 10 a.m.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Giorgio Granata says that the foreign observers are right in claiming that the European political situation is now reversed with the Left defending anything which is collective and pertaining to the State and the Right placing emphasis on the individual, and urges the Italian Left parties to develop a personalistic Socialism, such as that which has been hinted at by Silone, and thus deprive the Right of its last playing card, namely individualism.

1536

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Judging from the official text which has just been released, the peace treaty is actually a diktat, which in diplomacy corresponds to what is known in the military field as "unconditional

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

surrender". One can say, with no circumlocution, that this treaty is iniquitous, and one can acknowledge, with no circumlocution, that the Italians have had no friends, and that power has overruled justice. What should the Italians do? Should they accept or refuse to sign the treaty? After all the question is a minor one, because the Allies might even succeed in getting their signature, but they shall never succeed in getting the convinced Italian adhesion to this injustice. (Randolfo Pacciardi)

MORNING PAPERS (July 30)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The paper reproaches "Tempo" for having changed its political opinion from an independent socialist daily paper, which glorified resistance in time of the Salo Republic, to a conservative paper and that after an invitation by ex-King Umberto II the editor became Monarchic. Now "Tempo" has changed to fascism, writes "Avanti" as it has opened its lines to Bellavoix and the collaborationist Pettinato.

2. Under the heading "To nationalise the electric industry is not the squaring of the circle" Pierro della Giusta points out that the nationalisation of Hydro-electric power should be similar to a big machinery which after having changed its chief, functions much better than before to the advantage of everybody.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "The iniquitous peace treaty with Italy - Painful territorial cessions - etc....." the paper writes that if such a treaty is forced upon Italy she will not only be mutilated, despoiled and humiliated but she will also cease being a sovereign and independent state. Our Government must not, therefore, sign the document of our enslavement, concludes the paper.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 172,623 sacks of sugar and 2,500 barrels of brandy arrived yesterday at Genoa from Cuba on board the "Park Benjamin".

2. G. says that 600 out of the 1,014 American trucks that the Italian Government bought a year ago are still unsold.

3. G. reports that exports of Italian peaches to England are proceeding with difficulty owing to the scarcity of fruit wagons and traffic on the British "Southern Railways"..

4. G. says that this year's tobacco crop in Italy will yield 55,000 tons against 16,400 tons last year.

5. G. says that the Italian production of tyres will soon

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

1. The paper reproaches "Tempo" for having changed its political opinion from an independent socialist daily paper, which glorified resistance in time of the Salo Republic, to a conservative paper and that after an invitation by ex-King Umberto II the editor became Monarchic. Now "Tempo" has changed to fascism, writes "Avanti" as it has opened its lines to Del Croix and the collaborationist Pettinato.

2. Under the heading "To nationalise the electric industry is not the squaring of the circle" Pierro della Giusta points out that the nationalisation of Hydro-electric power should be similar to a big machinery which after having changed its chief, functions much better than before to the advantage of everybody.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading: "The iniquitous peace treaty with Italy - Painful territorial cessions - etc....." the paper writes that if such a treaty is forced upon Italy she will not only be mutilated, despoiled and humiliated but she will also cease being a sovereign and independent state. Our Government must not, therefore, sign the document of our enslavement, concludes the paper.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 172,623 sacks of sugar and 2,500 barrels of brandy arrived yesterday at Genoa from Cuba on board the "Park Benjamin".

2. G. says that 600 out of the 1,014 American trucks that the Italian Government bought a year ago are still unsold.

3. G. reports that exports of Italian peaches to England are proceeding with difficulty owing to the scarcity of fruit wagons and traffic on the British "Southern Railways"..

4. G. says that this year's tobacco crop in Italy will yield 55,000 tons against 16,400 tons last year.

5. G. says that the Italian production of tyres will soon reach its pre-war standard.

6. G. reports an increase in prices of vegetables and fruit in Milan.

7. 450 miners left yesterday Agrigento (Sicily) for Belgium.

8. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7575-7625, Pound: 1265-1275, Dollar: 411-418, Swiss Franc: 126-129; French Franc: 1.50-1.60; MILAN: Gold Pound

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

Sterling: 7700, Dollar (small denomination currency) 420 - (large denomination currency) 360, Swiss Franc: 135.50.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Referring to a statement by Sir Hartley Shawcross, British Prosecutor at Nuremberg, that the Nuremberg trial should demonstrate that there is an international law which has the power to declare that war is a crime and to punish those who commit this crime, Francesco Fancello writes that the trial would loose its moral justification if the delegates at the Paris Conference do not succeed in establishing the premises of international justice which alone may be able to assure a long peace.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Answering an article headlined "The two Roads" (See Digest No. 290, July 23rd, Page 7, Para 1) which comments on the feelings of the 11 million Monarchists after the fall of the Monarchy, Enzo Selvaggi, in an article headlined "Our way" stresses the opinion of the Italian Democratic Party, in his double quality of Secretary of the Italian Democratic Party and Director of "Italia Nuova", by stating that according to its principles of Italianity, Democracy, and Liberty and to its economic and social program, the Italian Democratic Party cannot refuse to live the country's and must continue to work for a free and articulated order of the State and for a regime of effective guarantees of freedom for Italy and the Italians".

2. I.N. prints full text of the United Press report on the clauses of the Italian Peace Treaty.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Under the heading: "The Conference that should give peace to Europe inaugurated in Paris", the paper prints Arrigo Jacchia's despatch from Paris describing the first session of the 21 Nations Conference. Jacchia, who is editor of the paper, writes that, in spite of all, Italy does not despair of international justice and relies on the support of her friends and the moderation of her opponents.

2. Edoardo Marray writes from Paris that Pietro Nenni stated in an interview that a solution of the Trieste and Venezia Giulia problem is still possible through direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia and that the decisions about Briga & Tenda are not irreparable.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) 1535

The paper has headlined: "Italians! Read the infamous

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

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Answering an article headlined "The two Roads" (See Digest No. 290, July 23rd, Page 7, Para 1) which comments on the feelings of the 11 million Monarchists after the fall of the Monarchy, Enzo Selvaggi, in an article headlined "Our way" stresses the opinion of the Italian Democratic Party, in his double quality of Secretary of the Italian Democratic Party and Editor of "Italia Nuova", by stating that according to its principles of Italianism, Democracy, and Liberty and to its economic and social program, the Italian Democratic Party cannot refuse to live the country's and must continue to work for a free and articulated order of the State and for a regime of effective guarantees of freedom for Italy and the Italians".

2. I.N. prints full text of the United Press report on the clauses of the Italian Peace Treaty.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Under the heading: "The Conference that should give peace to Europe inaugurated in Paris", the paper prints Arrigo Jacchia's despatch from Paris describing the first session of the 21 Nations Conference. Jacchia, who is editor of the paper, writes that, in spite of all, Italy does not despair of international justice and relies on the support of her friends and the moderation of her opponents.

2. Edoardo Murray writes from Paris that Pietro Nenni stated in an interview that a solution of the Trieste and Venezia Giulia problem is still possible through direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia and that the decisions about Briga & Tenda are not irreparable.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) 1535

The paper has headlined: "Italians! Read the infamous document! - The treaty that must not be signed." and gives the alleged full text of the peace treaty with Italy.

MONDO (Independent Leftist)

The Italian Democracy is evidence enough to prove that Italy has no aggressive spirit whatsoever with regard to her neighbours, writes the paper adding that it would be better to help Italian Democracy and to encourage her instead of humiliating and persecuting her and thereby rendering her position difficult in her own country and abroad. The delegates at Paris may remember,

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

continues the paper, that the big weapon given to Hitler by Clemenceau was the excessive harshness of the Versailles Treaty and that an outlet given to Mussolini in Africa or good emigration conditions would have taken away every argument about an oppressed Italy. For which Hitler or which Mussolini do they intend to work now, asks "I".

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on the drafting of the Italian Peace treaty, P. says that "it seems absurd" that countries like Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia with whom Italy was never in war as they were already occupied by Germany when Italy entered the conflict, should be entitled to rights against Italy.

2. Under the heading: "Italian Blood for the Allied cause", P. prints the following figures:

a) Losses of the Italian Army from September 9th 1943 to October 31st 1945: 54,673.

b) Losses of Partisans (Corpo Volontari della Libertà): 30,254.

c) Victimes of Nazi-Fascist murders, atrocities and represals: 27,251.

d) Italian Prisoners of War in Germany: 640,000; 33,000 of whom died.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The peoples realised also without Bevin's confessions in the House of Commons that the principles of the Atlantic Charta have been substituted by the right of the force, writes Leone Cattani. But neither Fascists nor Nazis are allowed to protest at Paris as they found their posthumous justification in the confirmation of their doctrine. The writer reproaches to the old canons of the old diplomacy for not being able to make peace without preparing new wars.

2. "The delegate of Australia against the dictatorship of the Four" is a headline of the paper about the Paris conference.

TEMPO (Independent)

Under the heading: "The calumnious diary of an adjudant of Wilson", T. quotes Stephen Bonsal's book "Suitors and Suppliants" (New York 1946) which referring to a statement by Victor Emanuel Orlando on April 29th 1919 to Lloyd George and Wooddrow Wilson, says that Orlando defended Fiume at the Versailles Conference only out of personal interest as he was afraid of having his cabinet overthrown if he failed. T. prints underneath an interview with Orlando in which, the "President [illegible] importance to any

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

P. prints the following figures:

a) Losses of the Italian Army from September 9th 1943 to October 31st 1945: 54,673.

b) Losses of Partisans (Corpo Volontari della Libertà): 30,254.

c) Victimes of Nazi-Fascist murders, atrocities and represals: 27,251.

d) Italian Prisoners of War in Germany: 640,000; 33,000 of whom died.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The peoples realised also without Bevin's confessions in the House of Commons that the principles of the Atlantic Charta have been substituted by the right of the force, writes Leone Cattani. But neither Fascists nor Nazis are allowed to protest at Paris as they found their posthumous justification in the confirmation of their doctrine. The writer reproaches to the old canons of the old diplomacy for not being able to make peace without preparing new wars.

2. "The delegate of Australia against the dictatorship of the Four" is a headline of the paper about the Paris conference.

TEMPO (Independent)

Under the heading: "The calumnious diary of an adjudant of Wilson", T. quotes Stephen Bonsal's book "Suitors and Suppliants" (New York 1946) which referring to a statement by Victor Emanuel Orlando on April 29th 1919 to Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson, says that Orlando defended Fiume at the Versailles Conference only out of personal interest as he was afraid of having his cabinet overthrown if he failed. T. prints underneath an interview with Orlando in which, the "President of Victory", after saying that he never gave importance to any of the attacks made against him, states that the conversation mentioned in the book could not have taken place as he left Paris on 25 April and returned on 7 May 1919.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The paper gives the alleged full text of the peace treaty with Italy and writes: "We all want, as all Italians want,

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

a just and honourable peace but we shall fight against any chauvinist and reactionary manifestation aimed at reviving fascism and provoking a new war".

2. Under the heading: "From Bullitt to Don Sturzo", Palmiro Togliatti brands W. Bullitt, author of a book in which he incites the U.S.A. to wage war against Russia and make use of the atomic bomb, and Don Sturzo, who accuses Moscow of wanting bolshevism in the whole Europe, as "anti-soviet provocateurs" and "Hither's successors beyond the Atlantic." According to the writer, the limitation of independence and autonomy inflicted upon Italy by the Anglo-Americans has never been experienced by Russian occupied countries such as Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Eastern Germany and he, therefore, warns the Italians against this dangerous mentality which would not fail to bring Italy and Europe to catastrophe.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/297/PRB July 31, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers will meet this afternoon to hear a report on the international situation and the clauses of the peace treaty by De Gasperi. During the meeting the Council will set the line of policy to be followed by the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference, and De Gasperi will notify the final list of the members of the Delegation. Besides Saragat and Nenni, it seems that the Delegation will include Tarchiani, Ambassador to the U.S., Carandini, Ambassador to Great Britain, Martini, Ambassador to Brazil, Quaroni, Ambassador to Russia and Reale, Ambassador to Poland. It seems that the departure of the Delegation may take place between Saturday and Monday. The official text of the peace treaty, which was delivered to the Italian Embassy in Paris, has not been received at Palazzo Chigi yet.

2. The members of the Paris Conference elected the Belgian Foreign Minister, Henry Spaak, President of the Commission which is to draft the procedure of the Conference, yesterday morning. Kardelj was elected vice-president. It was also agreed that the press could attend all the meetings. In the afternoon both Byrnes and Attlee emphasized that if the Big Four had not agreed beforehand on the major issues the Conference would have now been embarrassed, and pointed out that the Big Powers had not intended to secure a prominent position in the Conference, to the detriment of the other 17 members. The Chinese representative then affirmed that "the rôle taken by Italy during the last phase of the war should receive the acknowledgement which it deserved", and announced that his main proposal would concern the Italian peace treaty. They are as follows: 1) The clauses concerning Italy should not at all be considered as imposed on a defeated nation; 2) The territorial, economic and political conditions of the peace treaty are such as to deserve a more ample and exhaustive discussion. 3) Although the question of the Italian colonies was not solved yet, some of them should be immediately granted the independence which they had been promised, and this would result in the opening of the heart of millions of other people to hope and confidence.

1533

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

peace treaty by De Gasperi. During the meeting the Council will set the line of policy to be followed by the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference, and De Gasperi will notify the final list of the members of the Delegation. Besides Saragat and Bonomi, it seems that the Delegation will include Tarchiani, Ambassador to the U.S., Carandini, Ambassador to Great Britain, Martini, Ambassador to Brazil, Quaroni, Ambassador to Russia and Reale, Ambassador to Poland. It seems that the departure of the Delegation may take place between Saturday and Monday. The official text of the peace treaty, which was delivered to the Italian Embassy in Paris, has not been received at Palazzo Chigi yet.

2. The members of the Paris Conference elected the Belgian Foreign Minister, Henry Spaak, President of the Commission which is to draft the procedure of the Conference, yesterday morning. Kardelj was elected vice-president. It was also agreed that the press could attend all the meetings. In the afternoon both Byrnes and Attlee emphasized that if the Big Four had not agreed beforehand on the major issues the Conference would have now been embarrassed, and pointed out that the Big Powers had not intended to secure a prominent position in the Conference, to the detriment of the other 17 members. The Chinese representative then affirmed that "the rôle taken by Italy during the last phase of the war should receive the acknowledgement which it deserved", and announced that his main proposal would concern the Italian peace treaty. They are as follows: 1) The clauses concerning Italy should not at all be considered as imposed on a defeated nation; 2) The territorial, economic and political conditions of the peace treaty are such as to deserve a more ample and exhaustive discussion. 3) Although the question of the Italian colonies was not solved yet, some of them should be immediately granted the independence which they had been promised, and this would result in the opening of the heart of millions of other people to hope and confidence.

1533

3. The spokesman of the Brazilian Delegation to the Paris Conference stated yesterday that Brazil would grant full support to the proposal by the Australian Delegate, Evatt, that the decisions of the Conference be taken through a simple majority, UP reports from Paris. "Brazil opposes a hard peace with Italy", he added, "We can produce arguments which are able to focus in a different way the Italian situation".

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

4. "The Trieste and Monfalcone shipyards will be handed back to normal administration tomorrow", Col. Bowman stated yesterday in Trieste during a press conference.

5. It was disclosed in Paris yesterday night that the big ships which Italy will be allowed to keep are: the two old battleships "Andrea Doria" and "Caio Duilio" and the cruisers "Duca degli Abruzzi", "Garibaldi", "Montecuccoli" and "Cadorna".

6. The Italian Embassy in Paris delivered to the Office of the Secretary General of the Peace Conference a memorandum on the naval clauses of the peace treaty yesterday, in which it is pointed out that the Big Four's decisions paid no consideration to the contribution given by the Italian navy to the Allied war effort, and that therefore they were not acceptable as they were juridically and morally unjust and detrimental to the honour of the Italian navy.

7. Reuter reports from Paris that the U.S. have suggested the inclusion of a new article in the draft of the Italian peace treaty. The article contains an alternative frontier line between Italy and Yugoslavia. (Reuter)

8. Bologna tradesmen yesterday decided on a 5% diminution in food prices starting August 1st.

9. Five Polish soldiers are alleged to have strangled yesterday at Forlì a 19 year old girl.

10. More than 2,500 Italian P.O.W. in Great Britain left Liverpool for Naples yesterday. (U.P.)

11. I.N.S. reports that the 1st British Armoured Division in Italy will soon be transferred to Palestine.

12. The "Premio della Repubblica" will be paid one half on August 15th and the other on September 15th.

13. The Italian Air Ministry has included Foggia in the list of the civilian air bases of the new Italian air-lines. The programme for the Italian civilian airlines is being examined by the Allied Commission which must give its definitive approval. (Buonsenso)

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

6. The Italian Embassy in Paris delivered to the Office of the Secretary General of the Peace Conference a memorandum on the naval clauses of the peace treaty yesterday, in which it is pointed out that the Big Four's decisions paid no consideration to the contribution given by the Italian navy to the Allied war effort, and that therefore they were not acceptable as they were juridically and morally unjust and detrimental to the honour of the Italian navy.

7. Reuter reports from Paris that the U.S. have suggested the inclusion of a new article in the draft of the Italian peace treaty. The article contains an alternative frontier line between Italy and Yugoslavia. (Reuter)

8. Bologna tradesmen yesterday decided on a 5% diminution in food prices starting August 1st.

9. Five Polish soldiers are alleged to have strangled yesterday at Forlì a 19 year old girl.

10. More than 2,500 Italian P.O.W. in Great Britain left Liverpool for Naples yesterday. (U.P.)

11. I.N.S. reports that the 1st British Armoured Division in Italy will soon be transferred to Palestine.

12. The "Premio della Repubblica" will be paid one half on August 15th and the other on September 15th.

13. The Italian Air Ministry has included Foggia in the list of the civilian air bases of the new Italian air-lines. The programme for the Italian civilian airlines is being examined by the Allied Commission which must give its definitive approval. (Buonsenso)

14. The Police have stopped a few miles off Venice a motorship loaded with sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cigarettes. Arms and ammunitions were also on board but were tossed overboard before the arrival of the Police.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 30)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

"A friendly voice has spoken in Paris" and "Brazil will defend Italy" are C's headlines to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's statement at the Paris Conference yesterday.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The paper gives the alleged full text of the peace treaty with Italy pointing out that owing to divergencies which have risen at the last moment among the substitutes of the Foreign Ministers, the official text of the treaty will not be available until tomorrow morning.

2. Solari Bozzi, the paper's correspondent, writes from Paris that Bettiol, head of the Italian Delegation, being interviewed by the "Herald Tribune", stated that if Italy accepts the terms of the peace treaty she will find herself absolutely defenceless against the Soviet and Yugoslav pressure, thus alloving the steel curtain to advance further westward after crossing the Alps. Bettiol added that the harshness of the peace conditions has disgusted the Italians to such a degree that a wave of neo-fascism against the new-born Republic is to be feared.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Under the heading: "Have we lost indipendence? Even after the signature of peace Italy will remain under control." the paper gives the alleged full text of the peace treaty with Italy.

2. The paper suggests that Marshal Badoglio should go to Paris with the Italian Delegation. He is most qualified for Italy's defence as he was the direct witness of past agreements and pledges and would, now, face dubious formulas better than anybody else, concludes the paper.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Under the heading: "A man who has come from Moscow", Luigi Rossi replying to Togliatti's leading article of this morning in the "Unità", (See yesterday's Digest, page 7) writes: "We cannot believe a single word of what Togliatti writes as we cannot forget that the man lived for a long time in U.R.S.S.

1532

1064
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

[illegible] (Monarchist) - N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The paper gives the alleged full text of the peace treaty with Italy pointing out that owing to divergencies which have risen at the last moment among the substitutes of the Foreign Ministers, the official text of the treaty will not be available until tomorrow morning.

2. Solari Bozzi, the paper's correspondent, writes from Paris that Bettiol, head of the Italian Delegation, being interviewed by the "Herald Tribune", stated that if Italy accepts the terms of the peace treaty she will find herself absolutely defenceless against the Soviet and Yugoslav pressure, thus alloving the steel curtain to advance further westward after crossing the Alps. Bettiol added that the harshness of the peace conditions has disgusted the Italians to such a degree that a wave of neo-fascism against the new-born Republic is to be feared.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Under the heading: "Have we lost indipendence? Even after the signature of peace Italy will remain under control." the paper gives the alleged full text of the peace treaty with Italy.

2. The paper suggests that Marshal Badoglio should go to Paris with the Italian Delegation. He is most qualified for Italy's defence as he was the direct witness of past agreements and pledges and would, now, face dubious formulas better than anybody else, concludes the paper.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Under the heading: "A man who has come from Moscow", Luigi Rossi replying to Togliatti's leading article of this morning in the "Unità", (See yesterday's Digest, page 7) writes: "We cannot believe a single word of what Togliatti writes as we cannot forget that the man lived for a long time in U.R.S.S., that he belongs to the Komintern and above all that he is not an Italian Communist but a Moscow mandatory.

2. Headline: "Italy is great, the Four are small."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - N.N.

1532

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

MORNING PAPERS (July 31)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The task of the twenty-one should be to rebuild Europe, but they cannot do it without Italy, says Paolo Treves adding that the Italian renunciations create only reasons for new disorders. Reproaching the victors with exaggerated nationalism the writer continues that for several months progressive abandonment of the foundamental principles the victors fought for can be noticed.

2. The paper rejects the plan of an independent paper to send Badoglio to Paris.

3. 600 workers passed last night Rome, writes E.R., who will dig the coals in Belgium which we shall burn this winter.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Headline: "There is hope of some retouches on the gallows-peace treaty."

GLOBO (Economic)

G. says that Sicily has not enough coal as the island gets only 20 or 25 thousand tons of coal per month, 13,000 of which go to the railways and 6,000 to electric plants.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The reasons why Great Britain took the Italian colonies away and agreed to the solutions about Trieste, Pola and the Mont Cenis are not because the Italians declared war on Great Britain in 1940 but because Great Britain left the war weakened with a broken Empire and with a terrible fright about Russian power, writes Leo Valiani. As Italy is not strong enough and not willing to aid Britain in the Russian dispute she treates Italy as she now does at Paris.

2. Referring to the errors of the Amnesty the paper stresses the mistakes the parties of the masses committed in the new Government.

3. Mario Berlinguer agrees with the decision of the Council of Ministers to bring back capital punishment but complains that the Constituent Assembly has not even been asked about this important question.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

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

fundamental principles the victors fought for can be noticed.

2. The paper rejects the plan of an independent paper to send Badoglio to Paris.

3. 600 workers passed last night Rome, writes D.R., who will dig the coals in Belgium which we shall burn this winter.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Headline: "There is hope of some retouches on the gallows-peace treaty."

GLOBO (Economic)

G. says that Sicily has not enough coal as the island gets only 20 or 25 thousand tons of coal per month, 13,000 of which go to the railways and 6,000 to electric plants.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The reasons why Great Britain took the Italian colonies away and agreed to the solutions about Trieste, Pola and the Mont Cenis are not because the Italians declared war on Great Britain in 1940 but because Great Britain left the war weakened with a broken Empire and with a terrible fright about Russian power, writes Leo Valiani. As Italy is not strong enough and not willing to aid Britain in the Russian dispute she treates Italy as she now does at Paris.

2. Referring to the errors of the Amnesty the paper stresses the mistakes the parties of the masses committed in the new Government.

3. Mario Berlinguer agrees with the decision of the Council of Ministers to bring back capital punishment but complains that the Constituent Assembly has not even been asked about this important question.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on the fact that hundreds of tons of flour are used daily to make sandwiches, "pizze napoletane", cakes and biscuits, Giovanni De Gasperis asks the Minister of Agriculture "if he actually thinks that the people are fooled by the decrees and police orders he proclaimed at Bari, when the Government is not able to have the laws respected".

2. Commenting on "Indipendente's" suggestion that Marshal Badoglio should go to Paris with the Italian Delegation (See above para 2), Libero wonders what Marshal Badoglio could actually do if, after the Republican wave of hatred, he has lost every authority to speak in the name of "the new Italy", if he was epurated from the Senate because of compromission with Fascism and if he even had to take shelter in a foreign Embassy in order

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

not to be arrested. The writer then concludes by saying: "These are the sorry effects of a policy of rancor and hatred which, in order to get determined results on institutional and political questions, brought prejudice against Italy by handing arms to her enemies."

3. Commenting on the Government's orders to the Prefects for a greater discipline of the Press and for no abuse in the freedom of the press, I.N. says that three things are deplorable in this: (a) that the Government should make such recommendations when the official newspapers of the Parties in the Government are full of these abuses; (b) that "this recommendation was made shortly after the Government's complaint of an offense to an 'Allied Country'"; and (c) that the scarce sense of responsibility of the Press has given the Government a pretext to satisfy "those men and those parties who are afraid of the freedom of the press."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. The paper prints the full text of the peace treaty with Italy.

2. Arrigo Jacchia, editor of the paper, describes from Paris the second session of the Peace Conference stressing that differences are to be expected on the voting system.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

The paper writes that there was nervousness and latent hostility in the atmosphere of the second session of the Peace Conference. The question of the two thirds majority is of first importance and will give rise to fundamental differences, concludes the paper.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

"Works worth 200 milliards will occupy 800.000 workers" says the paper in a headline and adds that if this plan of Minister Romita be added to the plans of the Ministry for Agriculture and the Ministry of Transport the present serious crisis will be overcome.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on Togliatti's article in yesterday's "Unità" "From Bullitt to Don Sturzo", (See yesterday's Digest Page 7, Para 2) which was an answer to Don Sturzo's Correspondence from Brooklyn, P. says that Togliatti's main purpose was to fight against the belief spread among the Communists that "the Russian

1531

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

shortly after the Government's complaint of an offense to an 'Allied Country'"; and (c) that the scarce sense of responsibility of the Press has given the Government a pretext to satisfy "those men and those parties who are afraid of the freedom of the press."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. The paper prints the full text of the peace treaty with Italy.

2. Arrigo Jacchia, editor of the paper, describes from Paris the second session of the Peace Conference stressing that differences are to be expected on the voting system.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

The paper writes that there was nervousness and latent hostility in the atmosphere of the second session of the Peace Conference. The question of the two thirds majority is of first importance and will give rise to fundamental differences, concludes the paper.

MONDO (Independent Leftist)

"Works worth 200 milliards will occupy 800.000 workers" says the paper in a headline and adds that if this plan of Minister Romita be added to the plans of the Ministry for Agriculture and the Ministry of Transport the present serious crisis will be overcome.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on Togliatti's article in yesterday's "Unità" "From Bullitt to Don Sturzo", (See yesterday's Digest Page 7, Para 2) which was an answer to Don Sturzo's Correspondence from Brooklyn, P. says that Togliatti's main purpose was to fight against the belief spread among the Communists that "the Russian plan for Italy is the same as that for Germany, Austria and Hungaria", that is to say: weaken Italy in order to set up a sort of local Communism which would be subserviant to Moscow's interests. "For Togliatti - it continues - Don Sturzo's article means an incitement to the Americans to start preparing a new war... but as for his assertion that Don Sturzo pursues a Hitlerian policy we wonder what on earth the policy of those who in 1939 shook Hitler's hand and who today are enthroned at the Paris Conference should be called." And the article concludes by saying that "we also hope that our relations with the Soviet Union will improve, for Italy's benefit of course. This is why we would like that the price asked for this friendship be not one that we must not and cannot pay and Togliatti knows very well what is the handicap of Moscow's policy with Italy: it is Tito".

1531

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

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Those who refuse to call the Paris Conference a Peace Conference are right, writes the paper, as after Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland and Hungary have accepted the will of the victors there will remain more reasons for war than for peace.

2. Referring to the nomination of the President of the Commission for proceedings of the Peace Conference the special correspondent of the paper reports from Paris profound contrasts between the victors adding that it was at once to be seen that the Russian bloc voted unanimously.

TEMPO (Independent)

In a leading article the Minister of the Treasury, Corbino, replies to Togliatti who said at the Costituente that "all Ministers had agreed upon the change of the Currency but nothing was done because one man (Corbino) opposed his veto" stressing that he must have had some good arguments to win over the 18 Ministers he had against him. "In fact - he continues - my opinion proved to be the correct one as very soon the Dollar decreased to 280 lire and Gold to 524 lire a gram on the black market, and if the United States of America coal strike and a food crisis had not taken place Italy would have further advanced in her reconstruction effort... Had the change of the currency been actuated the Lira would be now in the same position as the Pengo. In spite of this Togliatti maintains his opinion, thus favouring a tendency to create a situation similar to that of last April." "I still believe - concludes Corbino - that the monetary stability is indispensable to our revival."

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The paper writes: "To help the Italian Republic means to work in defence of peace. The '21' should take this into account."

2. In a leading article Giuseppe Di Vittorio writes that only work will save Italy from hunger and that the Government should therefore subordinate everything and everybody to the supreme necessity of working and producing. The writer suggests an improvement of the food-conditions of the workers and their direct participation in the factories by means of "Workers Managerial Councils".

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