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Daily Digest of the Aug. 1946

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Aug. 1946

Daily Digest of The
Rome Press

August, 1946.

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By Powell NARS, Date 11-22-83

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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM Orig Mil
TO
CATALOGUE.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/298/PRB

August 1, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Press Office of the President of the Council announces that the Council of Ministers met yesterday at 17,30 hours under De Gasperi's chairmanship, and examined the draft of the Italian peace treaty presented to the Paris Conference by the "Big Four". After a long report by De Gasperi who read the most important articles of the treaty and pointed out the opinion of the experts concerning the various sections, the Council started an exhaustive and unanimously sad debate over the hardness and the graveness of the document, which had been drafted without consulting the Italian Government on the essential questions and especially on the economic ones. It was found, among other things, that in addition to the grievious territorial amputations already known and to the defensive impotence to which Italy would be reduced, those measures relating to war reparations together with the failure to acknowledge Italy any credit with respect to Germany herself, endangered the possibility of economic development and the very independence of the Country. The Council of Ministers asked the Delegation which will go to Paris to try to see to it that the United Nations did not deprive Italy (considering the contribution given by the Italian people to the war of liberation) of the principles of justice on which peace will have to rest if they want it to be just and lasting, and of the opportunity to become an active element of reconstruction and cooperation among the peoples. During the debate Minister Gonella pointed out that the official text of the treaty was far more grave than the Italian translation of it as given by the papers as, among other things, that section of the preamble of the English text which dealt with the responsibility for waging war indicated "Italy" and not "The Italian Armed Forces", using instead the latter expression only in connection with the period of co-belligerency, as if they wanted to stress that Italy was responsible for war and that only some Armed Forces had the merit of co-belligerency. "We do not like it", said Gonella, "We do not like it above all because our co-belligerency is not being taken into consideration and the partisan war which we fought is straightway ignored."

2. Answering a question put by a journalist, De Gasperi declared yesterday that he could not make any formal statement

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2. Answering a question put by a journalist, De Gasperi declared yesterday that he could not make any formal statement concerning the draft treaty. "The treaty is hard beyond any expectation", he said, "and I share with all the citizens the sorrow and hope of these very serious circumstances, having no doubt that the Delegation will be able to voice completely the feelings and will of the Italian people."

3. INS reports from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Constituent Assembly passed a resolution yesterday approving of the Brazilian Delegation to the Paris Conference asking for "a just peace with Italy". Only the Communist deputies (15) voted against.

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4. The Serbian Federal House of Representatives passed a motion yesterday asking the Peace Conference to annul the decision taken by the Big Four in connection with the Trieste question. The motion affirms that Yugoslavia, which has always been an ally of the United Nations, has been punished while Italy, which had fought against the Allies, had been recompensed.

5. Count Sforza was received by the President of the Brazilian Republic, E.G. Dutra, yesterday.

6. "The U.S. influence in South America will be greatly increased if a just peace with Italy is agreed to at the Paris Conference", Luigi Antonini, President of the Italo-American Council of Labour stated yesterday in New York upon completion of a month long tour of South America. (U.P.)

7. AP reports from Paris that an official of the Conference stated yesterday that the invitation to former-enemy countries could probably be extended only when the Special Commission had completed drafting the procedure of the Conference.

8. Nenni was received by Byrnes and then by the Brazilian Foreign Minister, De Fontoura, yesterday at Paris. With Byrnes he discussed the questions of the Italian peace and the fundamental problem of raw materials and financial help necessary to Italy for giving food and work to millions of workers and technicians. Byrnes invited Nenni to go to the U.S. this autumn and start the economic negotiations. Yesterday noon Nenni had lunch with Leon Blum, and he is expected to have conferences with Attlee today and Molotov tomorrow. On Friday he will lunch with Negrin, President of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, and he will probably return to Rome on Sunday. It is believed in Paris that the invitation to the Italian Delegation will not be extended before the second half of next week.

9. It is to be confirmed that Fiorello La Guardia, who arrived in Paris from Rome by air yesterday, will manage indirectly to have a just peace granted to Italy, in full support of the campaign now being carried on by the Italo-Americans in the U.S., INS reports from Paris.

10. "Justice for those countries which suffered aggression. This is Russia's target, and this is what the Russian Government demands". Thus Molotov, at yesterday's session of the Paris Conference. He then affirmed that the people of those countries which had entered war on Germany's side should be held responsible for the crimes committed by their leaders, and that aggression and invasion should not go unpunished if it was really wanted to prevent new aggression and invasions. He added that those countries which had abandoned Germany in the last phase of the war and sub-

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that at London the Australian and New Zealand delegations had suggested the internationalization of the city, but as this project proved not to be feasable now, it was essential that the Conference reviewed entirely the Trieste and Venezia Giulia problem. Ewatt also criticised the economic clauses of the draft treaties. "Article 64 of the draft treaty with Italy", he said, "surely gives the impression that Russia secured a certain preeminence over the other countries which had suffered damage by Italy."

11. In a despatch from Washington, the United Press claims to have learned from a State Department High Official that the Italian Government has notified the U.S. Government that unless a change of the draft peace treaty as prepared by the Four Foreign Ministers occurs, a drastic reverse of the Italian foreign policy can be expected. The high official added that the viewpoint of the Italian Government, at least as it was known in Washington's responsible circles, was as follows: 1) The U.S. had not kept their promise to protect Italy against the claims of Russia and her friends. 2) Bevin, rather than supporting Italy, tried to favour the adoption of certain clauses which could be branded strangulatory, especially as regarded the economic section. 3) France, by securing the possession of Briga and Tenda, had shown a spirit of revenge. Furthermore the Italians judge that the U.S. helped the process of Italy's economic choking by failing to have the Export-Import Bank loan granted to Italy, and by having UNRRA's relief stopped on 31 December 1946. A change in Italian policy could not cause much surprise in Washington, the official said, because it was evident that if Italy were compelled to accept the present draft of the treaty, De Gasperi's moderate party would have to release power sooner or later in favour of the Socialists and Communists. The United Press concludes its despatch by affirming that when asked to confirm the U.S. official's statement, an official of the Italian Embassy in Washington answered that he had no comment to make, although he could not deny the truth of it.

12. President De Nicola, accompanied by De Gasperi and the Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, was received by the Pope yesterday. The Pope made a short speech asserting that "a new era in European and world history is about to arise" and that Italy, "standing between east and west" occupied today a place where opposing political and social concepts were in antagonism and no human being was able to forecast by which path and means they would reach a just and beneficial solution. "We call for Divine help for the Italian people and for those who have the mission of raising Italy from a condition of pain and discouragement to a new dignity and to a new strength - in a true and just peace", the Pope said and added: "We feel confident that both the Italian people and its rulers will always be aware of the benefits

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13. The High Commissioner for Food has given authority to the prefects to improve the mixture of bread flour and therefore reduce the bread ration to 235 gram per day.

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14. Owing to self-combustion, the Conche ammunition dump (Vicenza province) exploded yesterday blasting completely fourteen buildings of the village. No casualties occurred as the inhabitants had been able to leave the village.

15. "Owing to various difficulties met by the workers concerned", the Committee of agitation resolved to suspend in the Rovigo province the Hotel and restaurants strike which had been called on 24 July.

16. Seven Yugoslav citizens who landed on the Apulian shore (between Mola and Polignano) yesterday, allegedly to carry on the smuggling of Italian wheat, have been arrested by the police. (Giornale della Sera)

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 31)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Under the headings: "Arab mission to the Vatican" and "Save us from Communism say the Mussulmans to Pius XII", E. prints an interview by Corrado Pallenberg with members of the Arab Delegation who - it is said - came to Rome to have their dispute with the Jews solved by the Pope, in which the vice president, Sahyoun, stated that the immigration of Jews to Palestine was not at all clandestine because there is a secret agreement between the Jews and the British Government, that UNRRA is entrusted with the transport of the Jews from central Europe and from Poland to Palestine through Italy, and that those who are helped by UNRRA to enter Palestine are not the needy people but only the young people who have a military preparation and are trained for sabotage.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. "Fight to conquer strategic positions with regard to the next war" is the headline of the paper about the Peace Conference of Paris which adds referring to the stipulations of the Peace Conference about Italy that if one walks between two lines of soldiers and one gets a blow every step there is no possibility to discuss which blow is harsher and which is more perfidious than the other. The conference opened in a certain atmosphere of uproar of the "small" under the leading of Byrnes against the "big" continuns the paper explaining that Byrnes was the only vanquished during the preparatory phases of the Paris Conference. Referring to Churchill's speech at Fullton the paper points out that Roosevelt entered the war to fight against autarchy and against blocs of customs and that instead to be in front of a small Hitler US find themselves in front of pachyderm Stalin who blocs the world from China to Vienna, Upper Silesia and Trieste.

2. Economic stipulations of the Peace Treaty are in a strong contrast to the promises given to Italy at the Quebec Conference, writes Jean Bottier.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Brazil fights for a just peace for Italy, writes G. Solari Bozzi whilst general opposition of the small nations under the leading of Australia is to be noticed against the antidemocrat principle of the "veto".

2. Livio Grassi reports from Trieste concentrations of

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2. Livio Grassi reports from Trieste concentrations of irregular Yugoslav elements which are said to be prepared to attack Monfalcone right after the frontiers between Italy and the Free State have been fixed at Paris, and gives details where the different troops have been placed and which are presumed to be the possible objects of the attack. The writer also reports that British soldiers who were intended to control UNRRA goods at Muggia were stopped by 4-5000 people called together by an alarm bell. Waiting for reinforcements the British went on the defence leaving the two trucks they were guarding and which were attacked and upset by the crowd. After two hours of fight police succeeded in freeing the British, of whom four have been wounded.

INDIPENDENTE - R.M.

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ITALIA-SERA

1. Under the heading "The Slavs prepare a coup-de-main at Monfalcone", I-S reports that Allied Authorities are scheduled to round-up today the 'irregular' Yugoslav elements of Monfalcone, well provided with arms and ammunitions of all kind, who are alleged to have prepared a coup-de-main against the industrial and communications centre of Monfalcone.

2. I.S. reports from Venice that in several localities of Istria, Dalmazia and Venezia Giulia, a Carboneria (association of Italian secret organizations) is being formed, "to defend at any cost and against anyone the Italianity of these regions".

[illegible] (Vatican) - N.N.

[illegible] (Independent Catholic)

Parish-priest of Briga denies Reuter's information that Briga population deserted the Church at Briga in protest against the Italian parish-priest.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"The projected Peace Treaty is harsher beyond any presumption affirms the President of the Council" is the headline of the paper.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. With today's edition Francesco Perri relinquishes the Editorship of "Voce Repubblicana".

2. Enrico Terracini emphasizes the fact that Brazil, the only South American country to declare war on Italy, was the only country to defend Italy at the Paris Conference.

MORNING PAPERS (August 1)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Referring to Corbino's assertions published in an article of "Tempo" in which the Minister stresses the reasons why the policy of the change of the money has not been discussed any more "Avanti" denies that this change of the money would have provoked a depreciation of the Lira. The paper then asks Corbino whether he intends to balance Italian Finance or to continue a policy of a large indebtedness of the country.

2. The paper gives a list of the Italian war-ships with their determination according to the stipulations of the Peace Treaty.

3. Meeting of the National Council of the Christian Democrat [illegible] reports the

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

NOVARESE (Independent Catholic)

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3. Meeting of the National Council of the Christian Democrat Party will take place at the beginning of September, reports the paper, adding that it might be possible that on that occasion De Gasperi will resign from the post of Secretary of the Party.

4. Commenting on the issue of a new weekly paper by Alberto Giovannini which seems to constitute a vindication of the Salo Republic, "Avanti" complains of this change of mind of the editor who before the amnesty intended to become a Socialist.

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BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a comment on Corbino's financial policy, V. (Venditti) says that the Ministry of the Treasury "does not defend the Lira and the State's budget but only the demagogical devices of the Government as he pumps the money out of private pockets and out of the banks and does not hesitate to hand it over to the Government or to its Parties in order to calm them."

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Palermo gas works were yesterday bankrupt with a deficit of 54 million lire.

2. The Minister of Post-War Relief, Sereni, stated yesterday that 7,000 Italian P.O.W.s in India, Kenya and the Middle East are scheduled to return to Italy before September 6th and that all the other remaining 144,000 Italian P.O.W.s are expected to be back before Christmas.

3. G. reports that an agreement was reached yesterday between the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Cotton Industrialists on the price of working of UNRRA's cotton stocks. This agreement is not yet official.

4. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7800-8075, Pound: 1385-1400, Dollar: 428-450, Swiss Franc: 133-138; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7700, Dollar (small denomination currency) 450 - (large denomination currency) 420, Swiss Franc: 135.

VOCE LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to the harsh conditions of the Peace Treaty Fernando Schiavetti complains that the journalists who were adherents of Mussolini's dictatorships are about to disorientate and to irritate the Italian people provoking an insurmontable trench between Italy and the other peoples.

2. "Small nations at Paris stress that the right to prepare Peace is not a monopoly of the Four" is the headline of the paper about the Peace Conference.

3. According to an information of an American agency, writes micron, the Italian Government shall have informed the US that if there would not be alterations of the stipulations of the Peace Treaty Italian Foreign Policy should take another direction. A high Official of the American State Department commenting on this news shall have declared that the US expect that Socialcommunists will come into power instead of Cristian Democrats after the Peace Treaty.

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4. Cesare Pintus explains in a letter to the editor the present political situation in Sardinia.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on the decisions of the Paris Conference, G. Montemagliano wonders if Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Bevin know that by depriving Italy of her just eastern frontiers they have been working for Soviet Russia and for the Eastern Communism, and if they have understood that the Italian Communists want Italy to sign this Peace Treaty only in order to push Italy into Russia's arms.

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2. I.N. reports that the Studies Office of the Italian Naval Academy has returned to Leghorn from Brindisi where it had been transferred after September 8th 1943.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Referring to the military clauses of the Peace Treaty the paper stresses that the Italian army has but tasks of internal character and of local defence. But even to defend the country the army is not capable any more as the Italian system of fortifications has to be destroyed, continues "M." adding that this Peace Treaty signifies an invitations for Foreign countries to attack and invade Italy against any principle of justice and humanity.

2. Arrigo Jacchia reports from Paris his interview given by the Ambassador of Brazil at Paris.

3. The daily paper "la Epoca" considered as personal organ of President Peron, writes A.Z. from Buenos Aires, informes tonight that the Italian-Argentine negotiations for the renewal of commercial relations between these two peoples will come soon to satisfactory conclusion.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. M. says that Francesco Perri (the editor of "Voce Repubblicana") (see above) has resigned from the Republican Party.

2. "Or the Treaty is modified or Italy will Bolshevise herself" is "Minuto's" headline to U.P.'s dispatch from Washington (See General above).

3. The Police yesterday seized about 4,400 Lbs of tobacco in a Roma appartment. This tobacco was previously unloaded from an Allied truck by Poles.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to the economic stipulations of the Peace Treaty the paper stresses the claims of France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia for reparations and the renunciation of compensations from all countries even those with which Italy was not in war for damages caused by Allied Forces.

2. The paper writes about the deterioration of Italian feelings with regard to the Poles of General Anders caused by the relaxation of discipline of the Poles and an increase of crimes.

3. "Big tobacco trade by Polish smugglers," writes the paper.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Igino Giordani, a deputy at the Costituente, was appointed yesterday as Editor of the "Popolo" in succession to Guido Gonella who two weeks ago relinquished the editorship of the paper to take over the Ministry of Education.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

A group of about 20 Deputies, mainly belonging to the National Democrat Union, presented to the President of the Constituent Assembly a motion to be submitted for approval to the Assembly itself, which reads as follows: "The Constituent Assembly of the Italian State by virtue of its powers resolves that the new Constitution shall be submitted for direct approval to the people by means of a referendum. The terms and conditions of the popular consultation will be set in a following decree".

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading "What is the real nature of the Gallic claims" Felice Chilanti, Tempo's correspondent at Ventimiglia, says that "the Generals of the French General Staff want the Alps to dominate with their guns the Italian valleys".

2. Italo Zingarelli, Tempo's correspondent in London, reports that only one British newspaper reported yesterday De Gasperi's statement that "the conditions of the Italian peace treaty are harder than we had expected...".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. We did not expect, writes Mario Montagna, that the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty would be so harsh as that, for Italian journalists have always stressed only the territory stipulations in order to create an atmosphere of hate and exasperation against Russia and against Communism. But Today, continuues the writer, we are not alone any more in affirming that Anglo-American capitalism is about to transform Italy into a state of half-colony.

2. Italian Communist Scoccimarro stressed in yesterday's Council of the Ministers the significations of the military clauses of the Peace Treaty adding that the agreements about airlines in Italy with British and American societies should be suspended as long as the Anglo-American intentions in that matter were not cleared up. The speaker suggested a similar agreement to those with Anglo-American societies with URSS with regard to the Italian oriental airlines.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/299/PRB August 2, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The head of the Yugoslav Delegation said yesterday at the Paris Conference that Yugoslavia, which had lost 400 thousand men during the fight against Italy alone, could not accept the lenient conditions of the peace treaty concerning the Italo-Yugoslav frontier. He asserted that the line drafted by the Four Foreign Ministers disavowed all principles for which this war had been fought and violated the ethnical principle which the Big Four had promised to respect, as it prevented the Slavs and Croats of Venezia Giulia from being re-united with Yugoslavia, rather abandoned them to Italian tyranny and aggression. Kardelj concluded by affirming that the chief perequisite of peace was that each aggressor State withdrew within its ethnical frontiers.

2. It is denied in official circles that the Italian Government warned the United States Government of a possible reverse in the Italian foreign policy if the present draft of the peace treaty is not changed. This possibility is more guess-work and should be considered as such. (Messaggero, Momento, etc.)

3. Nenni had conferences with the French Minister for Public Works Moch, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, Masaryk, and the British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Mac Neil, in Paris yesterday. Ambassador Meli Lupi di Soragna and two Italian military experts had a conference with the Brazilian experts, yesterday.

4. H. Evett, the Australian Foreign Minister, will possibly propose the setting up of a War Reparations Enquiry Commission to investigate the foundation of the Russian claims and the conditions of payment which she had demanded, AP reports from Paris.

5. It is believed in Paris that the present Conference will last about three month. (Messaggero)

6. The President of the Constituent Assembly, Saragat, has sent a telegram to the Brazilian House of Deputies, affirming that the Italian Assembly is very grateful for the support given by the Republics of South America to the Italian case. (ANSA)

7. The Constituent Assembly Second Sub Commission for the

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lenient conditions of the peace treaty concerning the Italo-Yugoslav frontier. He asserted that the line drafted by the Four Foreign Ministers disavowed all principles for which this war had been fought and violated the ethnical principle which the Big Four had promised to respect, as it prevented the Slavs and Croats of Venezia Giulia from being re-united with Yugoslavia, rather abandoned them to Italian tyranny and aggression. Nardelj concluded by affirming that the chief perequisite of peace was that each aggressor State withdrew within its ethnical frontiers.

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7. The Constituent Assembly Second Sub Commission for the drafting of the new Constitution approved a resolution proposed by Ficcioni (C.D.) yesterday, which gives an autonomous and autarchic character to the various regions of the Italian country.

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8. The Press Office of the President of the Council announces that the news given yesterday by a paper that Admiral De Courten had resigned from his post of Navy Chief of Staff and that his resignation had not been accepted, is true. The Admiral had resigned because he felt particularly hit by the Naval clauses of the draft peace treaty as in their spirit and substance were in antithesis with the agreement which he had signed with Admiral Cunningham on September 23, 1943 and which was the basis of the full and cordial co-operation of the Italian Fleet with the Allied Navies. The Minister of Marine however begged him to continue to fill his post as his testimony would be helpful to the action of the Italian Delegation at Paris, and the Admiral accepted the invitation.

9. The Republicans, Socialists and Communists of Sicily have asked the President of the Council to postpone the appointment of the High Commissioner for Sicily until after the meeting of the Sicilian parliamentary group which is to be held at Palermo on August 15th.

10. The hotel and restaurant strike was called off in Milan yesterday.

11. The Ministry for Agriculture announces that the premium for early delivery of wheat to the ammassi will be paid until 10 August.

12. The Italian textile industry has undertaken to manufacture at a low price 31 million kgs of cotton supplied to the Government by UNRRA. The sale price of the finished goods, which will be distribute mainly to the workers, will not exceed 70 lire per month.

13. Arturo Labriola was injured by an ambulance of the British Army at Naples yesterday while he was crossing Piazza Vittoria.

14. Brigadier General Cripps arrived at Salerno yesterday and had conferences with the prefect to investigate the incidents which have occurred recently in that city. It was resolved that the town should be declared "out of bounds" to Polish troops, and "in bounds" to British troops. (ANSA)

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 1)

CAPITAL (Christian Democrat)

1. The paper reports from Paris that the Italian Delegation may ask the Conference for a second enquiry in Venezia Giulia to be carried out by the experts of all the 21 Nations. This move would be justified by the fact that since Trieste may become an international State, any decision affecting this zone should be taken by the majority of the Nations.

2. According to news reaching from Zone B, it seems that another three Yugoslav Infantry divisions have been deployed in the zone of Buie, Parenzo, Cittanova, Capodistria, Isola and Pirano.

[illegible] (Independent)

1. In a service from Milan, P.P.I. says that the groups of neo-Fascists being organised by the clandestine Fascist Democratic Party are steadily increasing in strength, and that he was told by a member of the Party: "In six months we shall be an army".

2. "The neo-Fascist organization is based on sufficiently national criteria, but I do not believe that it has branches established throughout the country, although it is a fact that the two main offices (Milan and Rome) are keeping in touch." This statement was made to Milan journalists by the Deputy-Chief of the Italian Police, De Cesare, yesterday, the paper reports.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on the suggestion of this morning's "Unità" and "Italia Nuova", the paper writes that it would be too early to address an ultimatum to the Anglo-Americans threatening them that Italy would pass on Russia's side if the stipulations of the Peace Treaty should be carried through.

2. "Great Britain is the only nation to oppose to the Italian administration of the colonies" is the headline of Jean Dottier's report from Paris in which he states that the voting system based on a two third majority will probably be approved.

3. Naturally we do not praise the communication of the Presidency of the Council, says Artieri, as it does not voice the feeling of the people.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The reparations which Italy has to pay to the victors are stipulated by the Big Four in a new way, writes Dipl., which the international law in force, if there is any in force, did not know before. For the first time after mediaeval time the

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2. "The Australian delegate suggests a more solid examination of the Trieste problem" is the headline of the paper which stresses a more accented opposition under the leading of Australia and Brasil.

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3. Livio Grassi reports from Trieste that a new ambush has been laid against Allied soldiers of the 88 American Division and that at Muggia demonstrations took place "to celebrate the victorious action against the Allied Police."

INDIPENDENTE

Italy is now placed on the borderline of two opposing worlds both of which distrust her, and therefore tend to destroy her. England's distrust comes from Italy's traditional foreign policy to rest on Germany during peace time in order to get as much as possible out of England, and then joining England when war had come. Russia's distrust comes from the record of the Italian reaction to the invasion of Sicily which teaches that even a strongly established government would not be a sufficient guarantee that the people follow its orders. Therefore a choice is necessary, and as the recent elections show that the people have already choosen their path intimately, the Government should strive to convince the western world of Italy's fidelity to the western ideals. (Degli Espinosa)

[illegible] - Not appeared.

[illegible] (Vatican) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

After having examined the Peace Treaty the Government had an unanimously painful impression of the gravity and the harshness of the document, writes the paper, adding that the Council of the Ministers is of the opinion that the possibility of an economic development and the independence of the Nation are in danger.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"The application of the economic clauses would condemn Italy irreparably" is the headline of the paper which reports that Italy is considered "belligerent" since September 1, 1939.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - N.M.

MORNING PAPERS (August 2)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to Ivan Matteo Lombardo's speech at the Constituent Assembly Alberto Jacometti states that the Socialist Party participated in the Government neither to aid the bourgeoisie nor to restore its old house with the inevitable consequence of being pushed aside after having carried through [illegible] continues the

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

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2. Coming from Greece Leon Jouhaux, General Secretary of the General Confederation of French Labour, arrived yesterday at Rome, reports the paper.

3. Yugoslavia does not accept the frontier of the "French line"" is the headline of "A." about Kardelj's speech at the Luxembourg Palace.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque) - N.N.

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. 12,000 tons of fuel-oil arrived at Naples yesterday in the "Grieg".

2. G. reports that an agreement is about to be signed between one of the major American film companies and the E.N.I.C. (National Corporation Cinema Industry) for a loan of 100 million lire for the rebuilding of the cinemas destroyed by the war.

3. The Minister of the Public Works, Romita, granted yesterday 200 million lire for reconstruction in Florence.

4. G. reports that UNRRA will soon ship 45,000 tons of wool to be manufactured in Italy.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on Zuccarini's desire to create an Union of locally autonomous areas Tristano Codignola explains that autonomy signifies radical reform of the organisation and of the general structure of the State, transferring authority from the centre to the periphery, and adds that there are few people who realize that such a plan means the integral reform of the structure of the State which does not weaken its unity but reinforces it.

2. Referring to the "United Press" telegram from Washington published in yesterday's "I.L." about a possible new Italian Foreign Policy after the Peace Conference the paper stresses that De Gasperi interpreted the feeling of all Italian speaking of the unanimously painful impression caused by the gravity and the harshness of the document elaborated by the Four without having conferred with the Italian Government.

3. i.v. complains that rich people export large sums to foreign countries profitting from the arrangement that exporters may dispose of 50% of the foreign money their products have been paid for with, and adds that this manoeuvre will weaken the lira.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

As a comment on the heading "The Yugoslav Delegate wants Italy powerless for ever", I.N. prints the bulletin of Rome's census as of July 31st and August 1st which gives a total, for these two days, of 194 births against 3 dead-births, and 50 deaths.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. M. reports that the inventor of "V.1's" and "V.2's", Dobrivoje Bosic, arrived yesterday at Mola di Bari. The Serb engineer, who succeeded in leaving Yugoslavia, has declared that Tito is not Josip Broz, as every one thinks, but a Russian general.

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2. The Sicilian business man Agnello, who on June 17th was kidnapped by the gang of the Sicilian bandit Giuliano, was yesterday set free. The Agnello family paid 50 million lire for his liberty.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Tommaso Fortunio deplores that the amnesty includes the restitution of private property to the amnestied.

2. Tyres of a diplomats' car have been stolen near the American Embassy in via Boncompagni 2, reports the paper.

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MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Referring to Kardelj's assertions at Paris that Trieste and Venezia Giulia are nothing else but unjustly aquired booty Arrigo Jacchia recalls the Yugoslavs who did not want to fight in the Austrian army during the first war and who were saved by Italian soldiers and Italian ships.

2. The Ambassador of Brazil, Pedro de Moraes-Barros, stressed in an interview given to the "M." that Italy and Brazil are similar in latinity and justice.

3. Under the heading "will Italy sign the Peace Treaty?" the paper writes that according to opinion in governmental circles the responsible authorities will hardly be prepared to sign the document if the clauses are not altered in such a way that possibility to live will be guaranteed.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Panfilo Gentile deplores that internal difficulties of the country and disorders bring up voices which suggest the return of totalitarism.

2. "Italy must be punished, declares Minister Kardelj", "Molotoff was victorious against the small nations" are the headlines of the paper about the Peace Conference.

3. Numerous inhabitants of Briga and Tenda have informed competent authorities of their wish to leave this area if it should be separated from Italy, writes the paper.

4. The promise to be admitted among the United Nations after the signature of the Peace Treaty is the only reward of the Four for our belligerence, declared Ivanoe Bonomi to the paper.

TEMPO (Independent)

"Tempo's" correspondent in Asmara relates how more that a hundred Italians of Addis Abeba were expulsed from Abyssinia last month. He says that the Supreme Court to which the Italians appealed on 6 July was composed of one British and two Abyssinian magistrates and confirmed the sentence of expulsion after the British Magistrate stated that he had no power to modify the decision of the Abyssinian police. The order that the money and property of all the Italians concerned should be seized was carried out in spite of his statement that this action was against International laws. Then, after saying that these Italians were arrested as they walked out of the tribunal, the writer relates how they were put into trucks the day after and

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Mario Osti criticizes Corbino's economic plan to assimilate prices to the purchasing power, asking whether

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Corbino means the purchasing power of the unemployed or of the old and new rich.

2. Il curioso gives a biography of doct. Breise, at present head of division of the Ministry of the Interior, and stresses his fascist activity in the past.

3. Giuseppe Di Vittorio writes about a programme to irrigate Puglia.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/300/PRB

August 3, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. In Rome well informed circles it was believed yesterday that De Gasperi's departure for Paris would take place on Wednesday. A number of experts will precede him, while Saragat is expected to leave on Monday in order to have conversations with some foreign personalities participating in the Conference. De Gasperi is keeping in touch with the Italian diplomats already in Paris, and yesterday he had a telephone conversation with Nenni. Corbino, who has examined the financial articles of the draft treaty, will also go to Paris. The Italian Partisans National Association has sent a telegram to De Gasperi asking that a representative of the Association be included in the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference.

2. Nenni had a conversation with Attlee yesterday morning, concerning the peace treaty, the economic future of Italy and the possibility of economic and financial agreements between England and Italy. He met the U.S. Undersecretary for Economic Affairs at noon, and at 14,30 hours went to the Russian Embassy where he was received by Molotov. During the conference, which was very cordial, the Russian Foreign Minister enquired about the Italian internal situation and the plans for reconstruction. He was also received by the Russian Deputy-Foreign Minister, Vichinsky, and by Masaryk and Spaak.

3. De Gasperi received Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy, and Dr. Toth, the Czechoslovakian Ambassador, yesterday.

4. During yesterday's session at the Paris Conference, Kiselev, the Foreign Minister of White Russia, supported the internationalization of Trieste and asserted that all the remaining part of Venezia Giulia should be given to Yugoslavia. Kiselev then accused Great Britain of aiming to taking possession of the Italian colonies and affirmed that the question of the Italian colonies should be solved immediately by the Paris [illegible] rather than in a year's time as it had been decided [illegible]

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5. In an interview with Associated Press, the Ethiopian Delegate stated yesterday that his country's claims of war reparations from Italy amounted to 184 million pounds.

6. When the Paris Conference recessed yesterday, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, De Fontoura, went to the Russian Embassy where he had a conference with Molotov. It was learned from an authoritative Brazilian source that the Russian Foreign Minister gave assurance to De Fontoura that he would "examine most carefully" the Brazilian proposals concerning the peace treaty with Italy. According to the same source, De Fontoura did not give the particulars of the proposals which Brazil intends to make to the Conference, but simply emphasized the concern of the Brazilian Government and people over a just peace with Italy. Molotov allegedly answered that he was in favour of a just and equitous peace with Italy, but could not forget that Italy was, together with Germany, the aggressor of Soviet Russia. (UP)

7. Thousands of unemployed lead by the Sindaco Greppi and a number of Deputies and representatives of the political parties, paraded in the central streets of Milan yesterday. The unemployed demand to be paid the "Republic Bonus". (ANSA)

8. Nearly 200 unemployed veterans and partisans prevented women from entering the Fiat Mirafiori factories in Turin yesterday, asking that they be replaced by men. (ANSA)

9. Lizzadri, the Secretary General of the C.G.I.L., stated to a SIDI correspondent yesterday that the whitewashing of workers dismissals demanded by the Confederation of Industrialists would only increase unemployment and unrest in the country.

10. The afternoon papers give the AP despatch from Belgrade affirming that Fiorello La Guardia sent a telegram to AFHQ, Caserta, protesting the pilferage of million of dollars worth of UNRRA supplies in Trieste.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 2)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. The paper reports from Sofia that the Bulgarian Government may have resolved to deport some Italian citizens (living in Bulgaria since long ago) whose activity is connected with the safeguarding of the Italian economic interest in that country. The decision may have been taken on the ground of the new economic line followed by the Bulgarian Government.

2. In an unsigned despatch from Trieste, the writer says that all the inhabitants of Venezia Giulia, without distinction of parties and political faith, are wondering when and how the AMG will relinquish its power to the little state (which they call "Topolinia" after the name of the Fiat everybody's car) that is going to be born. He quotes a statement by Col. Charles K. Munnecke, Director of the AMG Legal Section, affirming that the Allies would stay in Venezia Giulia for the period of the present status-quo and adds that it is a general opinion that the AMG will start preparing its trunks only when all the signatory States will have ratified the peace treaty with Italy, and especially only after the ratification by the U.S. Senate, which could hardly be before March or April 1947. Furthermore, the writer says that also the failure of one of the 21 members of the current Paris Conference to ratify the treaty would delay the definitive constitution of the Trieste Free State. The author continues affirming that the responsible Allied authorities fear that an Italian refusal to sign the treaty would offer Yugoslavia a good pretext to start a vigorous action such as to embarrass seriously the Anglo-Americans. Meanwhile it seems that Col. Alfred C. Bowman is resolved to apply what he himself termed, during the 23 July press conference, "a new general style" of AMG. There is no doubt, the writer continues, that the line of policy followed by Col. Bowman up till now has not accrued him either the appreciation or the gratitude of any of the parties that are contending over the Julian territory. The Italians charge Col. Bowman with a certain lack of energy, which in their opinion results in an actual support of the Slavs and their clamorous annexation propaganda. The Slavs level atrocious accusations against the Chief of AMG, charging him with favoring the Italian neo-fascism and disliking the democratic and progressive principles. The writer concludes by affirming that Don Sturzo's article given in the "Commonweal" (sic) of New York stating that it was not true that the decision to

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ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. "The Italians are ripe enough for the creation of a United World", Norman Corwin, the well known American radio-commentator, said yesterday at a press conference in Rome, the paper reports.

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2. It is rumored in the Roman financial circles that Minister Corbino may resign in view of the difficulties hindering the fulfillment of his programme.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Ethiopia asks Eritrea, Somaliland, and 184 millions sterling from Italy said the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, reports Jean Bottier, from Paris.

2. Military preparations are intense in all Yugoslavia, writes the paper, adding that Russian war material is about to be transported during day and night time to the Adriatic coast.

3. Under the heading "in view of the peace" the paper reports from Washington Eisenhower's declarations that American armaments are inadequate.

4. Eutimio Ranoletti, First President of the Council of Cassation, addressed an open letter to the State Secretary of the US in his faculty of a jurist, in which the Peace Treaty with Italy is called "the greatest absurdity of history."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Gustavo Brunelli stresses the historical facts on which the covenant of Brioni and the treaty of Rapallo were based to underline the unity of the Adriatic zone.

2. Kardelj's declarations convinced nobody, reports G.Solari from Paris, adding that the campaign for the right of the majority and the vote of the small nations was lost.

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA - Not appeared.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Criticizing "l'Epoche" which writes that the peace treaties with the five satellites provoked neither emotion nor surprise "qu." stresses that after having read the economic clauses of the Treaty the Italian people are dismayed in front of the avarice of the Anglo-Saxonian Shylocks.

2. Referring to Corrado Alvaro's article in "Tempo" which tried to explain the reasons for the British incomprehension and disdain with regard to the Italians, "qu." asserts that the protestant morality which is dominating today in Europe by the victory of the Allied forces is in an incurable contrast to the Catholic conception based on [illegible]

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3. The paper publishes a letter by Mons. Ferrero di Cavallerleone, Ordinary Military Archbishop, addressed on July 14, 1946 to a high ecclesiastic personality of the US in which the writer asks for a just peace for Italy.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to the discussion about autonomy Gabriele Pepe criticizes the formula: "every evil in Italy results from the centralisation of the Italian State" and says that Italian unity was the only salvation for the South even if the Kingdom did not

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succeed in solving the problem of the South which is to give a human life to a rural population living in extreme misery and to bring up a new leading class.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. "Mr. Kardelj talks as if Italy were still Monarchist" is the headline to the article covering the Paris Conference.

2. Quoting from article 6 of the special clauses of the peace treaty (dealing with the French claims) the paper emphasizes that the wording of the article clearly shows that France is aware of the fact that she is demanding "Italian" territory.

3. Commenting on Kardelj's statement that Italy should be made "powerless forever", V. stresses that Italy was never a danger for anyone until she became a totalitarian State. Now that the Italian danger is over, the Yugoslav danger is arising, says the papers and concludes: "All of us should become powerless for ever, otherwise there would be neither peace nor justice for anyone."

MORNING PAPERS (August 3)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to Communist attacks against the Socialist Party on occasion of Socialist Party's Congress, Foscolo Lombardi deplores the scarce efficiency of the agreement of the unity of action instituted by the antifascist Parties due to the abstract mentality of the accord. The writer pleads to renew the agreement as Communists and Socialists have the same programme and they can only stand either in close alliance or in harsh rivalry.

2. Negotiations took place last night between General Confederation of Labour and Confederation of Industrials, reports the paper, to examine wages and salaries. The industrials repeated their old "slogan", writes A., that industries are in a situation of deficit.

3. For a thousand lire one can pass the French frontier, writes Stefano Terra after his enquiry at the high valley of Susa.

4. The interest of the Socialist Party for a renewal of the Italian school system is due, writes Franco Lombardi, to the present transformation of society and to the change of the

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BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the speech made in Paris by the Yugoslav Minister Kardelj, B. says that, as "discussing with Tito and his collaborators is time lost and as Tito does never anything against Stalin's will, we dedicate Kardelj's speech to Togliatti who has declared that a direct alliance with Tito was possible".

2. Under the heading "The extreme touch themselves", B., commenting on the accuses from all sides against the "Uomo Qualunque Front", says that it is a real pity to see that "the

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Qualunquisti who are the enemies of any dictatorship either from the Right or from the Left, and the supporters of a Liberty equal for any Italian" should be insulted by provocateurs.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that 1,670,261 tons of grain of the new crop have been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to July 31st.

2. G. says that the Italian production of glass amounts to one million square meters per month (10,760,000 square feet), and that large quantities will soon be available for export in Europe and in Africa.

3. G. prints a report of the Paris newspaper "Vie Financière" which announces that the Soviet Government will create Italo-Russian air-lines between Italy, Russia and the Balkans to keep pace with the recent Italo-American and Italo-British air companies.

4. G. says that Ireland's relief to Italy will amount this year to 400 million lire which is twice last year's.

5. The Ministry of the Public Works granted yesterday 600 million lire for reconstruction in Bolzano.

6. A delegation of railway workers accompanied by the secretary of the C.G.I.L. asked the Ministry of the Treasury yesterday for an increase of salary.

7. 11,666 cases of powder milk left yesterday the United States on board the "Jericho Victory". This shipment is a gift from the New York newspaper "Il Progresso" to Italy.

8. Yesterday's quotation of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 8075-8500, Pound: 1390-1420, Dollar: (large denomination currency) 441-450, (small denomination currency) 453-455, Swiss Franc: 138-140.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italy, which is called today to the Peace Conference as an accused, has to bear the consequences of the fact that there is no Democrat tradition for the regulations of the relations between Democrat peoples, writes Paolo Vittorelli. The peacemakers must know, however, continues the writer, that no peace forced upon a country like the Versailles treaty will succeed to become concrete. The problem of the peace with Italy has never been contemplated as a problem of durable relations between Italy and her partners but exclusively as a problem of equilibrium between antagonistic imperialism.

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2. Raul Lunardi stresses that the difference between Communist's, Socialist's and Action Party's ideals of Socialism is the difference between different generations.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.M.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Stressing the present difficult Italian economic situation "M." states that the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty are real spoliations and criticizes the way the economic stipulations of the Treaty will be realised.

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2. Lino Pellegrini reports from Rovigo how Italian grain is smuggled to Yugoslavia across the Adriatic.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the headings "Diplomatic Documents for Paris" and "How Stalin caused Germany's attack to Poland", M. prints the speech Stalin made on 19 August 1939 to the Political Office of the Soviet Union, and emphasizes the following point: "I repeat you that it is of your interest that war should start between the Reich and the Anglo-Americans."

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Interviewed by "R.L." Leone Cattani states that the Government composed of the three parties of the masses which should have their common basis in the General Confederation of Labour is not fighting a Democrat-Liberal opposition but finds an unexpected opposition in the parties of the Left under the leading of the Communist leader who abandoned his governmental tasks to rule agitation in the country. Therefore and in consequence of the too many political parties, political feeling is about to turn towards the extreme Left and to the extreme Right, continues L.C. adding that this development is favoured by the surprise and the delusion of the people caused by the decisions at Paris.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading "What do they know in Paris about our mountains? "Felice Chilanti, Tempo's correspondent in Tenda says that "during these last weeks the populations of Briga and Tenda have begun to hate France" and that the "Comités d'attachement" which had been for a long time asking the annexion of these two Communes to France have almost completely stopped their propaganda activities because "as they face today a great responsibility they have understood that they have no propice grounds left for their propaganda in favour of France."

2. "The Jewis problem is an order of the day in London", and "British troops in Palestine accused of anti-semitism" are the headlines to Italo Zingarelli's dispatch from London on yesterday session at the Commons.

3. "Tempo's" headlines to a report on the speech that "the athletic Akliu", the Abyssinian Foreign Minister, made at the Paris Conference yesterday are the following: "The Negus's

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MONDO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

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UNITA' (Communist)

Referring to De Gasperi's departure for Paris u.m. advises the President of the Council to lean chiefly upon URSS as the only State which has the greatest comprehension for Italy and the greatest interest to see Italy restored from the political point of view as well as from the economic one.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED-COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 103/301/FRB

4 August 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Italian Embassy in Paris informed the Italian Foreign Miuistry last night that the Office of the Secretary of the Paris Conference had extended to the five former enemy countries an invitation to send their delegates to Paris.

2. It is reported from Paris that the Italian delegation will be heard by two special Commissions, but it is not yet known whether or not the Italian Delegate will be heard by the Conference General Assembly.

3. The Italian Delegation which is to go to Paris met at Palazzo Chigi last night under Bonomi's chairmanship, in order to give the experts an opportunity to report to the three main delegates (De Gasperi, Bonomi and Saragat) the results of their close examination of the draft peace treaty. Minister Corbino, the Deputy Paratore and Lombardo, and Dr. Valletta were to be seen among the economic experts, while the military experts included Minister Facchinetti, General Trezzani, General Cadorna, Admiral De Courten and General Mimone Cat.

4. The South African Delegate asked the Paris Conference yesterday that the peace treaties be based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The Greek Delegate claimed war reparations from Italy, while the Ukranian Delegate affirmed the Gorizia should be given to Yugoslavia.

5. Nenni was received by the Polish Delegate to the Paris Conference and by the President of the French Constituent Assembly yesterday. He will leave for Rome on Monday.

6. " I found that the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four Powers intend to defend the decisions already taken, while the attitude of the other powers leads to hope that some details of th draft peace treaty with Italy will be modified", Nenni stated to Italian journalists in Paris yesterday. As for the conference which he had had with Molotov, he disclosed that he had discussed all questions concerning the relations between the two countries.

7. Austria delivered four memorandeson the Alto Adige question to the members of the Paris Conference yesterday, demanding that a plebiscite be held in that zone, UP reports from Paris.

8. Count Sforza arrived at Buenos Aires yesterday. On releasing the news of his arrival, the Italian Embassy stated that the scope of his visit was to thank the Argentine Government and people for their support of a just peace with Italy.

9. "I have no intention to resign", Minister Corbino stated to the

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10. La Guardia stated yesterday at Nuremberg that he was not satisfied with General Lee's answer to his telegram.

11. A serious typhus epidemics is in full swing on the western Riviera, it is reported from Savona. An estimated one thousand people have been hit by this malady.

12. The Trieste street cars could not be operated yesterday as all the handles of the controllers had been stolen during the night by some 40 armed individuals who, after having subdued the guards, broke into the garage.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (3 August)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

F.P.C. reports that a plane of the Venezuela Postal Airline will leave Caracas on August 5th directed to Rome via New York-Canada-Ireland-London-Paris. The plane is scheduled to arrive in Rome on August 11th with 40 passengers on board.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

E. says that 154,000 gallons of gasoline worth 1,500 million lire are sold every month on the black market by the Americans. This gasoline - it says - comes from harbours of the Texas and from Western Indies and also from Iraq and Persia on board special tankers which are unloaded off the Italian coast by means of rubber pipe-lines. E. estimates that about 300,000 cars are running on black market gasoline in Italy.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Once they were shouting from the four corners of the world: "Italians, one man only is causing your ruine. If you get rid of him you will be saved", writes Santi Saverino adding that the Italians, believing this call, freed themselves, fought and sacrified victims and wealth with a great enthusiasm and covered the Allies with flowers. They were recompensed with public eulogies and thousands of patents proving their merits. Suddenly everything changed, continues the writer, and the Italian people found itself surprised, humiliated and laughed at in front of a hatched fraud.

2. "The movement for revision at the Conference is about to strengthen" writes G. Solari Bozzi from Paris.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. "Russia is determined to support Brazil with regard to the revision of the Treaty with Italy" is the headline of the paper about the Paris Conference.

2. G.d.S. quotes a Turin paper which states that two French Police agents moved the cippus of the frontier of the Mont Cenis, adding that the French did not even wait until the signature of the Peace Treaty to create a "fait accompli".

3. People at Pola live in an atmosphere of collective exasperation, writes L.M. adding that 33,000 out of the 50,000 inhabitants asked to leave the town.

INDIPENDENTE

Marshal Giovanni Messe criticizes Alan Loorehead, former "Daily Express's" war-correspondent in Tunisia for his book "The end in Africa" (London 1946) pointing out the main errors it contains and the part of

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. F.A. writes that there are two possibilities to solve the great problem of justice that is either the Marxist violent revolution or the Christian pacific evolution. The Socialist Party, therefore, cannot remain in its present position, continues the writer, as it has to choose between

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the two possibilities and adds that also Togliatti stressed the contradictory character of the attitude of the Italian Socialists.

to

2. Lamberto de Camillis admimishes /plan now the relief for the fugitives who will leave Venezia Giulia for various reasons after the signature of the Peace Treaty.

TRIBUN. DEL POPOLO

1. Under the heading "Russia is said to correct her attitude with regard to the Peace Treaty with Italy" Francesco Brody reports Molotov's declarations to be prepared to examine very carefully the Brazilian suggestions about a just peace with Italy.

2. Referring to the present discussions at the Constituent Assembly about the limits of the power of the Assembly, Carlo Manes states that the Constituent Assembly is the sovereign Assembly of the Italian people in reality and by the historical necessity of the hour.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

[illegible] reports that during the month of May, 1946 Italy imported 92 million dollars worth of goods from the United States and exported 14 million dollars worth of merchandise. Import and export figures for April were 65 million dollars and 4 million dollars.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Referring to the memorandum addressed on July 20 by the CGIL to the Confederation of Manufacturers containing the most urgent requests of the workers, and to yesterday's meeting of the two Confederations, Oreste Lizzadri writes that a complex of national and international events must have convinced the manufacturers that the Italian situation is now ripe to annul the few conquests of the workers, as they have asked that every request of the CGIL should be subordinated to the acceptation of the dismissal of 8 per cent. of the workers during August without any control.

2. Ing. Argiliano deplores the present house shortage and asks to nationalise the Italian building industry.

3. Under the heading "we are the State" Paolo Treves stresses the tasks of the Socialists in the new Italian Democracy.

4. Allies dismissed 500 Italian workers to be replaced by German POW, reports the paper from Naples.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading "The stick and the carot", B. says that the [illegible] the consequence of the

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just peace from Italy.

2. Referring to the present discussions at the Constituent Assembly about the limits of the power of the Assembly, Carlo Manes states that the Constituent Assembly is a sovereign Assembly of the Italian people in reality and by the historical necessity of the hour.

[illegible] (Republican)

[illegible] the during the month of May, 1946 Italy exported 92 million dollars worth of goods from the United States and exported 14 million dollars worth of merchandise. Import and export figures for April were 25 million dollars and 4 million dollars.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

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Under the heading "The stick and the carrot", B. says that the [illegible] waves of optimism and pessimism which are the consequence of the [illegible] policy towards Italy, are slowly leading the Italian people to [illegible] reaction.

[illegible] (Democratic)

[illegible] says that 50 per cent. of Genoa harbour is now rebuilt.

[illegible] Solesse says that the Article 66, para 5 of the Italian Peace [illegible] that the United Government will not pay the debts of the Italian [illegible] the Germans have performed while in the [illegible] countries. This [illegible] says - amount to about 200 milliard lire.

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IT.LIA LIBERA (Action)

"The small lost their courageous campaign" is the headline of the paper about the Paris Conference and adds that Evat defended passionately but in vain the dignity of the autonomy of all members present at the Peace Conference.

IT.LIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N. reports that the Milan Police have arrested the authors of the theft of Mussolini's body.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. The paper stresses the difficulties facing private enterprise in the field of buildings reconstruction.

2. L.C. reports from Paris the efforts of South-American representatives to create a more favourable atmosphere for the modification of the Peace Treaty with Italy.

3. Continuing polemics about the problem of house shortage in Italy, Pompeo Magno, representative of the interests of the Federation of house proprietors, writes that the Housing Commissariat is not only useless but also prejudicial.

4. At 0100 hr tonight an Allied Military car hurt four people sitting at a table outside a Restaurant at Piazza Re di Roma, in Rome, reports the paper.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. "The outrageous humiliation to the Italian Navy" and "The Fleet will scuttle" are Minuto's headings to a comment on the naval clauses of the Italian Peace Treaty.

2. Commenting on the recent formation of the "National Monarchist Party", Alfredo Covelli says that this party was contituted only because of the incapacity of the "Italian Democratic Party" and of its leader Enzo Selvaggi, and that it will soon become the only representative of the 11 million Italian Monarchist.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. comments on the clauses of the Italian Peace Treaty for the Italian Navy under the headings: "The reward for co-belligerancy is the scientific partitioning of the Italian Navy" and "Desastrous impression among the naval technicians and despair and delusion of the crews".

2. In a report on the situation in Eritrea and Somaliland, Alessandro Sabatini Popolo's correspondent in Cairo, says that it has become worse owing to the fact that the British Authorities have newspapers printed in the language of the natives and pursue a violent anti-Italian propaganda.

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MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The enormous Italian economic problems which are aggravated by the intervention of Foreign States, must be considered on the whole and cannot be solved detached one from the other, writes Bonicair.

2. "Moscow does not allow Yugoslavia to reopen the Trieste problem" headlines the paper.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Vittorio Zincone gives a summary of the socialist intentions of Fascism and states that former Fascist may join the Socialist Party.

2. The present Peace Conference at Paris has not the possibility to modificate the clauses the Big stipulated before, says Ricciardetto, because even if a two-third majority decided to reject one of the clauses the subject should then be reconsidered by the Four which are not bound to the vote of the twenty-one. The Conference, continues the writer, can only make suggestions which the Four may or may not follow.

TEMPO (Independent)

In its report on the drafting of the Italian Peace Treaty, "Tempo" says that "the economic clauses of the Treaty would have been discussed last Friday between De Gasperi and Admiral Stone" and that De Gasperi would have asked the Allied Commission to point out the present economic conditions of Italy to the Allied Powers.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Referring to the recontruction of bathing establishments at Ostia, Palmiro Togliatti stresses that it would have been useful to use the cement with which these establishments were built for the reconstruction of damaged houses, and pleads that house proprietors who do not restore their damaged buildings should loose the property of the house.

2. The paper reports from Turin how the new Fascist movement in Italy is organised.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/302/PRB August 6, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

CENTRAL

1. Nenni arrived in Rome yesterday and reported to De Gasperi the results of his mission. "My journey had two aims", he stated to journalists, "the first one was to inform the foreign Governments about Italy's viewpoint concerning the problem of peace; the second was to notify the Italian Govt about the intentions of the Big Four and of the minor powers as regarded the conditions of peace." He reasserted that the draft peace treaty could be accepted by Italy only after some changes, such as the enlargement of the Trieste International State, which should include Pola and all the western coast of Istria, the postponement of the question of the colonies without forcing Italy to renounce her sovereignty on them, and the improvement of the conditions for using the electric power produced at Briga, Tende and Mont Cenis if these localities were to be ceded to France. Nenni also stated that he believed that the economic and financial section of the treaty was that which most probably would undergo some changes in favour of Italy. "Naturally", he said, "the Four defend the fundamental principles on which they based their decisions, but do not insist that these decisions be accepted just as they have been formulated. They are willing to examine the documents which we may produce. Our Delegation will be heard by the two special Commissions and I am convinced that if an agreement is not reached with these Commissions, the Delegation will be able to put its case before the 21".

2. Yesterday the special Commission for the Free State of Trieste presented to the delegates of the 21 nations four different projects for the Statute of the city. The drafts by the western powers differ slightly from one another, take into some consideration Italy's demands, and stress the international character of the state; while the Russian draft supports the Yugoslav viewpoint.

3. The "Messaggero's" correspondent in Paris, Arrigo Jacchia, reports that according to reliable sources, the British may be inclined to cancel from the draft treaty the clause by which Italy would be compelled to renounce beforehand her [illegible] the African colonies. The correspondent adds

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4. The Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction meets today under the chairmanship of Minister Campilli, to examine the draft plans of public work aimed to ease unemployment.

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5. General strikes were called at Codigoro and Migliarino (Ferrara) yesterday to protest against unemployment. At Migliarino the demonstrators stopped a train which was due to leave for Ferrara. (ANSA)

6. Count Sforza had lunch with the Argentine Foreign Minister, Bramuglia, yesterday. He stated to journalists that he was going to prepare, in common with the Argentine Authorities, a comprehensive plan for Italian emigration to Argentine.

7. The representatives of workers and the industrials will meet at Minister D'Aragona's tomorrow to examine the question of the unblocking of dismissals in the North.

8. A bloody conflict broke out at Caccamo (Palermo) yesterday following the refusal by the peasants to deliver the wheat to the ammasso. Over 400 carabinieri and two tank went into action against the rebels who attacked the "Granai del Popolo" officials and the few escorting carabinieri. Casualties were suffered by both parties, but official figures are not yet known. "Tempo" affirms that dead and wounded amount to a hundred, including some women.

9. Nearly 3,500 unemployed attempted to invade the Prefettura building at Bari yesterday, but were dispersed by the police who answered the fire opened by the demonstrators. Some carabinieri and civilians were injured.

10. Unemployed held a demonstration in Milan yesterday, stopping the traffic in Piazza Del Duomo. Their attempt to invade the shops was frustrated by the police.

11. It is reported from Milan that newspapers affirm that Mussolini's body is hidden in a convent near Milan.

12. Major George Woods from the headquarters of the American 88th Division, his wife and children, who were arrested by the Yugoslavs on Sunday, were set free yesterday following the energetic intervention of the AFHQ at Caserta, UP reports from Trieste.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 5)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

ESPRESSO (Independant) - N.M.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S. affirms that if the small powers attempted to resist the will of the Big Four at Paris, they did so for real and practical reasons, that is to try to save their skins, because they know that at the first opportunity they will be sold out. And Byrnes' abstention from voting, the paper continues, is another symptom of the surprising innocence of the Americans as regards the international problems. Both Wilson and Roosevelt perceived by intuition that America's power would have developed in a world of free nations, and that defending the freedom of the world against the hegemonic pretentions of the old empires was a means of taking over the leadership of the world. Neither Wilson's nor Roosevelt's successors understood this truth. Byrnes should have become the leader of the small nations, of freedom and justice against the burden of the Russian army and the intrigues of the British diplomacy, and he should have renounced his qualification of "Big" in order to have his antagonists deprived of it too. At the last moment he ceased to understand, and abstained from voting. Which means that freedom and justice abstained. Will it be forever?

2. Dario Bacino reports that the Italian POWs who built the "Victoria Road", near Lake Victoria in Kenya, named it "Virginia Road", because it had been built and paid for with a handful of cigarettes.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Reviewing the claims for war reparations by the small nations, "Diplomaticus" affirms that Greece and Yugoslavia should consider themselves repaid as Italy is going to give them, "sic et simpliciter" the Dodecanese Islands and a section of Venezia Giulia the resources of which have been improved by her. Albania and Ethiopia should consider themselves satisfied with the works left by the Italians in their countries, while Poland, Holland and Czechoslovakia have nothing to claim as they had already been occupied when Italy entered the war.

1734

INDIPENDENTE

1. With today's edition, "Indipendente" passes to the editorship of Realino Carboni and is no longer the property of the "Vita Nuova" Company.

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2. Following a request from the Rome correspondent of the Brazilian newspaper "Correio Paolistano", I. prints Marshal Messe's statements that "the Germans and not the Italians lost the war" and that "the German accusation that the Italians were the cause of their defeat is untrue".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

Only by accepting the principle that each State must be considered as equal among equals it will be possible to enact a true inter-dependence among the States. (G.L.B.)

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

T. reports that at Pozzibonsi (Florence) a group of young people, probably Communists, yesterday took all the copies of the humoristic paper "Trevaso" they could find and burnt them in the middle of the street.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

V.R. reports on the decisions of the Paris Conference under the headings "The trial at the Luxembourg Palace" and "The verdict in September".

MORNING PAPERS (August 6)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Arriving from Paris Nenni declared: "everyone wants to help Italy but nobody succeeds in forgetting the war", writes A.C.

2. "To defend the Italian petroleum against international big monopolies" is the headline of the third of a series of articles which states that the large oil companies of the world are interested in industrial oil searches in Italy and that so far the searches carried out in the Po Valley justify the optimism of the competent technicians. The paper then gives a view of the financial and political aspect of the question.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. B. says that the fact that Nenni who left for a tour of the European capitals to convince Foreign Governments to soften the conditions of the Italian Peace Treaty and who returned saying that there was little to do and that the Italians should better get used to the 'diktat', is an ill omen to the Italian Delegation which is about to leave for Paris. B. concludes hoping that this Delegation will be able to find ways overlooked by the Socialist Leader.

2. B. reports that the Secretary of the "Partito del Reduce Italiano (Party of the Italian Veterans) was arrested yesterday for having taken 375,000 lire from the Party's cash.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. A regular sea-line will be opened on September 15th between Italy and Brazil (Santos-Genoa).

2. G. says that light railway carriages will soon operate on the Italian railroads.

3. This year's grain crop in Venezia Tridentina and Veneto amounts to 710,100 tons. Last year's crop in these provinces

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4. An Italian mission will leave tomorrow for Egypt on board the Italian cruiser "Montecuccoli".

5. G. says that about 2,500,000 acres of land will be irrigated in Italy within the next 5 years.

6. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling:3700-3900, Pound: 1440-1460, Dollar: (large denomination currency) 472-490 (small denomination currency) 485-501, Swiss Franc: 148-151, French Franc: 1.80-1.90.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Under the heading "Economic plans and political forces" Francesco Fancello comments on Palmiro Togliatti's article in "Unità" about the reconstruction of bathing establishments with UNRRA material. The writer states that it is not possible to thoroughly examine all the political and economic questions broached by Togliatti as long as Italian economy has no system.

2. Ing. Guido Cuoco writes from Catania about the conditions of large landed estates in Sicily and the system to intensify agriculture by plans of water, electric power and roads.

3. "Precious confessions" is the headline of Roberto Cessi's comment on Rosetta's description of the events of July 25, 1943.

4. "Bristol Aeroplane Company" presented yesterday a new two-engined monoplane, type "170" at Ciampino, reports the paper, constructed for transports of passengers and material. Italian technicians participated in test flights.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

After recalling that "on October 1928 Lenin and the other Bolshevik chiefs protested against the conditions of peace imposed by Germany at Brest-Litowsk because 'they meant the political and economic strangling of Russia'", G. Montemugliano writes that the Italians "can now make the same protest changing only the words "Germany & Russia' by "Allies & Italy' and can also say, as Russia is mainly responsible for the drastic conditions of the Italian treaty, that the 'progressive democracy' has been making backward progress because now in 1946 Russia stands at the place where Germany stood in 1918."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Gustavo Ingrosso examines the ordinary and extraordinary budget of the economic-financial programme of the Government.

2. Under the heading "the possibility of the modifications of a few articles of the Treaty may be possible" Arrigo Jacchia stresses that the possible attenuation don't change the vexing character of the treaty.

3. Referring to the discussions whether two-thirds or simple majority votes will decide at Paris, A.J. reports the campaign of the small powers against the Russian thesis.

1733

4. "They export grain from Italy and intensify political penetration", writes Lino Pellegrini about the smuggling activity of Tito adherents and stresses the most important political and economic incidents at Chioggia since Winter 1946. We may imagine the whole situation if we know that the

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to the present economic situation of the Italian people, A. Claudio Rocchi stresses that everybody should

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be entitled to lodging, education, social assistance in case of illness, old age and unemployment and to a salary which is not a pittance and suggests the creation of a system of national insurance to that purpose.

2. Paolo Boni reports from Paris four contrasting projects for the statute of Trieste as a free city.

3. "The calamity of unemployment in Puglia" NP headlines his article about the difficult economic situation in that province and adds that incidents between unemployed and police forces will easily follow if the situation does not change soon.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Commenting on the discussions between Lombardi (Foscolo) and "White" about the inefficiency of the agreement of the unity of action between Socialist and Communist Party, Giovanni Cassandro writes that the contrast between these two parties will become more accented in the Government itself. Such a contrast exists everywhere in the various forms of western European marxism, adds the writer, and is due to the fact that the Communist will not abandon their revolutionary campaign.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the fact that from the wages rates published by the Bollettini del Lavoro (Labor Bulletin) of Pavia, it appears that the wage increases are greater for the labourers than for specialized workers, in the leading articles it is remarked that this policy is characteristic of the totalitarian regimes, such as the fascist and the hitlerite ones. The Italian communists too are favouring such a demagogical trend, as a means of conquering the sympathy of young people.

2. Replying to a leading article by Togliatti regretting that UNRRA's account was used for the rebuilding of the bathing establishments at Ostia, instead of favoring a State policy of apartment buildings construction, the paper remarks that a State monopoly in this field would bring the country to inflation and economic catastrophe.

3. Stern action has been taken and censorship established by American and British forces and civilian police in the sections of Monfalcone and Dobreda, for the purpose of clearing the ground of the Slavs responsible for criminal attempts. 16 persons have been arrested.

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4. Felice Chilanti, in a despatch from the Italo-French frontier, laments that the San Dalmazzo power plant is already furnishing its electric power to France.

UNITA' (Communist)

After defining the Italian Peace Treaty drafted in Paris as 'the outcome of the Italian catastrophe', Mauro Scoccimarro, the Minister of Finance, says that the errors of former Fascist Italy have been taken into more account by the 'Big Four' than

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the contribution of the Italian Forces to the war against Germany, the sacrifice of the Partisans and the ousting of the Monarchy performed by the people of the New Italy. He concludes by reminding the Italian Delegation, which is about to leave for Paris, of the Government's statement that "Peace and friendship will be considered from the point of view of the honour and of the political and economican indipendence of the Country "and by asking the delegates to defend the political and economic independence of Italy.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/303/PRB August 7, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The President of the Council, De Gasperi, the President of the Constituent Assembly, Saragat, the President of the Constituent Assembly Treaties Commission Bonomi, and Ministers Corbino and Facchinetti left for Paris by Air this morning.

2. The Council of Ministers met yesterday night to hear Nenni make a report on the results of his visit to the capitals of north-western Europe and of the conferences he had with "Bigs" and "Small" during his stay in Paris. He said that the European nations were willing to help Italy along her democratic path, but the fresh remembrance of the recent war prevented the Governments of those countries from substantiating this sympathy. De Gasperi thanked Nenni for his deeds and said that Nenni's impression that the European statesmen were inclined to support Italy was confirmed by the fact that two British MP.s who paid him a visit yesterday afternoon had informed him that world public opinion was starting to orientate itself in a favorable way for Italy. But the hardness of the peace treaty is a fact, said De Gasperi, who also affirmed that under certain aspects the treaty had a character of temporariness both because it postponed the solution of the colonial question and because, by postponing the peace with Germany, left Italy the possibility to sit among the winners [illegible] to the contribution given by her to the fight against the Germans. This despite the fact that the present treaty, which appears to be an expedient to escape a worse situation, compelled Italy now to renounce her credits with Germany which amounted to more than 700 milliard lire. During the debate which followed, Conella said that the Big Four compromise had been reached to the sole detriment of Italy as the Four sharply disagreed on all other questions but this issue. Italy, he continued, has no interest to expedite peace because the provisional armistice is more favorable, because the Italian treaty should be included again in the general picture of the European problems, and finally because no compensation had been set for the sacrifices which Italy was forced to endure. Scoccimarro said that in his opinion the Italian Delegation to Paris should: 1) take into consideration the present trend of [illegible] therefore not be in a hurry

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3. At the end of the meeting of the Council of Ministers, De Gasperi stated to journalists yesterday that the news was pessimistic. "The fatal trend of the accomplished fact and of the will of the stronger seem to be submerging everything and everybody", he said. "You ask me whether I am hopeful or fearful. I will answer by escaping the question and affirming that I would not and could not desert my mission even if the battle appeared to be lost beforehand. I am encouraged by the anxious consent of the people and by the cooperation of men so deserving for their experience, sense of responsibility and devotion to the Italian people." De Gasperi also stated that his colleagues and he himself felt that they were going to accomplish a mission not for Italy alone, but for the peace and democratic future of the entire world. "This gives us strength and hope contra spem", he concluded.

4. It is reported from Paris that the Council of the Four Foreign Ministers resolved yesterday to present a report on the partitioning of the Italian fleet to the other 17 members of the Conference. The Venezia Giulia C.L.N. has sent a note to the 21 members of the Paris Conference, to the other United Nations, and to the Holy See, protesting on behalf of the populations represented by it against the compromise solution on the Venezia Giulia question proposed by the Council of the Foreign Ministers to the Peace Conference, as it was in sharp contraddiction with the Atlantic Charter principles and with the solemn obligation taken at London by the Four to have the problem solved on the basis of the ethnical principle. The note points out that the Big Four decision does not correspond to the will of the population of Venezia Giulia, and concludes by proposing that the question be left out of the peace treaty until such time as the passions now disturbing that zone will not be prejudicial to the carrying out of any given solution; that the zone now occupied by the Yugoslav troops be also taken over by a neutral administration; that the necessary conditions for a direct agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia be created and that if the Italo-Yugoslav agreement were not reached in a fixed time the solution be reached through a procedure set by the UNO.

5. Italy has been invited to send an observer to the present session of UNRRA's General Council which is being held in Geneve (UP)

6. Under the heading "To the Delegates of the 21 Nations members of the Peace Conference" the Paris edition of the New

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felt that they were going to accomplish a mission not for Italy alone, but for the peace and democratic future of the entire world. "This gives us strength and hope contra spem", he concluded.

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6. Under the heading "To the Delegates of the 21 Nations members of the Peace Conference" the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune gives the following statements by the former U.S. Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles "The young Italian Republic must not be rejected again towards fascism by a punitive and hard peace. The detachment of Briga and Tenda from the Italian territory, apart from being a folly, is a fact capable of hindering in the future the resumption of relations between Italy and France. Under all aspects (of justice, of right, and of its origin) Trieste is an exquisitely Italian city". (UP)

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7. The 88th Division carried out normal and rocket bomb[illegible] training at Rodipuglia yesterday, ANSA reports from Trieste.

8. The competent Ministries have prepared a decree aimed at suppressing black markets. The decree will be submitted for approval to a future Council of Ministers and then go immediately into effect. New penalties contemplate the confinement to internment camps of both the dealers and customers offending the law, the impounding of all transportation used to carry on the black market, the seizure of bakeries and their transfer to the cooperative management by workers, and the entering of minors in houses of education.

9. De Gasperi was received by the President of the Republic, De Nicola, yesterday.

10. De Gasperi received yesterday the Brazilian Ambassador in Rome, and two British MPs, Mr. Julian Swan and Mr. S.H.C. Bing (Labour) who were introduced to him by the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles.

11. Corsi, Undersecretary to the Interior, stated yesterday to the press the situation at Caccamo had substantially improved after the measures taken by the Government. He said that 73 persons had been arrested, 12 rifles impounded and that the wheat was being rounded up. This rebellion against the ammassi has produced a bad impression in the entire country at such a grave moment for the nation, he added, and concluded by affirming that the Government was not at all inclined to tolerate such facts.

12. It is reported from Caccamo (Palermo) that the forces of order have started a decisive action against the town following the refusal by the peasants to accept the ultimatum offered to them by the commander of the Carabinieri.

13. A general strike was called at Como yesterday following the failure of current negotiations between Labor and Management concerning the unblocking of dismissals. (ANSA)

14. A former Italian member of the German SS who was bathing at Santa Maria al Bagno (Lecce) was lynched by some Jews yesterday.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 6)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. In its leading article, the paper affirms that Mr. Bevin's statement in the Commons that he believed it possible to have Trieste become a big anseatic port was not based on reality, because this development presupposes the creation of a sort of cooperative among Trieste's adjacent states comparable to that which was established by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. So it is evident that this scheme is not workable now, the internationalization of Trieste is nothing but an iniquitous expedient adopted in the vain illusion of being able to overcome by it the dead point between Anglo-Saxons and Russians. If this solution is enforced, it will surely bring about the economic ruin of Trieste and its zone.

2. "A bridge of wheat grains spans the Adriatic from the coast of Calabria to that of Yugoslavia and rests on the pillars of fire-arms and money", says G.P. Callegari reporting on the smuggling of Italian wheat to Yugoslavia.

3. "The 'Big' are always right", and "Following the failure of the attack by the 'Small', the Peace Conference becomes a consultative body", are the paper's headlines to a despatch from Paris.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Under the heading "Words for the deafs", Villarta says that the Anglo-Saxon nations do not realize that by acting as they do act now, (that is to give in whenever Russia demands something), they are creating such a situation for Italy that will fatally have to enter the Russian sphere of influence.

2. "No hope for better conditions. The opinion prevailing in the Paris circles and the report made by Nenni to De Gasperi confirm that the peace treaty will remain as it is now", headlines the paper.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Commenting on Nenni's statement that the peace with

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to that which was established by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. As it is evident that this scheme is not workable now, the internationalization of Trieste is nothing but an iniquitous expedient adopted in the vain illusion of being able to overcome by it the dead point between Anglo-Saxons and Russians. If this solution is enforced, it will surely bring about the economic ruin of Trieste and its zone.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Commenting on Nenni's statement that the peace with Italy will be very hard, but that the hardness of today will be replaced by a better future, the paper says that the problem is to find out whether after giving him a deadly blow now it will then be possible to call a dead man back to life.

2. The paper reports that the Rome Trade Union has made clear that it is sceptical about a better quality of bread resulting from a reduced extraction rate because, owing to lack of control, the bakers may manage to manufacture a loaf that is whiter and yet as bad as it was before.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

The paper laments that two months after the proclamation of the Republic so many Monarchist insignia are to be seen everywhere.

MORNING PAPERS (August 7)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to the first meetings of the constitutional subcommissions of the Constituent Assembly and recalling the fact that Constitutions are from the historical point of view the defence of the citizens against the power of the State, Lelio Basso pleads to codify in the Constitution the main ideas only and not to specialise single problems, as a change of the stipulations in the Constitution needs a two-third, a three-fourth majority or a referendum of the people.

2. Edoardo Rossi criticizes Vittorio Zincone's assertions about Socialism and Fascism in Sunday's "Risorgimento Liberale" and says that it would be sophistic to demonstrate the collectivistic nature of Fascism.

3. "Avanti" stresses the importance of UNRRA cotton for the Italian economy and the difficulties of reducing Italian industrials to manufacture it.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Commenting on the news that the copies of the humoristic newspaper "Travaso" were burnt in the streets of the little town of Poggibonsi (See yesterday's Digest, page 4, in "Tribuna del Popolo",) B. says that this incident did not happen out of the people's indignation for the "Travaso's" wit against the Communist and that it was not even carried out to follow the orders of the Communist Party but was only the consequence of the Fascist mind of a Communist of Poggibonsi who "pretends of another Communist has wanted to outline himself by an outstanding act" just as in 1922 there were Fascists who just to show how Fascist they were, were setting afire the copies of the "Osservatore Romano".

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that this year's production of sugar in Italy will amount to 300,000 tons.

2. G. reports an increase in the Sardinia production

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2. G. reports an increase in the Sardinia production of coal and says that 96,000 tons of coal were produced during July. G. foresees a monthly production of about 300,000 tons in 1948.

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3. G. reports that starting August 1st the pay of the Italian miners in Belgium was increased 20%.

4. G. reports that the bread ration in Florence was yesterday reduced to 235 grams per day.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: MORNING: Gold Pound Sterling: 8925-8350, Pound: 1400-1375, Dollar: L.D.C. 490-460 - S.D.C. 500-483, Swiss Franc: 150-141; AFTERNOON: Gold Pound Sterling: 8450-8250, Pound:1370-1350, Dollar: L.D.C. 467-452 - S.D.C. 477-473, Swiss Franc: 141-139.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The problem of a complete transformation of the centralized Italian State is at present the most discussed matter in Italy apart from her alarming international situation, writes Emilio Lussu, adding that a Parlamentary Autonomist Union has been constituted by about 300 deputies. The writer denies that an autonomist statute should endanger national unity and concludes that the realisation of this plan would depend upon the seriousness, the dignity, and the efficiency of Italian Democracy.

2. Under the heading "block against block at the Peace Conference" the paper stresses that the small powers risk falling in pieces between the Russian and the Anglo-American blocks.

3. The paper gives a summary of the Italian questions at the Paris Conference according to French newspapers.

4. Dott. V.S. continues the polemics of the paper against the Commissioner for lodging.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. As a comment on Togliatti's article in last Sunday's "Unità" (See that day's Digest page 5, para. 1), I.N. prints an UNRRA statement saying that UNRRA imported only 5 tons of cement which were used to build houses in D.P.'s camps and denying that UNRRA's cement was ever given for construction of bathing cabins on sea side resorts.

2. G.A. Longo urges the Government to "a greater and better political justice in the Southern Italy."

3. I.N. reports that UNRRA's exhibition will open tomorrow at 1800 hours in Rome (Piazzale Clodio).

MESSAGGERO (Government)

De Gasperi has said several times that "even Cavour would not have succeeded in making the present Italian situation advantageous", writes "M"., adding that this feeling of diplomati inferiority paralized probably a part of the Foreign Minister's activity. After advising Cavour's attitude at Paris the paper concludes that it should not be possible that twenty nations assist indifferently at the crime prepared against Italy.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Recalling Mussolini's eulogies about the Italian peasants, Gib. deplores that these peasants are today dangerous saboteurs of the new Italian Democracy and continues that hundred thousands of sacks of grain have passed the frontiers already. The writer asserts that Tito agents pay ten thousands lire a quintal and that at Palermo struggles took place between Police forces and peasants who refused to deliver their grain.

2. "The small nations victorious against Molotoff with regard to the vote system" is the headline of the paper about the Paris Conference and adds that any decision will be taken by simple majority in the future.

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3. Under the heading "black marketers will finally get what they deserve" "M." writes that the Government decided to confiscate transport, accomodations, and shops of black marketers and that also acquirers of black market material will be punished.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "Accusations against the Vatican", P. prints an A.P. report saying that Kenneth Leslie, the editor of the New York newspaper "Protestant" accused yesterday the Vatican of "encouraging an atomic war against Russia" and asserted that "it was the result of the Vatican's symbolic crusade against the atheistical countries". After saying that it has printed this news only "to show the point of abjection that a man could reach under the action of hatred and fright", P. writes: "The truth is that Kenneth Leslie is afraid of the Russian might and that his fright induces him to hide the expression of his miserable passivity in the obscene anti-clericalism of the "Protestant".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. According to the Author of the leading article, the talks with which De Gasperi has voiced his discouragement about the "accomplished fact", the "lost battle" on the eve of his leaving for Paris, are "incredible words". A similar stand has been taken by Scoccimarro and Nenni. It seems as if the intention of these men in preparing themselves to accept the "dictat" of Paris, is to lay the fault of the present situation of Italy, on the so-called Fascist Monarchy, but they should remember that the mass parties under which Italy has been governed during the last few years cannot subtract themselves from the responsibility of the situation in question.

2. The newspaper L'AVANTI! has failed to reply. The question we had put to them was as follows: "Is it true or not that the socialists had been in touch with one of the most active fascists of the Salò Republic, at the same moment when they were charging their political adversaries with maintaining dirty deals with the fascists of Salò?".

TEMPO (Independent)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "The diplomatic Tart", Giuseppe Schirò points out a serious inconvenience to be removed soon. This is the system adopted by the various Governments born out of the Liberation Committees and still prevalent in the country, to appoint ambassadors and

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2. Gennaro W. Cooke, Argentina General Counsul in New York has stated in an interview with the correspondent of the Tempo, that his country is prepared to welcome Italian immigrants fit to work in the land, but not intellectuals and "white collars".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Referring to his own report submitted on the 15-19 of July last to the "Confindustria", Giuseppe di Vittorio blames the stand taken by this industrialists body on a secondary issue, such as the so-called "blocco dei licenziamenti" (freedom to dismiss the employees), as a real and proper political move,

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intended to disrupt the economic reconstruction and the life of the whole Italian nation.

2. The Secretariat of the CGIL has sent a letter to the Labour Ministry, notifying that it cannot approve the provisions of the bill concerning the grant of the Republic Bonus.

3. Those responsible for the Caccamo (Sicily) disorders are, according to "Unità" the land owners, who are instigating the peasants to evade the law of the "ammassi".

4. According to Giorgio Gemisto, the reformists who are issuing the journal "Critica Sociale", are an insignificant fraction of the Italian Socialist Party haunted by the spectre of anti-communism.

5. The jail guards of Regina Coeli, numbering about 300, are in a tragical situation of misery, almost similar to that of their inmates. Something must be done in their behalf.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/304/P

August 8, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Nenni confirmed to the Council of Ministers yesterday that the Italian Delegation to Paris had been invited to appear before the Conference General Assembly. He then deplored that some conflicts and agitations had still to be lamented in the country, but disclosed that information from Sicily gave the assurance that calm had been restored at Caccamo. Nenni also pointed out that displeasing incidents were being caused by those employees who, having been epurated and then discriminated, asked now to return to their offices, and disclosed that in order to eliminate such causes of perturbance, the Government was preparing a bill by which Public Administrations were allowed to dismiss the above employees if reasons of public order so required. The Council then discussed the failure in recording the bill concerning the Senate, which had been approved by another Council presided by Nenni during De Gasperi's first visit to Paris. The State Court of Accounts (Corte dei Conti), in fact, had argued that the bill had a character of constitutional reform thus arising the question whether it should be approved by the Constituent Assembly or not. The Government, considering that the bill did not affect the principles of constitutional character of the Senate, resolved to have it recorded with reservation. The Council will meet again today to discuss and approve the 34 article decree giving instructions on the procedure of payment of the "Republic Bonds".

2. The Head of the Brazilian Delegation, Foreign Minister De Fontoura, was received at the Italian Embassy in Paris by De Gasperi yesterday. "The conversation was very friendly and cordial", De Gasperi stated after the meeting, "and on behalf of the Italian people I thank most sincerely signor De Fontoura for the support which Brazil is giving to the Italian cause." Minister Corbino met the Deputy-Chief of the American Delegation Economic Section, William Theyp. Saragat was received at the George V Hotel by the British Delegate, Mac Neil.

3. Cardinal Shuster, Archbishop of Milan, has addressed an open letter to the 21 representatives of the United Nations. The letter, which will be given today by the Milan daily "L'Italia", recalls the thousand sacrifices endured by the

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4. The Yugoslav Delegate, Kardelj, stated yesterday to the General Assembly of the Paris Conference that if the Assembly refused to abolish the criterion of simple majority, his country would continue to participate in the Conference making beforehand the strongest and most explicit reservations on all decisions which were going to be taken. He then declared that although Yugoslavia had withdrawn her amendment by which she asked for the right of veto on all questions concerning

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ier frontier with the former-enemy, she actually intended to make use of this veto as she would never accept a treaty including decisions taken without her consent, such as, for instance, that relatative to the frontier with Italy and to Trieste. (Momento)

5. ANSA reports that the situation of the Italian Navy as resulting from the stipulations of the draft peace treaty is as follows:

Draft to be consigned to the UN:

- Battle-ships: "Cesare", "Italia", "V. Veneto".
- Cruisers : "Aosta", "Eugenio", "Regolo", "Scipione", "Pompeo".
- Destroyers : "Riboty", "Oriani", "Artigliere", "Fuciliere", "Legionario", "Velite", "Mitragliere".

- Torpedo-boats	: 6
- Submarines	: 8
- Motor-toperdo-boats	: 10
- M.A.S.	: 16
- R.T.s	: 6
- Petrol motor-boats	: 4
- Small ships of different type	: 4
- Motor-rafts	: 18
- Mining-ships and mine-swipers	: 8
- Water and fuel tankers	: 19
- Tugs	: 45

Draft to be sunk:

- Submarines : 41

Draft to be kept by Italy:

- Battle-ships: "Duilio", "Doria"; (very old).
- Cruisers : "Cadorna", "Montecuccoli", "Abruzzi", "Garibaldi".
- Destroyers and Torpedo-boats: 20 (7 of which are about 30 years old)
- Corvettes : 20 (one of which to be rescued).
- R.T.s : 8
- Liaison ships : 2
- Training ships and cable layers : 2
- Transport ships : 5
- Mining ships and mine-sweepers : 20
- Water and fuel tankers : 11
- Tugs : 4.

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Craft to be consigned to the UN:

- Battle-ships: "Cesare", "Italia", "V. Veneto".
- Cruisers : "Aosta", "Eugenio", "Regolo", "Scipione", "Pompeo".
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- M.A.S.	: 16
- P.T.s	: 6
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- Tugs	: 45

Craft to be sunk:

- Submarines : 31

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- Mining ships and mine-sweepers : 20
- Water and fuel tankers : 11
- Tugs : 7.

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6. The differences concerning the draft of the Trieste Statute are due to the Russian persistance in claiming that both the Governor and the representatives of the Government Council in the free territory be Yugoslav citizens and that their power be ample as much as possible, AP reports from Paris. The American draft, instead, which is by far the more detailed, lays down that the integrity and independence of the zone is ensured by the UN Security Council by means of a Governor who will have the police and coast-guard at his disposal. The Governor will be appointed by the UN Security Council and by a single House parliament, and he should be neither an Italian nor a Yugoslav citizen.

7. Morandi, the Minister for Industry and Commerce, said during a press conference yesterday morning that the deficit of Italy's commercial balance for the year 1947 would be from 600 to 700 million dollars, half of which should be covered through export of finished goods. He also disclosed that it was in the Government's programme to grant juridical acknowledgement to the Workers Managerial Councils as they would help to modernize industry.

8. The remainders of the Caccamo rebels are surrendering to the authorities. The peasants have lost an extimated 20 persons during the fight, while another 70 were injured. A workers demonstrations was held at Ragusa under the sponsorship of the local Trade Union (Camera del Lavoro) to protest against the sabotaging of the "Granai del Popolo" and the continuous increase of the cost of living. The Trade Union passed a resolution by which the workers affirm their solidarity with the Government in its action against evaders of the ammassi.

9. It is reported from Zurig that the investigations carried out by the Swiss police at the Brissago Island on the Lake of Locarno in order to find Mussolini's body were in vain.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 8)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. Headline: "Next Saturday De Gasperi will expound the reasons of Italy".

2. "Controlling squads organised to suppress the Black Market". It is explained under this headline, that in order to enforce the law lately enacted against the Black Market, the Prefects are going to organize special squads, formed by members of the police, of the Carabinieri and of the Finance Corps. The Undersecretary for the Interior intends to add to these forces special squads, formed by a food controlling police and agents of the UPSEA.

3. Probable agreement on the issue of the "sblocco dei licenziamenti" between the Confindustria and the CGIL.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Statement made by Minister Epicarmo Corbino: "We cannot agree to abandon all compensations for the damages the Germans caused us; neither can we accept the seizure of literary and artistic properties and of our gold reserve; and we claim to be entitled to the opening of a credit for the contribution given by us to the Allied cause".

2. A parliamentary group has been formed among deputies of the Constituent Assembly graduated in medicine and surgery.

3. It is alleged that in Milan a clandestine Office has been discovered for recruiting Italian soldiers and officers in Tito's army.

4. This evening there will be the inauguration of the Reconstruction Show, set up during forty days of hard labour at Piazzale Clodio. One of the most interesting aspect of the Show will be the Exhibition of UNRRA, showing the products supplied by the United Nations to the war-damaged populations. Among these are worth mentioning the first twenty trout born in Italy out of 115,000 embrional eggs sent here by airplane, as a contribution to the rebuilding of our fisheries destroyed by war.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. The Sicilians do not deliver their grain to the Italian Republic as they did not deliver it four years ago to the

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GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. The Sicilians do not deliver their grain to the Italian Republic as they did not deliver it four years ago to the representatives of Fascism, writes the paper.

2. "Yugoslav control for Trieste decidedly intended by Russia" is the headline of the paper which states that the Russian project contrasts with the Anglo-French-American plan and intends to establish Tito's supremacy "de facto" at Trieste.

3. Under the heading "the British switch instead of Italian humanity" S.A. refers to articles published in "Le Figaro" and "Le Monde" which assert the importance of the Anglo-American counsellors surrounding the Negus. In view of the always increasing British influence in Ethiopia the writer wonders whether the Negus's claims on Italy were really originated by himself or not.

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4. The car of an Italian merchant was stopped by five armed individuals in Allied uniforms near Casoria, reports the paper from Naples, who loaded the merchandise of the Italian on an Allied truck and then disappeared.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After a short historical summary about judicial power in the Roman law Domenico Rende pleads in his article "Constituent and judicial power" that the control of the constitutionality of legislative and governmental acts should be confided to a Supreme Court of Justice as in the Constitution of the United States and Switzerland. Such a control is not of a political nature, continue the writer, who stresses that a supreme court should be even more necessary if the different regions should have legislative power. In case of a vacancy for Head of the State a supreme court could temporarily exercise the supreme power of the State, concludes the writer.

2. Yugoslavia conquers a privilege position in the discussio of the Four about the Italian Peace, writes G. Salari Bozzi from Paris.

3. a.d.g. reports the story of Taliani, Italian Ambassador in China, after September 8, 1943 and the Italian prisoners in Japan.

4. Under the heading "the struggle continues to expel the rebels" Franco Desyo gives a report of the last two days of the revolt at Caccamo.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Under the headline "Italian valour - Deeds and fables", Marshal Giovanni Messe has issued the second and last instelment of his reviewing article about the comments made by military writers on the subject of the war qualities of the Italian soldier. In this article are quoted and argued the views published on the subject by Richard Mcmillan, war correspondent of the United Press, Roosevelt, Churchill and Lord Strabolgi.

2. Under the headline "A republican origin with a monarchical task" is related here the history of the Carabinieri from the time of the Regional's establishment up today.

3. At Corato (Bari) a few hundred unemployed, after the invasion of the Labor Chamber, have attempted to disarm the Carabinieri who had run up in defence of order.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

1. Deputies and prominent members of public bodies of Puglia and Lucania, assembled in Rome, have approved a plan for building up an irrigation system for both regions.

2. The Minister for Post-War Assistance has decided to establish a number of centres for the purpose of instructing War-Veterans and giving them a re-education for practical work.

3. The "Dante Alighieri National Society" has launched a public subscription of protest against the unjust Italian Peace Treaty.

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Leading article: "The resentment against the Christian World". It is a quotation of a page of the book "Integral Humanism" by a Catholic writer Jacques Maritain, issued in the Italian translation by the Publishing Company "Studium".

2. The protection of the Law. This note contains a protest which has already appeared in the Bologna newspaper "L'Avvenire d'Italia", concerning a public statement delivered by the bishop of Reggio Emilia on the murder of a priest of his diocese, showing that at present in Italy the citizens are not enjoying the protection of the law..

3. The Russian policy in Austria does not agree with the spirit of the UNRRA. Statement by Fiorello La Guardia.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. "De Gasperi satisfied with the proceedings of the Conference to listen to the vanquished" writes Vittorio Statera from Paris.

2. In relation to the incidents at Caccamo Undersecretary of the Ministry of the Interior Corsi has issued a circular note to the prefects in which prefects are invited to operate with energy to make people respect the law. The paper stresses that the inquiries as to responsibility of the incidents in question should be inspired by the intention to inform the public of the exact reasons of the facts.

3. Prof. Leonardo Fea writes about the Italian shipbuilding in the past and its present situation.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article, G.A. Belloni says that the members of the Republican Party were always against a policy of colonial expansion. But today we are protesting against the menace of depriving Italy of her African lands, because it is our duty to support and vindicate the rights of our brothers, who have won a citizenship title to live over there, by virtue of an age long labor and of accomplishments worthy of civilized Nation.

2. Declaration of the Allied Command concerning the theft of goods belonging to the UNRRA.

3. The United States will continue to help Italy even after the liquidation of UNRRA.

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MORNING PEERS (August 9)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Recalling the numbers of the unemployed in the different nations before the war on the one hand and the destruction of overproduced goods in America on the other such as the burning of thousands of cotton-bales and the throwing of thousands of sacks of coffee into the sea, Alberto Jacometti writes that the old capitalistic system showed that it was necessary to change the system or to perish.

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2. A great part of the Italian public states today, writes pic., that the fight imposed by the Allies against Fascism was nothing but a pretext as the fight has been and is still directed against Italy. The writer then stresses that it was Fascism which begun the war.

3. An Italian girl whilst sleeping in her bed-room in the afternoon was hit by three shots fired by a Pole of the Polish Military Comand, reports the paper.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Votes and other goods are sold on the black market. In this leading article the Autor says that there is now a revival of the polemics on the issue of fascism and anti-fascism on the initiative of the leftist parties, which are actually dominating the Italian Government. The "Uomo Qualunque" Front is firmly against the professional politicians of the dissolved fascist party as well as those of the various leftist parties of today Italy, because they are imbued with fascist spirit. For the purpose of destroying the "Uomo Qualunque" movement, these parties have devised and are carrying on a new manoeuvre, consisting in finnncing new, very small parties and in establishin newspapers headed by former fascists, hoping to succeed in detaching the old, honest, bona fide fascists from the "Uomo Qualunque" Front. But the leader of the Front is well prepared to foil this manoeuvre conceived by political speculators of the black market.

2. The Ansaldo Industrial Establishment of Pozzuoli, formerly Armstrong's, is threatened with a new measure of requisition. All the members of the personnel formerly employed with the Ente are strongly concerned with this danger. They have appointed a Commission who has paid a visit to the Prefect Ventura, in order to explain to him the situation.

3. A sentence of the Milan Tribunal. When the so-called National Liberation Committees were in power, they caused many honest employees of the Fiat, Nade and other concerns to be dismised on the pretext of the "epurazione" policy. But the Milan Tribunal, after having discussed the case of an office-employee of the Nade CO has recognised that all the dismissal measures caused by the Liberation Committees were illegal, in so far as they were vested only with advisory powers.

4. In the three notes: "After the secret directions given 1724
by the Executive Committee", "A violent fire", "Violences [illegible] "The first effects of the

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4. In the three notes: "After the secret directions given by the Executive Committee", "A violent fire", "Violences against the qualunquisti of Partanna", "The first effects of the secret communist meetings", a protest is voiced against alleged violences and outrages suffered by the members of the U.Q. Front.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Government has granted 12 milliard lire for building water supply systems in Puglie and Lucania.

2. G. prints full list of the Italian warships which according to the Peace treaty will be ceded to the Allies or will be sunk or will remain to Italy.

ITALIA LI[illegible] (Action)

1. It is for the administration of the State and the

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1724

Police to fight black market if the solidarity and the discipline of the citizens is not sufficient, writes Mario Bracci.

2. "Trieste the center of the attention of the world" is the headline of the paper which writes that there are four projects for the internationalisation of the town which are to be examined by the Peace Conference.

3. U.M. argues controversially with Alberto Giovannini the editor of the new "Rosso e Nero".

4. The paper publishes a list of all Italian war-ships with their future destination according to the stipulations of the Peace Conference.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. prints an interview with the Ministry of Public Works, Romita, in which G.A. Longo, the interviewer, after calling him "the right man in the right place" outlines Romita's statement: "I do not want to build huts, I want to build houses."

2. Under the heading "A national necessity", Alfredo Annunziata writes that the reconstruction of Naples harbour as the actuation of many other questions of Southern Italy have already passed in second place in the Government's program. Then, after stressing the economic importance of Naples for Italy and its present lamentable situation the writer - a Neapolitan - urges the Government to have shipyards repair basins built as soon as possible thus giving thousands of workers a job and making of Naples an important base in the center of the Mediterranean sea to which hundreds of ships could come for repair

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Italy at the Luxembourg Palace. In a leading article by Arrigo Jacchia, there are quoted statements made by Ivanoe Bonomi, concerning the defensive position that the Italian Delegation is going to take, both in the plenary Assembly and in the discussions that are already foreseen in the sessions of the various commissions.

Concerning Venezia Giulia, the Italian Government will take a stand in defence of the ethnical line on the ground that "inasmuch as this line was accepted formerly by the Four at London although it was abandoned later on" it would signify a demonstration of good will and a reaffirmation of the desire of Italy to establish ties of good co-operation with the Slav peoples.

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The Italian Government does not think that the plan of a Trieste Free Territory is sound, because - among other inconveniences - it would cause permanent conflicts between the two nationalities - and result thereby in a danger for the peace of the world. Furthermore, the exodus of Italians from a few centres of Venezia Giulia assigned to Yugoslavia, has caused a deep emotion in Italy. In any way, the Italian Government would ask that Pola should be included in the Free Territory of Trieste.

Both for the Eastern and Western borders there are strategical problems to be solved, which the Italian Commission will not fail to discuss in their entirety. Certainly, Italy has no intention of preparing new armaments, but it is the duty of the Conference to consider the fact that Italy is open to all attacks, and she could accept disarmament only if it is accepted and applied by all the nations of the world.

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In connection with the problem of the colonies, De Gasperi will ask the suppression of the clause asking the previous renounciation on the part of Italy to the possession of the colonies, inasmuch as this would mean accepting an unjust and patent indignity. Italy will ask to be represented in the administration of the colonies during the year of suspension decided by the Four, and that there should not be any liquidation of Italian property in the colonies.

A complete documentation has been prepared in connection with the economic clauses.

The reparations issue cannot be discussed so far, because we know the requests of Russia but we ignore those of France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Abyssinia. It is unfair that in the question of reparations there should be ignored the fact that Italy has spent millions and millions on public works in Abyssinia, Albania, etc. and that the property of Italians living abroad should be menaced in connection with the reparations.

Another unfair clause against which the Italian delegation will take exception is the one allowing the United Nations to acquire and act at will on the subject of Italian properties in their countries, while all requests on the part of Italy concerning the refunding of damages by Germany are contested.

A revision will be asked on the question of the Italian fleet.

Another revision will be requested concerning the wording of the preamble of the peace treaty on the question of the responsibility of Italy for the war and on that of the co-belligerency with the Allies.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

In a leading article under the heading: "Not defendant, but vindicator", there is the following statement: "We must refuse the treaty in its entirety, in its juridical absurdities, in its moral iniquities and exult the ideals of the Atlantic Chart and the Roosevelt Liberties, recalling the promises of Quebec and Malta too. By recalling what has been declared in the radio campaign we are justified in considering it as an offense against the democratic "jus" of humanity, a permanent menace to the tranquillity of Europe and of the whole Mediterranean zone."

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. It is strange to state, writes Leo Levi, that none of the Ministers, Commissioners, and Presidents has succeeded in improving the service of his administration, in diminishing the number of the employees, and in obliging the wishes of the citizens. The argument that the dismissal of employees would

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UNITO (Christian Democrat)

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2. Under the heading "Yugoslavia will exercise the "veto" in the Venezia Giulia question" Paolo Boni reports that Ewatt accused Russia of sabotaging peace.

3. Referring to a press conference last night in the rooms of the Commissariat for Lodging the paper writes that Doct. Bellicesandrea's attempts to defend his administration were vain and adds that in the offices of the commissariat in question prevails such a chaos that 200 hours are needed to find a file.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. reports that from June 1944 to December 31st 1945 none of the 67 American films put up for exhibition in Italy were considered as immoral and classified as "excluded to everyone" by the Catholic Cinema Centre while 9 out of 33 Italian films were.

2. As a comment on article 69 of the Italian Peace Treaty, which allows the United Nations to seize Italian property in foreign Countries to satisfy claims against Italy, P. prints a statement by Count Secco-Suardo, the Director of the "Italians abroad" saying that the actuation of this condition would be against the principles of the La Haye Conference of 1907 and against the principles enounced at the treaty of Versailles, would have serious consequences and above all would be a grave injustice.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. History of treaties is nothing but history of the revision of treaties, writes Mario Ferrara, adding that it should be sufficient to assert the unilateral decision of the treaty and to begin the restoration of the State. The writer, therefore, invites the Italians of all classes to begin to work and asks the politicians of preparing a Constitution as quick as possible.

2. Referring to the speech of Morandi, Minister of Industry and Commerce, to the journalists yesterday, the paper states that the Minister's ideas about the reconstruction of the Industry were few and not very clear.

3. A British Police patrol shot down yesterday 15 years old Antonio Esposito who did not obey an order of the patrol at once probably because he did not understand the language, writes the paper.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. "Iniquitous outcome of a booty" and "What will remain to us of a glorious fleet" are the headlines to ANSA's list of the distribution of the Italian warships.

2. Under the heading "Life without breathing of the Italians in Erytrea", Luigi Bosello, "Tempo's" correspondent in Asmara, after summing up the general conditions of life of the Italians in this African colony, writes: "The British Press Office and its the daily newspaper and the two weekly papers by which they try to lower as much as possible the Italian prestige...Almost all the

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makes Erytrea appear as an East African territory administratively joined to Kenya.... The situation in the main appears as if the British were there to stay for good..." And the correspondent concludes: "Even Massaua is now called Massawa as in the British meriting maps; but near Massaua there is a little hill on which many Italians died in order to begin with their sacrifices the colonial history of Erytrea: this little hill bears a name which cannot be rubbed off and cannot be changed: it is Degali."

UNITA' (Communist)

A statement delivered by the Secretariat of the Communist Party on the actual Labor Agitations. The said Secretariat is taking a stand against the unblocking of the workers dismissals, because it sees in it a manoeuvre of the industrialists to dismiss workers for political reasons. In the issue of the polygrafical workers, the Secretariat is taking the same stand of the CGIL. Furthermore it favours the increase of rates of pensions and salaries for the personnel at the service of the State. The Republic Bonus should be granted, not only to the unemployed workers, but also to the employed ones. The situation of soldiers and sailors should be taken into consideration too.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/305/PRB August 10, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers resolved yesterday to have the decree concerning the concession of the Abamelek Villa in Rome to the Russian Embassy registered with reservation. This decree had already been approved some seven months ago. The Council then resolved that the "Republic bonus" should be paid to all private employees and workers as well as to State employees at the rate of 3,000 lire for heads of family and of 1,500 lire to non heads of family.

2. The Press Office of the President of the Council announces that the branding of "reopening of the epuration", given by some papers to the news that the Government was preparing a bill allowing Public Administration to dismiss those employees who had been epurated and then discriminated, is absolutely injustified. Epuration was closed and will not be reopened. It is only a case of determining whether it is possible or not to give an opportunity to Public Administrations of solving those few cases in which the return of epurated persons to their previous office would represent a permanent danger for public order. Such an opportunity, however, will be strictly limited in time and provided with all juridical guarantees.

3. The Paris Conference Assembly resolved yesterday that the Italian Delegation should be heard today and an invitation was immediately extended to De Gasperi. "Momento" adds that all members of the Assembly were agreed not to put any limit of time to the speeches by the delegates of the former-enemy countries. According to the same paper, Vishinsky proposed, and the Assembly approved, a resolution by which the various Commissions also were entitled to convoke, whenever they deemed it necessary, the delegates of those nations whose treaties were being handled by the Commissions themselves. A Yugoslav proposal to admit Albani to the Conference was rejected following the opposition of the Greek delegate.

4. The Minister of War, Facchinetti, and the Italian Ambassador to Brazil, Martino, arrived yesterday in Paris. It is expected that today will also arrive the Director of the Bank of

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decree concerning the concession of the Aldobrandini Villa in Rome to the Russian Embassy registered with reservation. This decree had already been approved some seven months ago. The Council then resolved that the "Republic bonus" should be paid to all private employees and workers as well as to State employees at the rate of 3,000 lire for heads of family and of 1,500 lire to non heads of family.

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4. The Minister of War, Facchinetti, and the Italian Ambassador to Brazil, Martino, arrived yesterday in Paris. It is expected that today will also arrive the Director of the Bank of Italy, Dr. Menichella, the Head of the CLN of the Venezia Giulia Zone B, Dr. Romano, and a former Undersecretary to the Presidency, Arpesani, who will be political adviser and head of the information service.

5. ANSA reports from Milan that the Secretary General of the Communist Party, Togliatti, left for Paris yesterday afternoon. To a correspondent of "Milano-Sera" he stated that he had no official mission to accomplish and was going to France chiefly to contact his friends of the French Communist Party whom he had not seen for a long time.

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6. UP reports from Paris that according to rumours circulating in that city yesterday, in his speech before the 21 De Gasperi will ask that the ethnical principle be adopted to solve the Trieste question, and that the economic clauses of the treaty be improved if it is not desired that inflation befall Italy. He will also emphasise the right of his country to keep the colonies. De Gasperi will speak in Italian.

7. Portugal and Switzerland have decided to undertake an official action with the Four in support of a just peace with Italy. (SIDI)

8. The 2 August issue of the Cuban Official Gazette gives a decree affirming that Italy is no more to be considered an enemy country, returning to the Italians the complete availability of their properties, and abolishing all commercial restrictions.

9. The Italian Delegation to Paris presented yesterday to the Conference Office of the Secretary a Memorandum on the Italian colonies accompanied with a full documentation concerning this question.

10. The negotiations between the Confederation of Industrialists and the CGIL reached a stalemate yesterday as the former wanted the Enquiry Commission suggested by Campilli to have deliberative powers, while the latter wanted it to have consultative powers only.

11. It is reported from Gorizia that some Slav elements threw two hand-grenades against an Italian crowd which was celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the city. 50 persons were injured, some seriously. The Italian reacted readily to the shout of "Viva l'Italia" and chased the Slavs out of the city. 30 persons were arrested.

12. Newspaper publishers have been given authority to come out with a four page issue on Sundays and Thursdays.

13. It is reported from Bari that at Trinitapoli some 1,500 veterans held a demonstration of protest against unjust apportioning of the land managed by the Opera Nazionale Combattenti and then went out to the country-side and took possession of the land itself.

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14. The State revenue police succeeded in discovering the seat of gangs of tobacco and pasta black-marketers. Ukranians, Poles and Slavs have been stealing tobacco in southern Italy and selling it at Rome.

15. After a mission of good will undertaken by Cardinal Ruffini, the Caccamo peasants have promised to deliver 7,000 quintals of wheat to the ammassi and to hand over their arms to the police.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 9)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. "Two weeks of useless discussions "is the headline of the paper about the Peace Conference adding that the Conference continues to compete with the proceedings at Nuremberg.

2. Referring to the restoration of the Ministry of Commerce abroad M.A. explains the tasks of that Ministry and examines its expediency.

3. Under the heading "the black market and its history" Dom. writes that 300.000 cars of every type circulate today in Italy which consume 3½ liter of gasoline the day each, that is about 1 million liters in all. Two third of that gasoline (700.000 liters) was furnished by the black market, continues the writer, and the rest only was assigned on tickets. Normally the price of a liter of black market gasoline amounts to 70 lires so that 49 millions were spent daily to buy blackmarket gasoline, whilst British or American gasoline cost at the Italian harbours 4 lires the liter. In the last few weeks the corporation of the thieves and profiteers beat a record states Dom. as the price of black market gasoline was doubled to 150 lires the liter. The black market utilised the fact that the requests for gasoline increased during summertime and during the holiday and a certain deficiency of gasoline was to be noticed. Answering to the question who the organisers are, Dom. explains that American and British tankers arrive along the coast of the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian Sea where they unload their burden to small tank-boats. Black market has also been furnished by Allied auto-trucks with gasoline intended to the Allies which take other directions on the Italian roads. Ten thousand tons of gasoline the month were imported under the eyes of the British from Malta, another center of furnishment for the black market, concludes the writer.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. "E." affirms that Antonini will explain at Paris the standpoint of the Italo-Americans with regard to the Italian Peace Treaty.

2. A "gondoliere" died after having saved his father who was thrown into the water by two British soldiers, reports the paper from Venice.

3. Egypt intends to expel the Italians from that territory in order to take possession of Italian property - as

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3. Egypt intends to expel the Italians from that territory in order to take possession of Italian property - as France did in Tunisia - is a headline of the paper.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. From the coffer of the American military camp N° 427 have misteriously disappeared 10 million lire, at Tirrenia (Leghorn). The American Military Police, with the cooperation of the Italian police, has blocked all the roads of the zone. Two coloured soldiers have been arrested under suspicion, but their participation has not been confirmed yet.

2. 10,000 Jews on board of ships secretly sailing for Palestine have been prevented from landing by British aerial and naval forces. A great number of them were coming from Russia or from ports under Russian control.

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3. The evacuation of Russian troops requested by Rumania at Paris.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After having examined the way Germany paid her reparations after the First war, the paper quotes Undersecretary, D.W. Bell's assertions in the Representative Chamber at Washington on January 15, 1945 who affirmed that the 200 million dollars which the occupation army in Germany cost after the first war have never been paid back entirely. For that reason, continues the paper, Italy got after the Reichskreditkassenscheine the AM-lire which serve according to an explanation of D.W. Bell to pay Italy the expenses of the occupation reversing them on the occupied State.

2. Udine population is alarmed by the rumour, reports the paper from Trieste, that the Italian troops will be moved out of the province and be replaced by Anglo-American troops.

INDIPENDENTE

1. The Italian sailors, still interned in America, will c back to Italy on board of the 50 "Liberty Ships" sold to Italy. Their number will total about 450. It is believed that the ships will be ready to sail before September.

2. In the sitting held by the General Council of UNRRA at Geneva on 6 August, it was decided to admit an Italian representative in a capacity as observer in the same Council.

3. According to statements delivered at the Vatican city, in the Yugoslavia of Tito there have been murdered during the period of one year more Catholic clergymen than in the course of four centuries of Turkish domination.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Who is after all responsible for the killed of poor Sicily, asks Gabriele Pepe and states that the main fault is that of the State which has the task of guaranteeing the unity of the nation.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Headline: To act rapidly in this reconstruction period. All of us knows that there are many people who have prohibited [illegible] but it would be an unsound and dilatory

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Headline: To act rapidly in this reconstruction period. All of us knows that there are many people who have profited from the fascist regime, but it would be an unsound and dilatory policy to stop the activity of the plants runned by these profiteers, for the sole purpose of investigating their past irregular operations. Rightly the law has sanctioned that this enquiry must be entrusted to the tax-agents, while all concerns and industrial plants must produce, according to the general reconstruction plan of the government.

2. In the suburbs of Trieste, the operations of the police are still going on, in connection with the seizure of food-stuffs that have been sent from the zone B to the Slav communist organizations for purpose of political propaganda.

3. The inauguration of the Roman Show at Piazzale Clodio. Yesterday afternoon at 6 p.m. the benediction by Bishop Cassinense

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(b) Italy: Mussolini made a war on England and lost, but al. the pro-British Italians and all the Democrat and Republican elements who overthrew Fascism and fought with England against Germany lost too because Italy is now being deprived of her colonies and parts of her metropolitan territories. The Italian people wonder now who ruined most Italy: Fascism or the new-born Democracy, and in their deep disillusion cannot but lose hope and hate... the British and their policy because they are the most responsible for the lot of the peoples of Europe.

(c) Poland: After having declared a war according to an agreement with England, and after having bravely fought during all the war on all possible fronts, the Poles cannot even now return to their country and have to be discharged as British soldiers. They fought for a Christian Europe and now must see her abandoned to the Bolshevik wave.

(d) The Balkans: England had the sympathy of all the Balkan countries, but now the Yugoslavs, Rumanians and Hungarians hate England because they hold her responsible for having left them at Russia's mercy... Hungaria who was the strongest pro-British stronghold in the Central Europe is now politically and economically ruined and the Hungarian people who are Catholics are to be cancelled from the Earth by the Slav-Orthodox bloc."

The writer concludes by saying that "as Germany made it so that all her neighbours organised themselves against her, today, after winning war, England is organising all Europe against her" and by wondering "on which side will now the peoples of Europe look for a protector?"

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Leading article: "The dabbling agitator". Everyman is a slave of his trade. But, among a good many useful and legitimate trades, there are also a few dangerous and wicked ones. The professional agitator belongs to the latter category. Mussolini was notoriously a professional agitator. When in 1938, at Munich, at the height of his political fortune, after having been cherished and exalted by the great powers as the Saviour of Peace, he became slave of his trade of agitator. Instead of devoting his activity to the welfare of the country, he plunged himself in the policy of the Axis, which ended in the disasters of the World War N° 2. Pietro Nenni too, although on a smaller scale, is a political agitator like Mussolini. He has no trade, no profession, no ability to work. Once he said: "We must bring about a permanent agitation in this country". This, in fact, is what he is actually doing in his capacity as Vice-president of the Council of Ministers of Italy. What a pity that Italy had in the past, and has right now a number of political agitators,

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2. Statement on behalf of the U.D. Front, expressing mistrust toward the publisher of the Milan daily "Senso Nuovo".

3. At a musket range from the City of Vatican. The juridical political controversy between Princess Maria Paulowna Demidorff di San Donato, only legitimate heir of the late Prince Abamelek Lazarew and the Soviet Government on the subject of the Villa Abamelek in Rome, is the subject of a note under the heading as above. On their arrival in Rome, the Allies took possession of the Villa, which is actually occupied by Russians. The USSR are

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took place. There was a great attendance of authorities and public. Before the pavillon of the UNRRA, speeches were delivered by Prince Chigi della Rovere, President of the General Committee of Honour, by Minister Segni and by Avv. Cottini, representative of Mr. Keeny, head of the Mission of UNRRA in Italy, now in Geneva.

MORNING PAPERS (August 10)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The pessimism due to lack of a peace and the impossibility of finding employment causes the feeling in Italy that Antifascism failed and that it was able to create a Republic but not a Democracy, writes Guido Mazzali, asking whether on the whole Democracy is possible in a country where policy follows orders of the Church and where respect for the principles of liberty is understood in its abstract sense. The writer concludes that Democracy does not exist yet in Italy, but that it is still capitalistic dictatorship what rules Italy.

2. Commenting on the information of the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council that epuration is closed and that it will not be re-opened, the "A." writes, that the papers which defend the immunity and the impunity of fascists will be quite content. "A." stresses that 70.000 fascists are in the concentration camp in the Netherlands and that three times more are in the French concentration camps.

3. Lucio Luzzatto states that the amnesty for former fascists does not include the repeal of the confiscation of fascist property.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that within three or perhaps five years all insect bearers of malaria germs will be destroyed in Italy by DDT.

2. G. says that production and export of textile machinery are increasing in Italy.

3. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8400-8600, p.m. 8400-8450; Pound: a.m. 1365-1385, p.m. 1360-1370; Dollar: large denomination currency: a.m. 475-485, p.m. unchanged, small denomination currency: a.m. 485-495, p.m. 485-490, Swiss Franc: a.m. 148-155, p.m. 148-150; French Franc: a.m. 1.80-1.90, p.m. 1.75-1.85. Milan's quotations were about the same.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading: "The British policy organizes Europe against England" C.D. after stating that he has no intention of making this article an attack on Great Britain and after wondering if "the victory has not blinded England to the point of making her indifferent to the sentiments of sympathy or hatred of Europe", writes:

"(a) Germany: the most outstanding traditional adversary of the political and economic influence of England in Europe is now powerless... but the Germans hate England more than all their other enemies because they hold her responsible for the division of their country and because England has refused the naive proposal of the German Army to ally with Germany fighting the advancing Soviet Armies.

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trying to extort from official Italy a requisition decree transferring the ownership of the Villa to the Nation, so as to enable the Government to give over it some day to Russia. The Princess Demidorff has protested against these unlawful and unloyal manoeuvres.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The pact of unity of action between Socialists and Communists was provoked by Hitler's seizure of power as an instrument of defence against the fascist danger to the Soviet Union on the international sector and to Democracy and Socialism on the internal sector, writes Paolo Vittorelli. As Socialists and Communists seem not to have the intention to remain today in a position of defence but to extend Socialism outside the working class a new pact should be necessary, all the more as these two parties do not want to remain a minority in a Democracy where power is based on majorities, concludes the writer.

2. "A strange suggestion by the Czechoslovakian delegate: to deny the full right to speak to the delegates of the ex-enemy-countries", is a headline of the paper about the Paris Conference.

3. Giulio Battisti criticizes that Prof. Bianca Bianchi's speech at the Assembly was the only about the school problem to be heard until now and that there are no actions to be seen. How will it be possible, asks the writer, to form an electoral body if a great number of Italians are illiterate and suggests an emergency plan to fight illiteracy.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Leading article: A Snare. Yesterday there was laid down the last snare against Trieste. Molotoff has given notice of it, when he proposed that the Governor of the Trieste Territory and the members of the Government Council ought to belong to the Yugoslav nationality and their powers be as large as possible. The Slav nationalists, would-be communists, have spared no violences, lies and vexations against the Italian population of Trieste. But the latter by far outnumbers the Slavs, and really is the leading element in the field of culture, trade, industry and all the activities of a modern and civilised community.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - Not available.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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on the internal sector, writes Paolo Vittorelli. As Socialists and Communists seem not to have the intention to remain today in a position of defence but to extend Socialism outside the working class a new pact should be necessary, all the more as these two parties do not want to remain a minority in a Democracy where power is based on majorities, concludes the writer.

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IL POPOLO (Government)

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - Not available.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

1218

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Commenting on the rumour that an unknown Commission of the Contituent is about to discuss the abolishment of the prefects as representatives of the State, Panfilo Gentile writes that such an abolishment would provoke the fall of Italy into small provincial and regional Republics as the prefect is the organ of coordination and unification between Central Power and local sindaco.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the headline "The Provokers" Girolamo Li Causi lays the responsibility for the disorders and misdeeds of Checcmo on the landowners of the place, who are intent not only on sabotaging the Granai del Popolo, for reasons of speculation, but also are trying to impose their own class domination against the authority of the Italian republican and democratic State. To attain this end, they have at their disposal the mafia, an alleged secret organization of swaggerers and gunmen, as well as a lot of journalists and politicians in Rome, who are fostering their particular interests. In this article there are quoted statements which appeared in the paper "Voice of Sicily", tending to confirm the charges against the land-owners. The investigati carried out by Undersecretary Corsi's ordersshould haveno other results than to confirm the truth of these charges.

2. The paper says that Ing. Costa, President of the Confindustria, is not entitled to be a member of the "Interministerial Committee on Prices", and that his place could be better filled by an expert.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/306/PRB

11 August 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. "The Paris Conference welcomes the Delegation of New Italy and asks it to express in full freedom and with complete frankness its opinions on the peace treaty with Italy", chairman Bidault said yesterday on summoning De Gasperi to the floor of the Conference room. De Gasperi then said: "Starting my speech before this world meeting, I feel that excluding your personal courtesy everything stands against me; first of all the accusation of former enemy which puts myself in a condition similar to that of a defendant at the bar, and then the summoning to this room after some of the eminent personalities of this meeting have already made their decisions. With your permission, gentlmen, I must say with that frankness which should mark our reciprocal responsibilities at this historic period, that the peace treaty is extremely hard. If it really were a constructive factor of international cooperations, the sacrifices which my country is being asked to endure would ring a compensation. Perhaps I will give the impression of being narrow-minded and quarrelsome, and my words will possibly make one think of a course nationalism or of one-sided interests. But I must speak above all as an Italian, as it is my duty to defend the existence of my country. I feel my responsibility in its entirety and have a right to speak as an anti-fascist and a democratic man." De Gasperi said that the precautions taken by the treaty against a possible recurrence of the Italian peril went so far as to render precarious Italy's defensive capacity which should ensure her independence, and emphasized that anyhow, what concerned most the Italians was the spirit rather than the text of the treaty. And the spirit was readily detectable in the preamble where it was stated that "Considering that under the pressure of military developments, the fascist regime was overthrown, ..." Now, De Gasperi said, there is no doubt that the overthrowing of the fascist regime has been possible only after the military developments, but the upsetting would not have been so deep if it had not been preceeded by the conspiration of the patriots who endured immense sacrifices at home and abroad, by the political strikes in the factories of the North, and by the skilful activity of men of the pre-fascist parliamentary opposition which led to the coup d'etat. He recalled the 2 August 1945 Potsdam declaration which affirmed "Italy was the first Axis Power to break with Germany, to whose defeat she gave a substantial contribution, and now has joined the Allies in the war against Japan." After having recalled the sacrifices endured by Italy who cooperated with her whole Navy and hundred of thousands soldiers in the war against Germany, and the heroes fight of the partisans, De Gasperi added: "But it is evident that, just like the foreword of a book, the preamble was drafted after the text of the treaty and that therefore it was necessary to reduce, attenuate the meaning of the participation of the Italian people and of co-belligerance in order to make the preamble correspond in some way to the articles which follow. In fact most of the 78 articles of the treaty correspond to the first two 'Considering...' and now to the 'Considering...' relative to cobelligerance, which is reputed

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had to give 81 per cent of the territory of Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia, you had to mistreat Italy refusing her the ethnical line. Just to run this risk you abandoned to Yugoslavia the Parenzo-Pola zone, without remembering the Atlantic Charter which acknowledges the population the right to be consulted on territorial changes; moreover you aggravated the conditions by stating that after one year those Italians of Venezia Giulia who will be transferred under Yugoslav sovereignity could be deported if they had not chosen to become Yugoslav citizens. What more? Their properties could be confiscated and liquidated as belonging to Italian citizens abroad. Why then insist on a solution which threatens many calamities? You postponed the solution of the problem of the colonies, why should not it be possible to do the same with the Venezia Giulia question?". De Gasperi then affirmed that the economic clauses be revised to prevent the definitive collapse of the Italian economy and a dreadful inflation. Italy would not renounce her pre-fascist colonies, and would not consent to the concession to France of the Roja Valley and Monoenisio. Owing to the contribution given during the war of liberation, the Italian navy should not be considered as "war booty". De Gasperi concluded by affirming: "To you weighs the responsibility of giving to the world a peace corresponding to the aims many a time expressed during the course of the war, that is the independence and brotherly collaboration of all free peoples. As an Italian I ask no special concession. I only ask that our peace be included in a larger peace which the men and women of all countries, that fought for an ideal are now waiting for. Gentlemen, looking forward to this definitive peace, I ask you to grant breathing space and moral credit to the Italian Republic. A Nation of 47 million workers is ready to unite its efforts with yours in order to create a more just and human world." When the speech ended nobody applauded The press stresses that the Holland's Delegate who was going to do so was stopped by a representative standing by. Only Byrnes shook hands with De Gasperi when he left the floor.

2. De Gasperi was received by Byrnes last night. The conversation lasted nearly an hour.

3. UP reports from Paris that Kardelj, the Yugoslav Delegate to the Conference, termed "erroneous, false and absurd" the statements made by De Gasperi, and added that they were further proof of "Italy's expansionist tendency to the detriment of Yugoslavia". De Gasperi's thesis that Italy had never been like now liable to possible attacks, Kardelj continued, was untrue as the old frontier line with the Austrian Empire runned far more west than the present "French" line.

4. Messaggero reports from Paris that the Conference may be adjourned to the end of the year in order to allow the UNO and the Big Four to complete the study of the German question which should be discussed in November.

5. The Conference General Assembly resolved to discuss tomorrow the proposals made by the Italian Delegate De Gasperi, INS reports from Paris.

6. The "New York Times", in a despatch from Paris, describes most favou-

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6. The "New York Times", in a despatch from Paris, describes most favourably the figure of the Italian Minister of the Treasury, Corbino, pointing out his increasing influence in the circles of the Paris Conference. The paper praises Corbino's very clever objection to the excessive claims for war reparations presented by Yugoslavia, Albania and Ethiopia. (Tempo)

7. Nenni will preside tomorrow over the new negotiations between the Confindustria and the CGIL concerning the unblocking of dismissals.

8. New incidents occurred at Gorizia yesterday. Machine guns shots were fired at windows of popular buildings which had flown the Italian flag during the day. The Police did not succeed in finding the offenders. An individual belonging to a Slav-Communist organization was arrested after a conflict with the police. When he reached the hospital where he had been accompanied for the treatment of his wounds, he threw a hand-grenade against the policeman, injuring two

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (10 August)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "Stranger opinions of Mr. Smitch" the paper Quotes an interview "Parisien Libre" had with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Smitch. According to informations the Minister had at Paris, Tito declared in one of his last speeches that Trieste has been Yugoslav and will remain as that. Smitch added that the assertion that Trieste is Yugoslev states only a matter of fact.

ESPRESSO (Independent) N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S. reports that the previous night at Naples a British serjeant was clubbed by a crowd after having run over three persons while driving an Army truck. M.P.s took him to the hospital.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Santi Saverino examines the cards De Gasperi disposes of at Paris and states that Trieste and Venezia Giulia will represent the neuralgic points. The writer continues that Italy is the bridge and the place for meeting if western and eastern Powers intend to create European unity and that she is the place of breach and separation if the two blocks come to a conflict.

2. "De Gasperi is said to ask the preservation of the State of Trieste abroad for Italy" is the headline of the paper about the Peace Conference.

3. The Italians have not finished yet with suffering in Egypt, writes Max David, adding that the commercial companies are still in the hands of sequestors who have ceased not only of corresponding with the legitimate proprietors but also making the normal subventions.

4. Commenting on the re-organisation of the Ministry of Commerce abroad, Carmelo la Rosa states that the Government approved this reorganisation under new and nearly revolutionary points of view.

5. France has the strange intention of continuing to pretend to be our friend after having despoiled Italy, writes Francesco Oddono about the French demand for Italian workers and adds the statement of the Minister of Labor that the Italian Government does not deem it proper to approve the conditions imposed for the Italian workers in France by the French Government.

INDIPENDENTE

1. I. reports that the Bishop of Pola was searched yesterday by Yugosl. soldiers who made him stay two hours with his hands up.

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2. I. says that 53 out of 54 sugar factories are now working in Italy and that this years production of refined sugar will amount to about 300000 tons.

3. As a comment to the Paris Conference Ercardio Momigliano says that "our American and British friends with the always willing collaboration of the 'almost allied' Russians", are creating a mood for dictatorships as he recalls that it was the injustice of the Versailles Peace Treaties which laid the grounds for the uprising of Hitler and Mussolini.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

MONDO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The restoration of the shipment list during the war and insured by the State to the owner would certainly represent a practical solution to restore merchant service, asserts Prof. Leonardo Fea of Naples University. New ships could be built in the national dockyards on the direct or indirect account of the State, continues the writer which states that the realisation of such a plan would be sufficient for giving work for many years to the national dockyards.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. gives excerpts of the declaration of the Panamerican Conference of free Italians at Buenos Aires on July 12.

2. What will happen, if Italy does not sign the treaty, asks Enrico Terracini. After the treaty of Versailles Germany must have feared that Foch would cross the Rhine and penetrate Germany in case of lack of a German signature. We, continues the writer, are already occupied, our Harbours, airports, and roads are under the control of the Allies. In any case Italy must not sign the clause of the Italian responsability, suggests E.T., as this clause in the preamble of the treaty is an awkward attempts for adulterating history trying to make forget that the Democracies fought against Fascism only.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "no enemies on the Left" Pietro Nenni describes the situation of Socialism in the different European countries.

2. The Italian industrials lost their spirit of initiative and the spur of competition during 20 years of Fascist regime, states Oreste Lizzadri about the political aims of the Confederation of Industrialists. This fact is also the reason why the industrialists are so intransigent as they believe that the State will still continue its financial intervention and that the workers will still continue their sacrifice, asserts O.L.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the headline: An unjust punitive peace for Italy, General Roberto Bencivenga remarks that at a distance of scarcely a quarter of a century from the European War, the statesmen and the press of most countries are repeating the same mistake of Versailles. Not only so, but they deem it possible to revive under a new name; the League of Nations, the task of which should have been to chase for longtime the spectre of war. All students of history and politics are to-day recognizing that the Versailles Peace was the cause of the second WorldWar. The Italian people could not be in any way considered as responsible for the political and military actions of their leaders, on account of the fact that, being deprived of their freedom, they could not control them. The real responsibility is to be placed on the heads of the governments of a number of nations - to-day victorious and judges - which contributed then to give a disproportionate prestige to Mussolini's dictatorship, by that time already

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2. The Council of Ministry, under the presidency "ad interim" of the Permanent Agitator (Nenni) has suddenly approved an injust measure against the formerly "epurati" employees of the Communes. This measure, consists in reserving their posts to the personnel of the "esarchie" and is prompted by a political motive; to prepare the ground for the triumph of the parties now on power, in view of the next administrative and political elections.

3. Under the heading of "The charity of the ARAR", it is said that Arnedto Rossi, president of the ARAR, is now negotiating a very advantageous agreement

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in favour of his concern. A Consortium formed among the communes of the Trentò province, under the chairmanship of Deputy Battisti, the son of the Martyr, has been entrusted by the ARAR to sell the war materials laying in the various cam s of Al o Adige, estimated at about 500 millions. A 20 per cent of the receipt of the selling of the materials will be kept by the Consortium. How Ernesto Rossi will justify to the competent Ministry the advantages offered to the Consortium by this operation?

GLOBO (Economic)

1. A new sealine has opened yesterday between Bari and the United States by the "American Export Line's" m/s "Albion Victory". One ship is scheduled to leave Bari every month.

2. G. reports that a Rome-Rio de Janeiro airline will perhaps be opened next week.

3. G. says that Genoa is waiting for wagons to carry away the cotton stocked there.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) N.N.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading: " For the Peace of the World " E.S. writes: "... Peace like War is indivisible. A bad peace for Italy would therefore mean a bad Peace for Europe and for the World. This is why we wish from the bottom of our hearts that those who have the responsibility of building up Peace do not sow germs of new wars but actuate the moral principles which lead to an agreement between peoples, principles that Italy wants to respect ...It was too for the triumph of these principles that the late President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill decided on the "Potomac" to fight until victory and asked God: "O Thous who hast always helped us in the past help us also today!"

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article under the heading of "In the European framework" Arrigo Jacchia affirms to be untrue what the Peace Preamble seems to suggest, that only the armed pressure of the Allied caused the downfall of fascism in Italy. A part of the merit in this event must be recognized on the Italian people's through their anti-fascist, often clandestine, struggle against Mussolini's police and the heroic, bloody battles fought by the side of the Allies during the war of liberation. We should not, however, deceive ourselves about the final outcome of this unequal struggle between Italy and the World powers. Powerful forces are lined up against us, well determined to place full responsibility on us, in order to draw great advantages from our complex of inferiority. De Gasperi has spoken in a dignified and sober, but firm and decided tone. He has placed the Italian problem in the frame work of that of peace; he has denounced the gravity of the errors that are on the point of [illegible] has not failed to say that if he was compell

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by the "American Export Line's" m/s "Albion Victory". One ship is scheduled to leave Bari every month.

2. G. reports that a Rome-Rio de Janeiro airline will perhaps be opened next week.

3. G. says that Genoa is waiting for wagons to carry away the cotton stocked there.

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Against the Commissarial Regime at the Bank of Naples. In a communique' published under this heading, National Federation of Banking employees announces: "A delegation of the Bank of Naples employees approached the Governmental authorities on the 7, 8 and 9 last, for the purpose of obtaining the suppression of the Commissarial regime and the appointment

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of administrative officials, according to the steture provisions. The Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and also the President of the Republic, whom the delegation visited too, have promised to consider favourably the petition.

2. Under the headline "Little things of the Viminale" the following notes have appeared: - Why count Sforza is remaining in America during his would-be visits to the statesmen of the Latin countries, when these men are now in Paris? He is spending a lot of money on charge of the Italian Republic, to no avail. - Togliatti on the contrary, has gone to Paris. But the communist leader knows well what he is doing, because in Paris there is at present Mr.Molotov.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Not only every Italian but also every honest man will read the text of De Gasperi's speech with emotion, incapable of supporting the show of human iniquity without protest and disgust, states the paper, adding that the speech was well proportioned in its parts, rapid and concise and vigorous in its argumentations. Rarely, concludes M. a vanquished spoke so firmly and so nobly to his victors.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) N.M.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on De Gasperi's speech the paper writes that Italy's reasons are so well founded, her rights so evident, her protests so legitimate that it seems extraordinary for honest people that De Gasperi's explanations should remain without useful results. R.L. praises De Gasperi's speech just and efficacious in its revocation of Italy's merits and cobelligerancy and asks to suspend any decisions.

2. Referring to the information of the speaker of the British Foreign office that Italy and France adhered to the British invitation to adopt drastic measures to control the jewish migration movements, the paper asks whether one returns to a racial fight.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Gino Tommasoli, Tempo's correspondent in Paris, reporting on yesterday's speech of De Gasperi to "the 21" thanks Mr. Bidault for the formula by which he introduced the Italian Delegation.

2. T. reports that Rome burglers are now using sleeping gas against the tenants of the appartments they are robbing.

3. T. reports that an Italian POW in Russia has become lunatic after he was told that he ate pieces of his brother's heart in his soup.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Challenge of the Confindustria to the Government and the CGIL - The extortionate stand taken by the industrialists causes a new rupture of the negotiations, are the headings of the paper, on the subject of the dismissal unblocking.

2. Headlines: Renovation of the Fiscal System - The Tax Reform in the statements made by Scoccimarro. The fundamental points of Minister Scoccimarro programme are the following: I Tax Reform - II Legislation intended to approach the reform - III Organization of Finance Administration. The Minister has declared that a new spirit must underlie the practical realization of this reform.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/307/PRB

August 13, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Yugoslav Delegate, Kardelj, said yesterday at the Paris Conference that although a part of the Italian people had remained faithful to the democratic traditions, it would be ridiculous to suppose that Mussolini's rise to power was fortuitous and that Mussolini alone wanted the war, as De Gasperi had indirectly tried to show. It was not Mussolini alone or the former fascist Italy which bore responsibility for the war, but the Italian State as such. It was the first duty of today's Italy, he added, to cut the old roots of the Italian aggression and imperialistic policy which now was at the bar. Therefore, said Kardelj, no concessions should be made to Italy as they would not benefit the Italian antifascists but only the forces of aggression, thus giving an opportunity to the anti-democratic forces to enslave again the Italian people. Kardelj then said that De Gasperi's ethnical data were untrue and that he was absolutely against De Gasperi's request for a year's postponement of the Venezia Giulia question. "The Italian Government probably believes that in a year's time it will have a better possibility to reach its imperialistic aims", he concluded. After a heated discussion concerning the procedure, Byrnes consented to have a general debate on De Gasperi's address, and the Assembly then recessed. Molotov will be the first to speak today.

2. The Paris Conference General Assembly resolved yesterday morning to invite Albania, Cuba, Mexico and Egypt to express their viewpoint concerning the peace treaty with Italy.

3. De Gasperi met the Greek Premier Tsaldaris yesterday. The economic relations between the two countries were the topic of the long and cordial conversation.

4. The Russian Delegation stubbornly opposed yesterday the appointment of the Brazilian representative De Tomaram to the presidency of either one of the Commissions which are to study the peace treaty with Italy. The result was that Brazil resolved to refuse any Commission presidency which may be offered [illegible] Conference. (TBS)

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5. AP reports from Paris that on presenting the official request for admission to the Conference, the Republic of Cuba also presented a motion asking that Italy be given a "just and equitable peace." The same agency reports that the Government of the Republic of San Domingo has sent a note to the Foreign Ministers of the U.S. and Great Britain urging those countries to see that the new Italian Republic were not obliged to accept peace conditions which had not previously been discussed and decided upon by the 21 members of the Paris Conference.

6. Count Sforza arrived in Santiago, Chile, yesterday.

7. It is reported from Gorizia that Rear Admiral E.W. Burroughs, the Maritime Superior Commander of Adriatic, arrived

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in that city yesterday morning and then proceeded to visit some advanced posts of the Bergen line.

8. The Government of Panama has unfrozen Italian property in that country, excluding that belonging to Italian citizens who co-operated directly or indirectly with Germany and Japan.

9. The Ambassadors of Iran and San Domingo presented their credential to the President of the Italian Republic, De Nicola, yesterday.

10. De Gasperi had a long telephone conversation with Cappa, Undersecretary of the Interior, last night.

11. De Gasperi, in his capacity of Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the prefects directing them to be vigilant on the behaviour of public functionaries and see that they are faithful to the Republic, and to take care of the defence of the authority as well as of the prestige of the new regime. Referring to recent press incidents, the circular recalls that a law is still in force which punishes those acts which may either favour the rebirth of the fascist party or eulogize publicly fascist personalities, institutions and ideals.

12. Differences between the Confederation of Industrialists and the CGIL were not overcome during yesterday's meeting at the Viminale. Nenni's proposal to have the Special Enquiry Commission appointed by the Council of Ministers by means of a decree was accepted and both parties undertook to avoid taking any individual measure until 30 September. If the Enquiry Commission fails to make any decision by 25 September, the Government itself will solve the issue.

13. The Questore of Milan announced last night that at 9 p.m. at the Carthusian Monastery of Pavia, Father Alberto Parini consigned to him Mussolini's body. The responsibility of three individuals who had been arrested during the course of the investigation is said to have been proved with no room to doubt. Their names are: Casparini, Leccini and Parrozzi. Father Parini (a relative of former fascist Minister Piero Parini) and Father Zucca were also arrested as associated in the crime.

14. An allied truck driven by an English driver ran into and killed a woman while crossing Piazza Quadrato at 18,20 hours in Rome yesterday. Swift braking sent the vehicle into collision with a taxi standing nearby, and then against the nose of a street-car which was smashed by the violence of the bump. 18 passengers and the driver of the street-car remained seriously injured. The Italian police who arrived immediately on the spot prevented the crowd from lynching the English driver, RAF Sgt. Dobden. The press laments that these incidents occur too often and are always caused by the careless drive of members of the Allied Forces who do not

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15. Following demonstrations held by 500 hundred unemployed peasants at San Marco in Lamis (Foggia) yesterday which had degenerated into a riot, reinforcements of carabinieri were sent from the province capital to ease the situation of the local unit. But they were welcomed with the throwing of hand-grenades, the firing of machine-guns and guns, and therefore were obliged to answer the fire. Several persons were injured. Other reinforcements have left Foggia equipped with AFVs.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 12)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "Italian labor in France", Dob says that the French newspaper "La Semaine Economique et Financière" charges the Italian Government and the Italian diplomacy with delaying the emigration of the Italian workers to France as a reprisal against the loss of Briga and Tenda.

2. C. says that De Gasperi's speech at the Paris Conference must have given subject for meditation to the Delegates of the Western powers: "Bevin - it says - must have felt the echo of the slogans of the British propaganda encouraging the Italians to fight the Germans; Bidault will have thought that the border which separates two old civilisations must be set without hatred and without hope of revenge; Byrnes, more spontaneous, has evaluated the influence of 13 million Italians and 10 million Latins in the North-American economy and shook De Gasperi's hand with the smile of the most loyal of comprehensions."

ESPRESSO (Independent)

D. asks the Police to distinguish "segnorine" from "signorine" while making their round-ups of "girls of easy manners".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S. says that in Milan there is an average of one offense against the law every 12 minutes.

2. Under the heading "Democrats with the whip in hand", Luigi Chibbaro says that "the big Western Democracies, not to mention 'the Eastern progressive Democracy', are happily mixing their political and social ideals with imperialism".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading: "A Moral Problem", Santi Savarino remarks that De Gasperi has been able to set forth before the 21, and especially before the 4, a clear-cut formula, defining the terms of a just and lasting peace. The formula in question embodies the humanitarian aspirations of G. Mazzini, the universal conceptions of Christianity and the international hopes of the proletariat. The treaty which, as it seems, most of the powers want to force upon Italy, does not comply with those ideas, solemnly accepted and confirmed by the Great in all their meetings at Quebec, Moscow and Potsdam and with the Chart of the United Nations. Justly De Gasperi has warned them: do not stop at

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2. Under the headline: "The War-Veterans and still the War-Veterans", Silvio Rossi says that the bill for the definite settlement of War-Veterans, already drawn up, has not been so far submitted to the competent Minister for signature. Art. 1 of the said bill speaks about the replacement of War-Veterans in the places they occupied before the war. Art. 2 gives assurance about a priority in the placement of War-Veterans by the Labour Office. The delay in settling this painful situation for the welfare of the more generous sons of our country should be quickly overcome. The writer remarks also that the decree of 26 March 1946, enacted by the Ministry of Post-war Assistance has failed to better the situation of War-Veterans. The latter were not given the promised employments with the Firms and public Administrations, for the simple reason that such posts were not available. The subsidy they received proved a mockery in comparison with the need of themselves and their families. Therefore the Government is urged to take the situation in its own hands, and secure at last an employment to these people, who are willing to work.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In an article under the heading: "The Austrian Chancellor invites the Allies to withdraw", it is related that during a speech delivered at the opening of the largest steel plant, the Alpine Mountain Co. at Donewitz, Leopold Figl, Austrian Chancellor, while inviting the Allies to withdraw their troops and to give the country its desired liberty and independence, has thanked them for the precious help given so far to Austria.

2. Russia asks for admission to the Mediterranean. Request of revision of the Dardanelles Convention. In a note dated from Istambul 12, it is said that from trustworthy source it is learned that Russia has formally requested a revision of the Montreux Convention. The precise terms of the request in question are not known.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on Radio Moscow's appeal to the Italians to fight against Franco's regime in Spain and take into no consideration the "reactionary" policy of the Vatican, Q. quotes Molotov's speech at the Supreme Counsel of the Soviet Union on October 31st 1939:"... it is not only absurd but even criminal to make a war to cancel Hitlerism..." adding that "with a similar record, which has caused to Europe and to Russia rivers of blood, we do not understand with what authority can Russia speak in the

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - Not available.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading "A visit to Cinecittà (City of Cinema) by Hon. Coppa, Under-Secretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, it is said that the purpose of this visit was to see personally if there is the possibility of a resumption of activity in this important section of Italian industry. He has also visited that part of "Cinecittà" which gives hospitality to thousands of refugees, showing a great interest in the assistance organized on their behalf.

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2. In a small note it is said that the Refugees from Zara, actually resident in Trieste, have addressed an earnest appeal to Fiorello La Guardia to take into due consideration their sad situation, remembering that the refugees from Zara number 20,000.

MORNING PAPERS (August 13)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. If the war did not respect anybody any more why can it not be changed during peace time, asks Antonio Bergomi adding that politicians seem to be obliged to follow the public opinion of their countries which often seems not to be determined by illuminated motives.

2. "Kardelj tries the confutation of the Italian theses", writes "A." about Kardelj's speech at Paris.

3. Commenting on De Gasperi's and Kardelj's speeches at Paris, A.B. states that inspite of Bidault's cordial words of introduction and Byrnes' hand shaking there was a frozen atmosphere at the Luxembourg Palace when De Gasperi made his speech. The delegates of the 21 consider Italy still as an enemy and did not cheer at the end of the speech as usually. Before history the absurdity of a conception of peace has been established by De Gasperi, continues the writer, which does not add anything new to the old tradition of the victors with regard to the vanquished. De Gasperi on the other had gave advice how to construct peace after 2 world wars guided by a passion for peace.- Kardelj, however, did not learn anything, concludes the writer, always repeating his injuries and accusations instead of eliminating the other powers and coming to a direct agreement between Rome and Belgrad.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque) - N.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that Italian property has been unfrozen by the Panamian Government.

2. G. reports that 11 major Italian firms have already started exports to China.

3. G. reports that the San Domingue Republic will allow an emigration of 100,000 and that Italians will be allowed to go there.

4. G. says that the conditions of the Italian railways [illegible] in spite of the serious scarcity of coal.

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4. G. says that the conditions of the Italian railways continue to improve even in spite of the serious scarcity of coal.

5. The Minister of Transport granted yesterday 4 milliard lire for reconstruction of the railways.

6. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8425-8450, p.m. unchanged; Pound: a.m. 1350-1380, p.m. 1330-1350; Dollar: Large denomination Currency: a.m. 464-474, p.m. 464-468, Small denomination Currency: a.m. 471-484, p.m. 470-472; Swiss Franc: a.m. 144-152, p.m. 144-146.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on Pietro Nenni's article in Sunday's "Unità" which explained the situation of Socialism in different European countries (see digest Aug. 11, 46, page 4) and pleaded for a consolidation of the political unity of the workers, Francesco Fancello stresses that in the spirit of the experience of the past a regroupement of the most vigorous democrat forces should be necessary.

2. "The Yugoslavs decidedly contrary to an adjournment of the solution of the Trieste question" is a headline of the paper about Kardelj's speech, adding that the Russians protested against the attitude of the presidency of the Conference.

3. "One tries to prevent any expression of autonomous initiative" is the headline of Cesare Rossoni's article about the organisation of the Ministry of Post-War Relief. The local chiefs in the provinces accustomed to work on their own initiative by the long clandestine fight and not to wait for orders from Rome, states the writer, had sometimes original ideas but on the whole best results. In spite of these results Lussu left the Ministry and a violent campaign began against the provincial offices on the part of central bureaucracy. The writer then blames the present organisation which prevents any liveliness and initiative in the offices.

4. Referring to the question in one of Andreotti's books, published in "August 1st, 1945 copy of "Rivolta Ideale", whether the gentlemen of the Action Party were those who asked the Allies in 1943 to intensify the bombardments of Italian towns, Riccardo Lombardi denies that Action Party or any of its organs or people belonging to that Party made any such request.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. The paper's headlines to Kardelj's speech yesterday at the Paris Conference are the following: "The ineffable Kardelj fighting with ghosts", "Belgrade wants us on our knees" and "Yugoslavia must be protected against new Italian aggressions".

2. Under the heading "Strange Democracy", I.N. says that Kardelj iniquitously attacked De Gasperi but that the latter cannot answer him.

3. Under the heading "Interpellation to Minister Scelba", I.N. writes: "The 750 American tractors that the Ministry of agriculture bought to improve Italian farming have demonstrated themselves unfit for our land. Is this news true? If it is so [illegible] the Minister of Agriculture intends to take

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MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article "The Habsburg Heritage", it is said that the historic role of Yugoslavia under Russian control, is to revive the imperialistic policy of the Austrian-Hungarian empire against Italian national unity. The spectre of a reappearance of fascism is a mere pretext; the real, although not avowed, goal of Kardelj is to bring about a revision of the Eastern boundary of Italy, in which culminated the struggle of the

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"Risorgimento" and of the 1st European War, and to secure to Yugoslavia a dominating position on the Italian peninsula comparable to that of former Austria.

2. Headline: "Toward new solutions for the former Italian colonies and Trieste?" In a part of this telegraphed communication, published under the heading: British strategy in the Mediterranean, it is reported that the decision to postpone by one year the discussion of the final settlement of Italian colonies, was taken on the initiative of Great Britain. In a note submitted by France, it was explicitly proposed to give back the colonies to Italy, not under her sovereignty, but under a form of mandate held by the United Nations. Both Russia and the U.S. acceded to the proposition. London tries to justify her stand for strategic reasons, because it needs the control of Cyrenaica in case it is compelled to leave Egypt. If Great Britain is willing, as we are, to resume her old, traditional friendship with Italy, it is desirable that she tries to satisfy us with some traditional and acceptable proposition for the solution of this problem.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Headline: "The Battle of the Italians". In this leading article it is said that the speech delivered by De Gasperi is the loftiest and noblest one that was heard within the walls of the Luxembourg building. We never spared criticism of the actual Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy. But we praise him for the speech of last Saturday, because on that occasion he has shown himself a real and faithful interpreter of the feeling of the Italian people. With measured but unfaltering and firm words, the Italian Premier has raised himself to the stature of a Judge; he has not taken the humble stand of a defendant, as the adversaries of Italy would have expected him to do. The contrast of nationalisms and imperialisms which has brought about the deplorable agreement of the Big-4 on the question of Trieste, will not be defeated by De Gasperi's speech. But the important point is to leave the responsibility on those who are authors of the agreement itself; the victim must not declare acceptance of the injustice it has to undergo.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Even American journalists not sympathising with Italy recognised the abyss between the speeches of De Gasperi and Kardelj, writes "L.". The Yugoslav thesis that the people must pay for the faults of its Government may be accepted if it concerns a normal Government, continues the paper, which is the democratic expression of the electoral body. If we examine the

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2. "Not a single solid argumentation" is a headline of the paper about Kardelj's speech.

3. "De Gasperi's adjournment thesis favoured by the discord of the delegations", writes "M." about the solution of the Trieste problem.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The quotation from the French newspaper "L'Aube": "Italy could not have a better lawyer" is "Popolo's" heading to reports on impressions on De Gasperi's speech.

2. P. prints the telegram of congratulations that Don Sturzo sent to Igino Giordani for his appointment to the editorship of the "Popolo".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Russian-Yugoslav counterattack after De Gasperi's "too-happy" speech", is the heading about the Paris Conference.

2. Under the heading "in the defence of "our" history", Luigi Einaudi refers to art. 7 of the second section of the first part of the Italian Peace Treaty which states that the Italian Government is obliged to consign to the French Government all historic and administrative archives before 1860 with regard to the territory yielded to France by the treaty of March 24, 1860 and the convention of August 23, 1860. This article of an innocent appearance is intended to solve an old controversy, writes L.E., concerning the cession of Savoia and Nizza to France in 1860. The writer adds that it is painful to renounce an even small part of national territory but nobody has the right to offend the memory of the old inhabitants.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading: "Byzantine subtilities", Gino Tomajuoli, Tempo's correspondent in Paris, reporting and commenting on yesterday's session of the Paris Conference, writes: "It is easy to see that the procedure of discussing the Italian Peace Treaty will be set in order to make any state unable to examine freely De Gasperi's proposals. Yesterday's intervention of the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak delegates was very clear: all the nations of the Slav block will stick to anything to prevent the other States from modifying the decisions of the "Big Four". Vishinsky as well as Kardelj have already judged De Gasperi's speech as provocative. Before even Kardelj began to speak in his monotonous and professoral tone the Yugoslav and Russian Delegation were continuously exchanging little notes and instructions, which, it was seen later, were only to make all the Slav nations speak in turn on the same argument. Mr. Byrnes did everything possible to hinder the Slav plot and to prevent the Italian proposals from being influenced by the counter-offensive of the Eastern Block".

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2. Under the headings "Tito's warrior plans" and "One million soldiers ready to march against the Isonzo", Tempo's special correspondent in Trieste asserts that an Italian Officer who escaped a Yugoslav Concentration camp and who spent a long time at Lubiana told him that "in case Marshal Tito did not like the decisions of the Peace Treaty one million Yugoslavs divided in three armies (one in Belgrade, one in Zagreb and one in Lubiana) and equipped with Russian tanks were ready to attack Venezia Giulia. The officer also said that the Yugoslav people wish this war because they hope it will overthrow Tito's regime.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article: "What does De Gasperi want?", Ottavio Pastore complains about the lengthy course of the Conference, which after 15 Days has only settled the question of the method to be applied in its work. For instance, the stand taken by the U.S. and Great Britain against the system of vote by a 2/3 majority, seems to be a political move against the USSR. Another point to be investigated is the stand taken by De Gasperi on the question of a postponement of the Trieste question. This proposal has been considered by the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Italian Constituent Assembly and has been rejected by all the parties. What are the purposes that De Gasperi wants to attain by this political move? May-be he expects to prepare a platform for the political elections of the next year. The idea would be to exploit Italian nationalistic feeling on the subject of Trieste. But, if such a scheme would be advantageous for the Social Democratic Party, it would be disastrous for Italy, for her reconstruction, for her internal order and for the peace of the world. The acceptance of De Gasperi's proposal would mean a delay in the normalization of Italo-Yugoslav relations, a permanence of the Anglo-American troops in Italy and an embitterment of the contrast among Eastern and Western powers. We need to conclude soon the peace, to get ourselves rid of foreign entanglements, to conquer again our independence and to start working.

2. In a note "The ambitious Angiolillo" it is said that between Sunday and Monday last, Tempo-Domenica has published several lies against the USSR and communists: a correspondence concerning an alleged Hitlerite Communism, would-be backbone of German Nazism and a secret visit by Togliatti to the Yugoslav Embassy. All this seems to be foreruner to an alliance between the Tempo and the Confindustria, therefore we advise the latter to buy up that paper in the interest of the capitalist class of Italy.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/308/PRB

August 14, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Speaking in support of Kardelj's thesis at the Paris Conference yesterday morning, Molotov attacked the Mediterranean policy of the western powers which rested on the control of Italy, and the regression of France to a role of minor importance. Russia therefore defended Italy's position in the Mediterranean, but at the same time could not approve of the present policy of the Italian Government as was expressed by De Gasperi's speech - a policy which had not succeeded in suppressing the last remnants of Fascism and still longed for expansionistic aims as, for instance, it claimed territories which had always been Slav through the centuries. Molotov then regretted that De Gasperi's speech had expressed in no way the wish to condemn the aggressive policy of fascist imperialism and almost ignored the economic clauses of the treaty trying to focus public opinion on some minor aspect of foreign policy thus preventing it from understanding that Italy was running the risk of becoming economically subservient forever to foreign trusts and cartels. Molotov finally said that he had to reject De Gasperi's suggestion to postpone the solution of the Trieste question. "It is the Italian Delegation's idea to take advantage of some differences among the Allies", he said, "but the postponement would surely prolong the occupation, and the prolonging of the occupation would be a grave damage for Italy." The Ethiopian Delegate then declared that the return to Italy of what had been her territories in East Africa would be a menace to Ethiopia's safety and an act of "international immorality" which Ethiopia could never accept. "Ethiopia has been waiting in vain for a manifestation of repentance or at least of regret for the dreadful sufferings which Italy caused the victims of her aggressions". The Greek Delegate, Tsaldaris, affirmed that Italy should co-operate in the economic revival of Greece and that the transfer of the Dodecanese islands to Greece removed one of the stumbling blocks toward peace.

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2. De Gasperi was received by the Brazilian foreign Minister De Fontoura yesterday morning. In the afternoon he

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Minister De Fontoura yesterday morning. In the afternoon he received the Foreign Minister of Cuba. De Gasperi will, it is stated, be received by Molotov today.

3. In a note sent yesterday to Nenni, De Gasperi informs him that difficulties remain serious but that the Italian Delegation is working hard to obtain an improvement of the clauses of the peace treaty.

4. Owing to the absence of several Ministers, yesterday's meeting of the Council of Minister has been postponed to Monday.

5. The South African Delegate, Fief England, yesterday was appointed president of the Paris Conference Commission which is to examine the political and territorial clauses of the Italian peace treaty. The Indian representative, Sir Joseph Boore, was elected president of the other commission which is to examine the economic clauses.

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6. The United Press correspondent at Paris learned from a high personality of the Italian Delegation to the Conference that Togliatti's visit to Paris aimed at preventing the Trieste question's being postponed, as this would prolong the stay of Anglo-American troops in Italy. The same source affirmed that Togliatti would most likely meet Molotov, if this had not happened already. (UP)

7. It is reported from Buenos Aires that Argentina has completed the delivery to UNRRA of 100 thousand tons of wheat to be presented to Italy.

8. Marshal Kesselring will soon be flown to Italy from England. He will go on trial here for war crimes committed in Italy by the troops under his command, especially for the Rome Ardeatine Caves massacre.

9. The ONDIS news agency affirms that after having asked the Allied Authorities, it can deny the truth of the news stating that Italian troops stationed at Udine would be replaced by Allied troops.

10. According to rumors circulated in circles of the Ministry of the Treasury, it seems that the "Reconstruction Loan" will be floated in October. (ARI)

11. De Gasperi stated yesterday to an Italian press conference at Paris that during the conversation he had had with Byrnes he talked above all of the economic section of the draft treaty and that the American Minister had tried to assure him concerning the consequences of some clauses which threatened Italy's economic independence.

12. It is reported from Trieste that by order of the AMG operations to recover the corpses of five Italians abandoned in a 70 meters deep pit at 10 kilometers from Trieste were started yesterday morning.

13. An Allied truck, S. No. 5322011 L. 4427 S. which proceeded at high speed along Via Guido Baccelli in Rome, ran into a man who was riding on a bicycle in the same direction of the truck. The back of the truck swung on the sidewalk and compressed two other persons against the wall. All of the three persons remained injured and were taken to the hospital. Another Allied truck ran into a woman who was crossing Via Regina Margherita. The truck did not stop. Another serious accident occurred at the 14th Kilometer of the Via Cassia. Two workers who were laying asphalt on the road were hit by an Allied military truck which was proceeding at very high speed. The truck did not stop to help the injured workers. "Messaggero" writes that it is necessary for the Allied Command to understand the unrest caused in the

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 13)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Today's headlines to a report on the Paris Conference are the following: "What are they doing at the Luxembourg" and "'The Allies have met to set Peace between them' - this is at least the opinion of Mr. Spaak the Belgian delegate".

2. E. says that the round-up of all the "undesiderable foreigners" who came in Italy during and after the war has already begun in Italy and that 400 of them are already in a camp near Modena. The paper then says that orders on their next destination are awaited from AFHQ in Caserta.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S. reports that the Yugoslavs are completing the sacking of the Italian liner "Rex".

2. Under the heading: "Real grass-hoppers these Allies!", Gian Paolo Callegari writes on the Allied wood-cutting in the forest of Sila, "formerly the biggest and most wonderful in Italy".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After quoting Stephen King Halls in "National News Letters" of 11 July: "We hope that the important work of the Italian colonists in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica will be taken into account and that, whatever should happen, the rights of the hard and humble workers will be respected...", Africanus writes: "Englishmen, if your centuries-old intelligence is intact, listen: You cannot remove us from where we are, you cannot remove the Italian Peninsula from the Mediterranean sea and you cannot lessen the number of her inhabitants, you must therefore resign yourselves to God's work because we are there and we shall always remain. As you will never succeed in eliminating us or keeping away from us why do you not change the course of your incomprehensible policy towards Italy... Make so that your victory in Africa be British and not German. We went in Africa according to a mutual agreement and we stayed there for half a century. There are things which are above strategy, demography, navalism or imperialism. The British Empire would perhaps not continue its history without us the same as the Italians would be unable to continue theirs without the British Empire. The truth is that

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2. G.d'I. prints "Avanti's" and "Unità's" comments on

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De Gasperi's speech at the Paris Conference (See yesterday's Digest) writing for the former: "These are loyal words approved by all the Italian", and for the latter: "What an odd position is that of certain Italians: they fight for everyone except Italy; they look more like merchants than like citizens."

INDIPENDENTE

In a leading article by Giacomo Zanussi: "Again Brenno and his sword", it is complained that, while Italy, on the basis of the Treaty of Peace will be subject to a complete demilitarization i.e., not entitled even to build up fortifications works along her sea-coasts and Alpine boundaries, she will not either be allowed possession of and experiments with any kind of war materials. We are still convinced that the greatest enemy to defeat are ourselves, but in order to regenerate themselves, the Italians need from foreign powers to be considered with a little comprehension and good will, a thing that is also essential to the cause of peace in general.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

"Slav solidarity in Paris" and "Molotov denounces the 'imperialist claims' of the new Italy" are Quotidiano's headlines to the Paris conference.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The paper reports that the M.P. have visited those who were injured during the incident which occurred yesterday at Piazza Quadrata, Rome, and promised that the driver would go on trial as soon as he had recovered.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the headline "Always the same criminals", the Author complains about the provisions of Togliatti's law on the amnesty, in which there is not a distinction between the moral and juridical status of the fascists who benefited by the amnesty itself. Of course, the members of the Italian Republican Party approved the amnesty, because they thought that by this means the former robbers, murderers and Hitler's accomplices would amend themselves. But it is a pity that, on account of the lack of proper provisions in the Togliatti's law, these rascals [illegible] to become again influential

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2. In a note "Kardelj's Anthology", many contradictory and non-sensical statements are quoted from the speech delivered at Paris by the Yugoslav official representative. For instance: "We should not make concessions to Italy, because in such a way we would not favor the anti-fascists, but the forces of the reaction."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

Under the heading: "The usual Target", the journal "Renaissance", an organ of Italian politics and culture, edited by Togliatti, contained in its last number a note against the Osservatore Romano, charged with being a paper which is profiting

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by all occasions to recall a resolution of the VIIth Congress of the International Communist Ass.n, reminding the communists of their duty to favour the military victory of Soviet Union. The reply of the Osservatore is: This is a lie and it concludes as follows: Renaissance has shown again that the spirit underlaying the doctrine of Lenin and Stalin is atheist and materialistic. We must congratulate ourselves about the sincerity of Togliatti and his Journal, because in such a way the respective positions are clearer than ever.

MORNING PAPERS (August 14)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "the region in the Republican State" Tullio Vecchietti refers to the works of the second subcommission of the Constituent Assembly and stresses that the deputies are not asked to elaborate a model Constitution but a Constitution for today's Italy. The writer adds that the new Constitution will be applied to a country in the full crisis of restoration which does not allow the dispersion of energies and experiments which may cause dangerous regional want of equilibrium.

2. "Intransigent in the Venezia Giulia question, the Soviet Foreign Minister recognises the right of economic and political life for our country" is the headline about Molotoff's speech at Paris.

3. Referring to Molotoff's speech the paper blames the confusion the Italian Press makes between its hate for Communism on the internal political sector and its attitude with regard to Soviet Russia on the sector of Foreign Policy. We, writes the paper, don't agree with Molotoff's assertions about the Trieste question that the Italian claims for Istria and Pola are imperialism but we realise the influence Soviet Russia will have in the future in Europe and take notice with satisfaction of Molotoff's proposals in favour of "the great Italian people" for "a great and free Italy".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the headline: "It is not all our merit", a criticism is directed against Ottavio Pastore, the author of the leading article appeared yesterday in the communist paper UNITA'. This criticism goes full length, reviewing and confuting in detail all the points dealt with by Pastore. In this polemic special

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victorious, and she turned to the Allied side, when the Nazis began to be overpowered. Pastore says too that Italy should not speculate on the actual international situation for the interest of her cause. But it is a fact that France has speculated and that Yugoslavia and all other nations are doing the same thing; therefore the conclusion of Pastore's thesis is that Italy should renounce the defense of her legitimate interests, for the sole purpose of complying with the imperialistic aspiration of Russia. In any country of Europe, an article like that of Pastore would be considered as written by a traitor to the cause of his country. In Italy, instead, such an article will probably pass under silence, and the paper has not even been seized by the censor.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that ARAR will sell 32 American twin-engine "Douglas" planes to Italian companies at prices between 20 and 25 thousand Dollars, which at the official quotation of 225 lire to the Dollar means between 4,500 and 5,600 thousand lire.

2. 5,000 tons of UNRRA goods arrived yesterday at Naples on board the "Smith".

3. 850 bales of Egyptian cotton arrived also in Naples yesterday in the "Fernebo".

4. G. says that Allied, German and Italian war material surplus now stocked in Alto Adige camps will soon be sold to the public.

5. The Government has granted another 6 million lire for public works in Bari.

6. G. says that this year's production of rice in Italy is satisfactory and will amount to about 550,000 tons.

7. G. says that the Italian chemical industries are rapidly increasing their production.

8. G. reports that during the first 6 months of 1946 Italy imported 37,630 million lire worth of goods and exported 19,220 million lire worth of goods.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Leo Valiani welcomes De Gasperi's proposal to postpone the solution of the Trieste question for one year or after the peace with Germany. As long as the development of the Anglo-

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1. Leo Valiani welcomes De Gasperi's proposal to postpone the solution of the Trieste question for one year or after the peace with Germany. As long as the development of the Anglo-American-Russian antagonism in Germany and Austria is not known, Russia likes to lean upon Yugoslavia. But after the peace with Germany Russia may re-examine her attitude with regard to Italy, stresses the writer.

2. Naples Major expressed a vivid protest of Naples citizens to Brig. Gen. Cripps about the frequent and serious accidents caused by Allied drivers. Gen. Cripps assured him he has issued the most rigorous orders to call Allied drivers back to caution and discipline.

3. A Conference which decides the destiny of Europe cannot work quickly, writes Micron, blaming those correspondents who criticise the slowness of the Paris Conference.

4. In every train going to the North olive oil is

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transported by single civilians which could fill 2 olive oil tank wagons, writes Antonio Ernazza in his article under the heading "Tons of oil are transported from the Sant'Eufemia plain."

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

It happened like this - writes Libero -: A Maresciallo dei Carabinieri entrusted with control the sale of olive oil in Calabria found that one productor was about to sell 600 kilograms of oil to a Northern Italy wholesaler. He checked that this productor had denounced a production of 405 Kgs, of which he handed 300 kgs to the "Oleari del popolo" and, according to the law, kept the remaining 105 Kgs for his own need. The Carabiniere, finding it very odd that on a total production of 400 Kgs one could hand 300 to the Government, keep 100 and sell 600, sequestrated the merchandise." "Well - he concludes - this poor Carabiniere had forgotten one thing: that the times when the "Royal" Carabinieri were allowed to take initiatives of their own, is now over, because we are in Republican times, and this is why the following day our Carabiniere received orders to unsequestrate the 600 Kgs of olive oil 'abusively sequestrated'".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article: "The road to the agreement - The Giulian State", it is said that the scheme of a Trieste Free Territory, as it was conceived by the Big-4, is not a practical possibility as a living institution. The small territorial zone of Istria is not sufficient to supply to Trieste its needed foodstuff; the local agricultural produce and raw material could not pay for the importations of the city. It is probably because of these considerations that the idea set forth by colonel Lalatta Pettorelli in an article of the "Avanti!" of forming a larger State, comprising all the Venezia Giulia up to the Rapallo boundary on the North and to the Arsa on the South, excluding Liburnia with Postumia and Fiume, is making headway in the minds of competent political men.

2. Headline: "At Paris: After the loss, we have to suffer derision - Molotov brings forward against Italy an accusation of imperialistic aspirations".

3. "The Mediterranean in the Soviet polemics" is the headline of a telegraphic communication sent to the paper by Arrigo Jacchia. The position taken by Soviet Russia against the Anglo-Americans in the Mediterranean, is grounded on an alleged

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Let us save Europe", signed "Embo", it is remarked that at the end of this war, all European nations are tired, depressed and crushed. As in the

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Middle Ages, the institution of chivalry, supported by the Pope and by the Sacred Empire was successful in rejecting the barbaric invasions (Germans tribes and Arabs) and saved Europe, a similar task is falling today upon the intellectuals. They are called upon to save Europe, her culture and her Christian civilization against bolshevism and capitalism.

2. Headline: "After the Moscow note to Ankara - An Anglo-American Naval Demonstration in the Mediterranean - The position of Turkey after the Soviet's requests on the Dardanelles is considered similar to that of Poland on the eve of the German invasion".

3. In a note under the heading "Togliatti would be about to prepare a revolution in the Emilia region" it is reported that, as a consequence of a letter from Togliatti having gone astray, a religious institution of Bologna has learned that the said communist leader has written to the communist mayor of that town that revolutionary action in that section of the country may be necessary, and has given directions to that effect.

4. In a note under the heading "The remains of the bodies of 112 custom-house officers found in the "Foibe" of the Carso", it is related that the Trieste police has been able to find out full particulars of the murder committed by Tito's soldiers during the month of May of last year at San Canziano. The bodies of the 112 custom-house officers murdered by Tito's soldiers have been found in various "foibe" near the railroad line.

5. "The saboteur of Italy" is the paper's heading to the U.P. despatch from Paris concerning Togliatti's activities.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. All services concerning food provision should work together to fight the black market, says Leo Levi, even if somebody would call that dictatorship. The writer asks for the unification of the services for collecting, transporting, distribution, vigilance and police in a single body which should have the full responsibility for supply. As the winter is not very far away food dictatorship should be established, concludes Leo Levi.

2. A Polish soldier seeing his Italian fiancée together with another Polish soldier killed the girl by 13 shots of his light machine-gun, reports the paper from Introdaqua.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Guido Gonella, the former editor of the "Popolo", now Minister of Education, violently attacks "the Italian press which runs down De Gasperi, while he is fighting a battle which is the one of the Italian people, instead of recalling to those who talk of 'Italian imperialism' how the Serbs, the Croates and the Slovenes were freed in 1918 from the Habsburg imperialism with the support of the Italians who died not only to free Venezia Giulia but also to free the Slav peoples from the Central European Empire, while, at that moment, the Russians were overrun by the Germans". And Gonella concludes by saying that "this Italian press, instead of attacking De Gasperi, should better ask those who at the Luxembourg are giving lessons of

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democracy to Italy if there is really in their own countries a freedom of organisation of parties and a freedom of speech and of press whose existence in our political life is clearly shown by the damage they bring to our country".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Whilst De Gasperi is fighting at Paris to save what can be saved of the economic and political situation of that poor Italy, whilst he is defending in a frozen and hostile atmosphere the Italian cause, an Italian paper or at least written in a more or less good Italian, criticises De Gasperi for his proposal to postpone the solution of the Trieste question. Too often we have asked already, continues the paper, why the Russian Communists follow an entirely Russian policy as well as the Yugoslav Communists do with the Yugoslav policy whilst Italian Communists are prepared for all renunciations and support the theses of our harshest enemies.

2. "This what Molotov said and this what he made understood" is the headline of Vittorio Gorresio's article about Molotoff's speech at Paris. The writer stresses the invitation Molotov made in his speech to Italy to free herself from the Anglo-Saxons.

3. Roman Police arrested yesterday a station master and two State railway employees for illegal traffic of railway tickets, reports the paper.

TEMPO (Independent)

In today's leading article Ugo D'Andrea writes: "There is something of morbid, decadent and desperate in this twilight of civilisation and in this eve of cataclysm outlined with atomic explosions, in hearing the speeches made in the golden halls of the Luxembourg."....

"In the spring of 1945 we heard a news that seemed absurd: General Patton's army after having reached the surroundings of Berlin was retreating to leave the Russian armies enter the German capital. This episode, will perhaps remain unique in the history of the world but in the meantime it marks the start of the new war between the Allies, war which has not actually started but which is being prepared in the laboratories of the Powers."....

"Meanwhile the diplomacy continues its jokes and the representatives of the two blocks are exchanging courtesies, arguments and discussions, but, when they are afraid of being exaggerating, they choose a target on which they concentrate their blows. This homey target is Fascism, and Italy, in spite of having overthrown it, of having fought the Germans, of having

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"Meanwhile the diplomacy continues its jokes and the representatives of the two blocks are exchanging courtesies, arguments and discussions, but, when they are afraid of being exaggerating, they choose a target on which they concentrate their blows. This phoney target is Fascism, and Italy, in spite of having overthrown it, of having fought the Germans, of having had hundreds of towns and village destroyed and thousands of people killed in this fight for Democracy is still charged with being Fascist. Every one knows these facts but still Bardelj speaks at the Luxembourg on the Italian Fascism and the Italian imperialism"...

"The American troops of Zone A know very well the humanitarianism of the Yugoslav murderers who often kill American soldiers in ambushes, but still the diplomatic education of the representatives in Paris accept as untouchable the phoney target of the Fascist and Vatican reactions, and, all the joyful Mr. Byrnes can do, is friendly to touch De Gasperi's shoulder to

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encourage him to bear his cross. It is indeed a sorry sight."....

"In a sincere proclamation, Marshal Alexander called the Yugoslav by their real name saying that their tactic and policy was Nazist. We think this proclamation should be recalled to Kardelj and to the Luxembourg representatives so that, once and for all, the Slav imperialism be called by its real name and should stop playing the comedy of being fighting Fascism, because from 1941 to 1945 Tito's Croatia fought the fiercest and the bloodiest of all Nazilike civil wars against the Serbs."....

The writer concludes by deploring that "at this moment there should be an Italian paper which, following the example of the French paper "Humanité" and of the British "Daily Worker", justifies these attacks against Italy and deliberatly forgets that De Gasperi's speech has been approved by all the Italian parties before being delivered to the representatives of the 21 nations called to draft the Italian Peace Treaty."

UNITA' (Communist)

Under the heading of "An inevitable criticism", in a leading article, Mario Montagnana criticizes the stand taken at Paris by De Gasperi on the following grounds: 1) De Gasperi has not emphasized enough in his speech the merits that Italy has deserved throughout the strikes of her workers and the heroic action of her partisans during the war of Liberation; 2) His speech was not enough anti-fascist; 3) He has not said a single word deploring the lack of sympathy shown by Italian diplomacy in the past toward Soviet Russia; 4) He has set forth requests with regard to Yugoslavia which are exaggerated and ilitimed; 5) He has tried to postpone the solution of the Trieste problem, while it was urgent to ask a quick decision.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

August 15, 1946.

R/108/309/PRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi was received by Molotov yesterday. The United Press correspondent from Paris reports that, according to reliable sources, the conversations, which lasted over a hour, were most cordial and among other things dealt also with the possibility of direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia. Well informed observers believe that Yugoslavia may be urged to make some concession regarding the Trieste Statute and possibly the size of the Free Territory, as Russia wishes to obtain the immediate withdrawal of Anglo-American troops from Italy. But it is to be seen whether De Gasperi is willing to expedite this withdrawal without having previously obtained some sort of international safeguard concerning the outcome of direct negotiations with Yugoslavia. (UP)

2. Yesterday De Gasperi made some statements to the "Messaggero" correspondent in Paris concerning Molotov's speech on the Italian peace treaty. He said that it was well to point out before all that Molotov's acknowledgement of the past and present merit of Italian civilization had been very explicit and that nobody else at the Conference had had so hopeful words concerning Italy's future. Molotov's statement that Italy must remain an important factor in the Mediterranean was to be welcomed with gratitude. As to Molotov's charges relative to Italy's home policy, De Gasperi said although the State control of economy had not a modern and systematic form, the substance was that the system of free capitalism could not revive as, through IRI, the State controlled 87% of saving, 60% of the iron-working industry, 90% of the shipyards, 100% of passenger ships, 75% of the telephone system, 35% of electric power. The State was also studying land reform, and as a first step had already resolved to apportion 100 thousand hectares allotting 10 milliard lire for the carrying out of this plan. Italy, said De Gasperi, was therefore heading towards becoming "an advanced democracy" as Molotov wished. The trend was this and it was clearly advocated in the programmes of all parties. De Gasperi then pointed out that the charge of having underestimated the economic clauses of the draft treaty was baseless as he had stated to the Conference that if articles 67 and 69 (renunciation of credits with Germany and seizure of [illegible] were applied they would have "unbearable [illegible] the economic

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relations with Russia, but it is natural that in our position relations with America are more intense. It may suffice to think of wheat, coal, UNRRA, loan, textile industry to judge whether this viewpoint is understandable and reasonable or not." De Gasperi finally stated that the Italian stand on the Venezia Giulia question was based on a national feeling (that had itsroots in the irredentism which preceded fascism by some decades) as was proved by the fact that Italy would accept a solution which made her lose the coal of Arsa, the mercury of Idria and the bauxite of Istria. It was a case of Italians who were desperately asking the Government for an attitude of solidarity, and the Government could not refuse to do so. Nobody was thinking of an adjournment of the treaty, but only of a postponement of the Trieste question until a solution will be reached in agreement with the Yugoslavs. Anyway, even if the treaty were approved as it was now, its ratification by the U.S. Senate could not possibly take place before January or February, and therefore the withdrawal of the Allied troops would not start before April. There was still enough time to remedy the ill done, he concluded.

3. It is denied in official political circles that De Gasperi and a part of the Italian Delegation to Paris had decided to abandon the conference. The rumor of a possible Government crisis is also denied. De Gasperi, if possible, may return to Rome for a few days in order to inform the members of the Government on the proceeding of the Paris Conference.

4. In an interview with the Paris paper "Humanité", Togliatti stated the day before yesterday that one of the aims of the Italian communists was that of ensuring to the Italian people the place which they deserved in the community of nations, and that they knew that this aim was reachable only if Italy followed a democratic line of policy and did not become the tool of foreign imperialistic and reactionary groups. "We appreciate what the British and U.S. armies and their Allies have done for the liberation of Italy", he said, "We have a debt of gratitude to them. Nevertheless we do not believe that what was done for Italy entitled any country to consider Italy as a zone of influence. We want political and economic independence." Togliatti added that the clauses of the draft peace treaty which offended most the Italian Communists were those consolidating Italy's economic subserviency. "The Italian Communists think that the new democratic and republican Italy should establish relations of brotherly cooperation with the French and Yugoslav people. This would be the only way to ensure a long period of peace in the Mediterranean", he concluded.

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3. It is denied in official political circles that De Gasperi and a part of the Italian Delegation to Paris had decided to abandon the conference. The rumor of a possible Government crisis is also denied. De Gasperi, if possible, may return to Rome for a few days in order to inform the members of the Government on the proceeding of the Paris Conference.

4. In an interview with the Paris paper "Humanité", Togliatti stated the day before yesterday that one of the aims of the Italian communists was that of ensuring to the Italian people the place which they deserved in the community of nations, and that they knew that this aim was reachable only if Italy followed a democratic line of policy and did not become the tool of foreign imperialistic and reactionary groups. "We appreciate what the British and U.S. armies and their Allies have done for the liberation of Italy", he said, "We have a debt of gratitude to them. Nevertheless we do not believe that what was done for Italy entitled any country to consider Italy as a zone of influence. We want political and economic independence." Togliatti added that the clauses of the draft peace treaty which offended most the Italian Communists were those consolidating Italy's economic subserviency. "The Italian Communists think that the new democratic and republican Italy should establish relations of brotherly cooperation with the French and Yugoslav people. This would be the only way to ensure a long period of peace in the Mediterranean", he concluded.

5. Togliatti delivered a speech to Italians living at Paris yesterday. He said that the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference should follow a line allowing the improvement of the clauses of the draft peace treaty, anyhow without compromising Italy's independence. "We must guarantee that Italy will remain a democratic country forever", he said, adding that he was sure that whatever the treaty which was going to be stipulated with Italy might be, the reactionary forces would taunt it to their own interest and to the detriment of the country. He then forecast that Italian home politics would be based on the unity of the major parties as there was no party strong enough to rule the country alone.

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6. AP reports from Paris that the Egyptian Delegate has been invited to put it's case to the Conference concerning the peace treaty with Italy. In a note sent to the Conference Secretary Office, the Egyptian Delegation claims: 1) a rectification of the frontier with Libya to include Sollum; 2) the concession of the Giarabub oasis; 3) the independence of Libya or, if this were not possible, a regime of trusteeship by the seven states members of Arab League; 4) the payment of war reparations from Italy and Germany.

7. The Representative of the Austrian Government in Paris sent a letter to the Conference Secretary asking that Austria be allowed to explain to the Conference her viewpoint concerning the question of the Italo-Austrian frontier. (Reuter)

8. AP reports from Malta that it is foreseen in those naval circles that all the ships now laying at anchor in the La Valletta bay will sail on 18 August. AP also reports that a certain number of four-engined planes stationed at Malta are carrying out daily reconnaissance flights between the Apulian and Greek coasts.

9. The text of the speech which the Pope delivered to the representatives of the Arab Supreme Committee of Palestine on 3 August was released yesterday. The Pope said that peace could be achieved only through truth and justice, which presupposed the respect of other's rights. The Pope then recalled that he had opposed the persecutions by the anti-semitic fanatism, and added that it was evident that his impartiality did not mean indifference, and that he would like to have peace ensured in Palestine by means of a new order guaranteeing the necessary living conditions to all concerned.

10. 62 members of the crews of the Italian trawlers which were impounded by the Yugoslav Navy returned to San Benedetto Del Tronto yesterday.

11. During a lunch offered by the Chilean Government to honor Count Sforza yesterday, the Chilean Foreign Minister made a speech sharply criticising the draft peace treaty with Italy prepared by the Big Four, and gave assurance to Sforza that Chile would always support Italy. Sforza was awarded the highest Chilean decoration. Count Sforza then delivered a speech at the University of Santiago, showing the complete falsity of Vidmarj's affirmations concerning the Rapallo treaty, and proving that the same treaty was accepted by the Yugoslavs with the utmost spontaneity.

12. Nenni held a meeting with Undersecretaries of the Interior and of the Presidency, and with the Chief of the Italian Police in order to examine the question of the burial of

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answered in response to the conference her viewpoint concerning the question of the Italo-Austrian frontier. (Reuter)

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12. Nenni held a meeting with Undersecretaries of the Interior and of the Presidency, and with the Chief of the Italian Police in order to examine the question of the burial of Mussolini's body. The widow, who had asked that the corpse be consigned to her, has been answered that she shall have it in due course of time but not now owing to reasons of public order.

13. Undersecretary to the Interior Corsi has proposed to the Presidency of the Council of Minister to set up a national fund for re-education of unemployed.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 14)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

The Italian Economic Delegation organised by the Committee for economic relations between Italy and South America will soon leave for South America on board of a 4 engined Douglas DC4 sent by the Venezuela Government, reports the paper. The delegation will make its studies in Colombia, Equator, Brazil, Argentine and Peru.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Under the headings: "Spontaneous reactions to an avalanche of lies" and "Molotov's hypocrisy outlined by Canada", E. reports that the Canadian delegates to the Paris Conference who have defined their country as "impartial and disinterested" have declared that they were "most indignant at the hypocritical remarks made yesterday by the Soviet delegation".

2. E. says that the "adventures" of Mussolini's corpse will soon be in the movies.

3. E. says that "one and a half million men (not to mention the dogs) will not sleep tonight" as it recalls that this year's hunting will open tomorrow.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading: "Identification card of an enemy", Angelo Guida says that the real name of the Yugoslav foreign minister Kardelj, is CARDELLI, that he was born in Italy, that his parents were Italians and that he started his career participating in the expeditions of the Fascist "squadre" in the region of Venice.

2. As a comment on the rumor that Marshal Tito is not Josip Bros but a Russian general, G.d.S. wonders: "If Tito is not Tito, who on earth is Togliatti?"

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Mr. Molotov accuses Italy of not being sufficiently democratic, writes Sav. adding that that is an error of valuation, an important error. The best proof that Italy is a democratic country - and if we say so, Sir, more than Russia - is the fact that an Italian paper is allowed to attack the President of the Council and Foreign Minister being in a mortal fight, and is allowed to defend the standpoint of another power, a power which has contrasting interests to ours and to which we have to yield up Italian territory, inhabited by Italians of oldest Italian civilisation. In Russia, continues the writer, a Russian paper

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2. "The independence which we will have if we accept", "Molotov's manoeuvre intends to knock down the Government of De Gasperi", "Togliatti declares he trusts in the evolution of the internal Italian situation and accuses parrish-priests of having "bought" votes", are the headlines of the paper about Molotov's speech at Paris.

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INDIPENDENTE

1. "After the violent speech of the Soviet delegate", "The Anglo-Americans favourable to postponement of the Trieste solution" are the headlines of the paper about Molotov's speech, which stresses that London and Washington will make a last attempt to stop the Russian push in the Mediterranean.

2. Three centuries ago Oxenstjerna called his son's attention to with how little intelligence the world is governed, writes Emanuele Grazzi, but even he may not have imagined that the representatives of great countries, met to draw up a Peace Treaty which should be the beginning of a new era of international relations, added a clause which is a monstruous ethical and juridicial aberration, an open challenge to the most elementary principles of equity, says E.G. with regard to the preamble of the Italian Peace Treaty.

3. "British judgement about Italian sailors", Heroism was on the Italian side according to what British sailors stated, astonished and feeling humble at the valour of Italian engaged in an unequal fight, says the paper in an article about a fight the British cruiser "Sidney" had with Italian destoyers.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. prints a U.P. news according to which Togliatti went to Paris to prevent the question of Trieste from being postponed, and comments saying that this information does not surprise anyone who read yesterday's attacks of "Unità" against De Gasperi.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Molotov intended to point out more to the "Big" Anglo-Americans than to Italy, that the USSR is not willing to let herself be foked to any decision which she believes dangerous for her and will use her "veto" against any decision of the twenty-one, writes Luigi Salvatorelli, even if the decision is taken by a two-third majority.

2. "Byrnes would internationalise also Pola and a part of Istria" writes Vittorio Statera from Paris adding that the question is to see how far the Americans want to insist.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading "Things bigger than they are", G... Belloni says that Mr. Churchill's policy of "the carrot and the stick" has found an echo in Mr. Molotov's speech yesterday in Paris as the Soviet delegate recognized the services rendered by Italy to the Allied nations and then bitterly attacked her on the

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2. E. Campolonghi says that he does not understand why Mr. Molotov, "who assured yesterday the Italian people of his great sympathy and of his true affection"... and"who seems to be really worried about the fate of the 2 million Italian unemployed workers, does not do anything to help these workers or to give them assistance and relief".

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3. V.R. reports that Lidia Cirillo, the Italian girl who

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a few months ago in Rome shot the British Captain Lasch and was sentenced for this to 4 years emprisonment, has received a letter from a young Neapolitan asking her to marry him.

MORNING PAPERS (August 15)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The Socialist Party asks for efficacious and immediate measures for an economic industrial and commercial renewal of the South and the islands to secure national unity against the reactionary intention to oppose the North to the South, states Pierro della Giusta, asking which these efficacious measures should be, to be realised immediately. The writer suggests to creating a Commercial Company to finance the South aided by the already existing Banks etc., to confide machinery and coordination of the initiative to the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction for the industrial sector and to aid industrialisation, redistribution of the lands, irrigation for the agrarian sector.

2. The paper blames violently the Italian Press of the Right for having criticized Molotov's speech and Togliatti's journey to Paris and adds that these attacks were made just in the moment in which the Italian destiny was to be decided before a tribunal where USSR with her group of associated nations constitutes a preponderant power.

3. The American Government spent about 300,000,000,000 of dollars in financing war expenses, says Vittorio Pizzorno, and after that floated loans which were bought from banks and private persons. As not only Americans, but also Italians, British and French may suffer by a devaluation of the dollar which the American Government may foresee to secure these expenses, it is to be hoped that the American Government will find a solution to save the dollar.

4. Sigfrido Ciccotti stresses the importance of the millions of Italians living in Northern and Southern America with regard to the view of the United States guaranteeing the American security also in Middle and South America against any not-American Power.

5. The delegates at the Luxembourg Palace seem to be preoccupied that the most fragile construction of the Peace Treaty should not be touched anyhow, writes Paolo Treves. They are therefore afraid about any introduction of the slightest modification of the clauses always fearing that thereby the whole house of cards could possibly collapse.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

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BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article under the headline "Great Summer Manoeuvres", the Author gives a commentary about the diplomatic battle which is now going on in Paris between Anglo-Americans and Soviet Russia. Of course, the Russians consider themselves entitled to win a place in the Mediterranean, and for that purpose they are exerting pressure on one side on Italy, and on the other side on Turkey. Under such conditions, the real interest of Great Britain would be to strengthen the position of Italy, in order to enable her to stand the pressure of Russia. But the policy of Britain is characterized by a traditional empirism, whereby she always gives up - for the sake of immediate interest - the more

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vital, substantial and permanent goals of her foreign politics. This explains how Britain is favouring Greece, Ethiopia, Egypt, while she is threathening Tobruk to the detriment of Italy. Russia has a man on her service in Italy: Togliatti, while Britain has none. De Gasperi is not the man of Britain, and he is not qualified even to understand and serve the real interests of Italy too. In any way, in spite of his deficiencies, we will support De Gasperi against Russian policy.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the Italian production of sugar is inferior to the country's need but that the monthly ration of 300 grams (10½ ozs) will be maintained.

2. Owing to speculations and incidents which occurred as a result of the Government's authorisation to olive-oil producers to sell part of their allowances of oil (See yesterday's Digest Page 7 in "Italia Nuova"), the Government has cancelled this authorisation and will take severe measures to repress black marketing of oil.

3. Owing to the fact that France cannot offer Italy anything against Italian goods exported to France, G. announces that Italy has stopped exports to that country.

4. G. says that a plan for rational emigration of Italians to Venezuela will be studied by an Italian and Venezuelian delegation for emigration.

5. A regular sea-line between Italy and the Netherlands will be opened by the "Theseus" who will leave Amsterdam on August 21st.

6. G. reports that a Polish Commercial Delegation arrived at 17.45 hours in Rome yesterday.

7. G. reports that an International exhibition of leather and hides will take place in Milan from September 3rd to 12th.

8. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8325-8375, p.m. 8375-8425; Pound: a.m. 1310-1330, p.m. 1330-1340; Dollar: Large Denomination Currency: a.m. 462-465, p.m. 464-466, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 472-476, p.m. 472-474; Swiss Franc: a.m. 143-144, p.m. 144-145, French Franc: a.m. 1.55-1.70, p.m. 1.70-1.75.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. is "satisfied" with having helped in denouncing abuses in the sale of olive-oil (See "Globo" above).

2. I.N. says that Tuesday's attacks of "Unità" against

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1. I.N. is "satisfied" with having helped in denouncing abuses in the sale of olive-oil (See "Globo" above).

2. I.N. says that Tuesday's attacks of "Unita" against De Gasperi followed by Molotov's speech the same day and concluded by yesterday's leading article of Mario Montagnana, which sums both, is a clear proof of the perfect agreement between the Italian Communists and Moscow and is a wonderful example "of the great Communist manoeuvres".

3. I.N. says that a Monarchist conductor of the Rome Tramway Company brought yesterday to the direction of the paper the 1,500 lire of the "Premio della Repubblica". The amount was given to the Orphans of the Tiber Island.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to an article in "Voce Repubblicana" which stated that the Italian Republican Party is not about to finish its activity, Paolo Vittorelli writes that the programme of the Party in question, published in that article could be the programme of any Italian Republican or Democrat Party or at least the programme of a Committee of all Italian Parties.

2. "The Italian problem, centre of international attention", writes the paper from Paris.

3. Agreeing with Gonella's polemics against the articles in "Unità" about De Gasperi's attitude at Paris, "I.L." writes that the anti-Russian remarks at the end of Gonella's article was not opportune.

4. A few days ago Italian Police arrested several Italians for having been found in the possession of controlled articles which they had requisitioned passing themselves off for Police agents. The paper now reports that Allied Military Police and Polish soldiers are also involved in these actions and that investigations are in course to identify the Allied accomplices.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Under the heading: "Will we accept the Treaty?", the paper issues a telephonic communication from Paris by its Director, Arrigo Jacchia, in which it is said that private contacts are going on between Italian and Yugoslav negotiators, but with little hope of success. The Yugoslav Delegation, being convinced that it is impossible to obtain the acceptance of his entire programme about the Trieste issue, seems to be disposed to discuss some compromise solutions. They have talked about the appointment of two Governors, one Italian and the other of Yugoslav nationality, but this proposition is not acceptable, because of the continuous frictions that such a scheme would entail. There has been discussed also the question of establishing a real and proper Trieste Free State, instead of a simple Free Territory, so as to place a Cushion-State between Yugoslavia and Italy. But, inasmuch as Pola would be excluded from the new State, the idea is not acceptable to Italy. It must be said, however, that Yugoslavia does not officially accept these side issues, inasmuch as it claims sovereignty over Trieste, with no infringements. In these private negotiations there are taking part a number of outstanding political personalities, such as Togliatti, who has taken care to set forth his own point of view in the Parisian organ of the Communist party. About Briga and Tenda, the negotiators are simply speaking underhand. It is worth announcing that, in the capacity as secretary of the Economic Commission,

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "The Government crisis is near - The union with the communist cannot endure any longer - A combined manoeuvre Molotov-Togliatti against De Gasperi - What the communist leader has gone to do in Paris - No denial of the news that Premier will immediately come back to Rome, but a Government crisis is not excluded", a long article deals with the general situation of the country brought about by the anti-national stand that the Communist party has taken in our foreign policy. The reason why Togliatti has gone to Paris is to set forth to his comrade Molotov the precarious situation in which the Communist Party is finding itself as a consequence of the reaction of public opinion against the general policy of the party. The combined manoeuvre of Molotov-Togliatti is evident: to bring about in Italy a political, social, and economic situation of a revolutionary character, so as to make eventually of our Republic a satellite State of the URSS or an outright Soviet State. The main objectives of the two communist comrades, are to obtain the removal of Anglo-American troops from Italy and to overthrow all economic relations between this country and the western democracies, in favour of Russian influence. Referring to a speech delivered by Togliatti to the members of the "Italia Libera Ass.n", the paper comes to this conclusion: Togliatti has gone to Paris with the object of disrupting the work of our government over there. If the Italian communists were prompted by a spirit of dignity, they would not take part any longer in a Government that they are fighting openly. In any way, experience has shown that there is not any possibility of cooperation with that Party, and the crisis of our government seems to be approaching.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. "The difference between Italy and Russia attenuated after the conversation between De Gasperi and Molotov", "The Yugoslavs would comply with some concessions with regard to the Trieste statute and with a territorial arrangement in Venezia Giulia" are the headlines of the paper about the present situation at Paris.

2. The rumour about a crisis of the Government with relation to the violent polemics between Christian Democrats and Communists about De Gasperi's attitude at Paris has not been confirmed yet, writes the paper.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "De Gasperi and Molotov in the comments of the Rome Press", P. quotes articles from "Unità", "Avanti", "Voce Repubblicana", "Italia Libera", "Risorgimento Liberale", "Buonsenso", "Giornale d'Italia", "Giornale della Sera" and "Tribuna del Popolo" and says that all but "Unità" are unanimous in

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opinion against the general policy of the party. The combined manoeuvre of Molotov-Togliatti is evident: to bring about in Italy a political, social, and economic situation of a revolutionary character, so as to make eventually of our Republic a satellite State of the URSS or an outright Soviet State. The main objectives of the two communist comrades, are to obtain the removal of Anglo-American troops from Italy and to overthrow all economic relations between this country and the western democracies, in favour of Russian influence. Referring to a speech delivered by Togliatti to the members of the "Italia Libera Ass.n", the paper comes to this conclusion: Togliatti has gone to Paris with the object of disrupting the work of our government over there. If the Italian communists were prompted by a spirit of dignity, they would not take part any longer in a Government that they are fighting openly. In any way, experience has shown that there is not any possibility of cooperation with that Party, and the crisis of our government seems to be approaching.

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2. The rumour about a crisis of the Government with relation to the violent polemics between Christian Democrats and Communists about De Gasperi's attitude at Paris has not been confirmed yet, writes the paper.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "De Gasperi and Molotov in the comments of the Rome Press", P. quotes articles from "Unità", "Avanti", "Voce Repubblicana", "Italia Libera", "Risorgimento Liberale", "Buonsenso", "Giornale d'Italia", "Giornale della Sera" and "Tribuna del Popolo" and says that all but "Unità" are unanimous in approving De Gasperi's speech.

2. In today's leading article Giulio Andreotti answers Mario Montagnana's article "An inevitable criticism" in yesterday's "Unità". To the point that "De Gasperi's speech "was not enough anti-Fascist", he replies that De Gasperi, representing by himself the Italian anti-Fascism, and the man who believes in Liberty and who opposes any kind of dictatorship needed not extend himself on this subject. To the second that "De Gasperi did not prevent the anti-Soviet campaign in Italy" he answers: "This is

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wrong: De Gasperi has always pursued a policy of equilibrium and courtesy with Russia as well as with all the other "Allied" powers and has many a time asked the Press and the Public opinion to formulate calmer judgements in regards to the Soviet Union". To the third that "his wish to postpone the solution of Trieste was in contradiction with the "dispositions" De Gasperi received and that he was delaying the departure of the Allied troops in Italy" he says that on the contrary De Gasperi's speech reflected the spirit of the Constituent Assembly and that "as for the freedom from the Foreigners it would be useful to recall to the Communists that "a Foreigner" is not only one who belonging to an other country remains in Italy according to Armistice conditions but is also one who is blindly tied to the policy of a Foreign country which pursues a line different from ours." He then concludes by wondering until when this "poisonous ambiguity" will last.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. After having stated that it agreed absolutely with De Gasperi's attitude at Paris in spite of having quite different political ideas from those of De Gasperi, "R.L." deplores the treachery of the "Italian" Communists. Replying to "Unità" the paper stresses that the Communist Party is right to say that Foreign Policy is not a monopoly of one party but adds that Foreign Policy can also not be a monopoly of Communist Party just as Communists do not represent Italian but Russian and Yugoslav interests.

2. Togliatti declared not to be prepared to make any declaration, writes Vittorio Gorresio from Paris adding that the Communist leader said to be at Paris as a private citizen as well as a politician.

3. Communists do not believe that there will be a crisis of the Government, the Christian Democrats will protest at the Constituent Assembly and the Socialists are said to be loyal to the agreement of action, states the paper with regard to the rumour of a crisis of the Italian Government.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. "Italy is hated but does not hate" is the headline of Corrado Alvaro's leading article on the International political situation.

2. Italo Zingarelli, Tempo's correspondent in London writes that in this 5th anniversary of the "Atlantic Charter" the Allies have forgotten all about "this documento which meant to guarantee freedom to the peoples."

3. T. reports that Giuliano, the famous Sicilian bandit,

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article: "Enemies of the Fatherland", Ambrogio Donini says that those who are favouring a postponement of the Paris Conference in connection with the Trieste issue, are real and proper enemies to the Italian nation. The postponement

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in question is a calculation conceived by the old and reactionary ruling classes of Italy, imbued with a Fascist frame of mind, who are trying to get in power again and to defeat the aspirations of the peasants and industrial workers, as well as of all honest intellectuals toward the establishment and the consolidation of a democratic Republican Regime in the country.

2. In a note signed p.c., under the headline "Who are the defeatists?", it is said that the insults, lies and provocations, with which the press of the U.Q. Front, of the Liberal and Christian Democratic Parties have reacted to the communist polemics against a postponement of the Trieste issue at the Peace Conference, reminds the Author of a word "defeatism", very frequently used in 1919 by Fascists and other reactionary elements against leaders of leftist political factions and class-consciuos workers in general, who were struggling against Fascist reaction. Guido Gonella, professor and Minister of Education has used this word as a kind of anathema against communists of the present day, but the latter are proud of being called so, because they know that in the crisis that culminated with the victory of Fascism, the word in question was used, as it is used today, as an embodiment of all reactionary forces in Italian political life.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/310/PRB August 17, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. During a long interview with the United Press Correspondent in Italy, Edward J. Murray, De Gasperi stated yesterday at Paris that the Trieste and Venezia Giulia question should be solved by including in the Free State of Trieste the territory West of the English line from Trieste to Pola. "This formula", De Gasperi said", is in my personal opinion the absolute minimum the Italian Constituent Assembly could stomach". He observed that the Italian Assembly would simply refuse to ratify a treaty which left in a permanent status of foreign occupation the 70,000 Italians residing in southern Istria and in the city of Pola unless they were at least relieved of the Yugoslav jurisdiction. This minimum formula, he added, which could be accepted by the Italians, should not at all be interpreted as Italy's pure and simple renunciation of objections against the injustice of having turned Trieste and large zones of Venezia Giulia into a free territory. De Gasperi then disclosed that the Italian Ambassador in Warsaw, Reale, had contacted the Yugoslav Delegation yesterday in order to start direct negotiations aimed at reaching the aforesaid solution. "I hope to see Kardelj myself as soon as possible", he added. As regarded Italy's chances of obtaining a revision of the terms of the peace treaty, De Gasperi said that substantial results were not to be expected yet, but that the Italian cause had found comprehension by a number of members of the Conference. He expressed Italy's gratitude to the Brazilian Delegation, which was doing its best to help Italy. Questioned on the possibility of a Government crisis following the dissatisfaction of the Italian Communists concerning the work being carried out at Paris by the Italian Delegation, De Gasperi said: "I am doing my duty as best as i can. If the communists wish to precipitate a crisis they certainly can do so. However, I believe that the policy of the Italian Communists derives from their international conceptions and therefore will have no bearing on the Italian political situation. As far as I know, Togliatti opposes any postponement implying for Italy the payment of the occupation cost. I agree with him, but it is to be taken into consideration that in any case the foreign troops of occupation

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2. The UP correspondent from Paris reports that a spokesman of the Brazilian Delegation stated yesterday that the changes which

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Brazil was going to suggest to the 21 concerning the Italian peace treaty were "fundamental". The spokesman also disclosed that the experts of the Brazilian Delegation were giving the finishing touch to the proposals which would be delivered to the Secretary office on Monday or Tuesday. "We consider", said the spokesman, "the present Italian treaty so hard that only substantial changes could make it more acceptable: changes of substance and not of form".

3. The Italian Embassy in Paris termed yesterday as "completely false" the news published in the French and Yugoslav communist papers according to which De Gasperi was collaborating in the formation of a Mediterranean bloc. The Embassy added that De Gasperi had had no contacts with the Turkish Ambassador in Paris and that no member of the Italian Delegation had contacted the Ambassador in Paris of Franco's Spain.

4. The Paris Conference Political Commission for the peace treaty with Italy resolved yesterday to have Italy submit a detailed memorandum explaining her viewpoint concerning the draft treaty. It is reported that De Gasperi started immediately to draft the memorandum. An Italian representative stated that "the Italian Delegation has not ceased hoping that De Gasperi or other delegates will be invited by the Commission to discuss the articles of the treaty."

5. De Gasperi met the Canadian Premier, Mackenzie King, and the U.S. special envoy to the Holy See, Myron Taylor, at Paris yesterday.

6. The "Messaggero" correspondent reports from Paris that the Austrian representatives were received by Bonomi. It seems, says the correspondent, that they dropped the territorial claims and only aim now at creating the line of approach for economic agreement and good relations between the two countries. Commenting on the conversations which De Gasperi had with Bevin the day before yesterday, the correspondent affirms that Bevin may have let it be understood that Great Britain was willing to help Italy economically, but only after the peace treaty had been ratified. Bevin may also have added that it was not the case of entertaining illusions concerning territorial fundamental changes in the draft of the treaty as the Four, owing to the difficult general situation, could not reopen the discussion on the agreement already reached.

7. AP reports from Belgrade that a high official of the Yugoslav Government, Nitar Bakich, stated that "hundreds of war criminals of Yugoslav origin are living undisturbed in Italy and other countries, and are protected by the various organizations of the Allied countries." Bakich added that his

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8. UP reports from London that the Secretary General of the Arab League, Azzam Pasha, has suggested the League support the creation of a French Dominion uniting Tripolitania and Tunisia.

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9. The High Commissioner for Food has ordered that the plan for the recovery of oil which had not been delivered to the ammassi be discontinued as of 15 August.

10. The Milan Police may have identified the fifth person who participated in the theft of Mussolini's corpse. He is suspected to be Colonel Franco Ferrarini, former Commander of the Genoa Military District during Mussolini's Republic.

11. From two to three thousand Italian workers will go to England and work at the iron-mills. They will work in the metalurgicalfactories and will be admitted in the English Unions as temporary members. (AFP)

12. Four unknown individuals kidnapped Archdeacon Mario Trampus at San Canziano d'Isonzo (Monfalcone), and after having injured him, threw him overboard from the lorry on which they were riding. The archdeacon, who was a chaplain in the Fascist Milizia, was found by a peasant the day after, and was suffering from severe wounds.

13. Minister Romita visited the Aosta Valley yesterday, and stated to the press the main scope of his visit was to examine the feasibility of the boring of a tunnel under the Great St. Bernard Pass.

14. An American naval squadroon, including the carrier "F.D. Roosevelt" will arrive at Naples in a few days, it is reported.

15. Some thieves caused the blowing up of a British ammunition dump near Acerra yesterday. The explosions continued for two hours. 15 persons were injured, one of whom died afterwards.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 16)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. Great Britain does not want to collide with Russia but to rule Italy for ever politically, writes L.R., adding that on the other hand Russia inclines to Yugoslavia from the racial, political, and military point of view.

2. Under the heading "Byrnes attacks Russian policy" the paper writes from Paris that Byrnes protested against the wrong and insidious interpretations Soviet Russia gave systematically the attitude of the U.S.

3. On August 15, 1946 at about 1940 hrs an Allied Military motorcycle drove on the foot-path in consequence of an exaggerated speed and hurt 2 civilians, reports the paper from Rome. Police agents prevented Allied driver from being lynched.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. In an article under the heading "Evolutions and Involutions of the potential Government crisis", it is said that during the last 48 hours the political situation of the country has shown a tendency to improve, and it seems that there is not an immediate danger of a Government crisis. But, on occasion of the next plenary session of the Constituent Assembly, which will take place on the 26th instant, there might be a clash between the Communists and the Christian Democrats. The cause of the conflict may be the report that De Gasperi will submit to the assembly on the results of his Paris mission and the subsequent discussions. The key to an eventual solution of the crisis is held by the Socialist Party, which might sever connections from the Communists and form a new Government in agreement with the Christian Democrats. It is also probable, however, that the compact on which the present Government stands will be maintained, on the basis of a political compromise between the three great mass-parties.

2. "Tripolitania and Tunisia would form a new Arab State", is the headline of a news item from London, where it is reported that a new plan on Lybia, contemplating the separation of Tripolitania from Cyrenaica and the incorporation of Tripolitania with Tunisia to form a new Arab State, has been submitted to the consideration of the members of the Arab League. The Tunisian-

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GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After having stated that inflation may encourage the restoration of a country if the inflation is wisely managed, Carlo Scarfoglio adds that it is necessary to avoid poor people's having to pay for the common bankruptcy. It must, therefore, be begun by regulating prices and not by devaluating money, asserts the writer.

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2. The paper reports an increase of Yugoslav deserters who give impressive descriptions of the difficult conditions of life in Yugoslavia.

3. "The Anglo-American declarations improve Italian hopes", is the headline of the paper which adds that the general impression at Paris is that not only relief in the clauses of the armistice but also a mitigation of the Treaty will be the consequence of the Anglo-American assertions.

4. The paper welcomes Dugoni's proposal for instituting Parliamentary investigations in order to establish the amount, manner, destination and the use of subventions and subsidies issued by the State during the Fascist regime and adds that these Parliamentary investigations will be the only way to find out the profiteers of that regime.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Under the heading "The Destiny of Russia - Anxiety to reach the sea", Raffio Raffii, in a leading article where he recalls the youth of Peter the Great, founder of the Russian Empire, who lived in 1698 in a poor hut in Zaandam (Holland) to learn the shipbuilding trade, and says that the greatest anxiety of the leaders of Russia today, as in the time of Peter the Great, is to conquer outlets in the hot and free seas of the South, where ice and cold are not a permanent obstacle to navigation. This shows that political regimes are changing, but the aspirations and necessities of the life of peoples are always the same in the course of centuries. Peter the Great's hut of Zaandam is a symbol of the "rush to the sea" of Tzarist Russia of yesterday, as well as of Bolshevic Russia of today. This explains the Soviet homage, even if not officially expressed, to the memory of "comrade Peter the Great", voluntary carpenter of Zaandam.

2. In a note under the heading "Polish military manifestation at Milan", it is related the ceremony of the public awarding of the Polish Military War Cross to General Marras, regional military commander of Lombardia. On that occasion, Gen. Anders, commander of the Polish troops in Italy delivered a speech on Polish-Italian brotherhood.

3. "A Yugoslav commissioned officer excluded from the Trieste zone". Under this heading it is related that the Yugoslav Major, Vlado Despot, has received an order from the Allied Authorities to leave the Zone A of Venezia Giulia on account of his provocatory behaviour during the last Gorizia

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The Church does not want to influence any decision of the citizen in the choice of Monarchy or Republic, writes F.A. The faithful may accept any form of Government whatsoever. But if a State should be imposed which propagates antichristian conceptions Christians have the duty to oppose without being disturbed at being called dabblers in politics, asserts the writer.

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2. "The first word in favour of Italy" is the headline of the paper about the Paris Conference.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Referring to the difficult financial situation of Italian communities and provinces, Luigi Mirando stresses that the only remedy is to diminish expenses.

2. In an interview given to Vittorio Statera, Paris correspondent of the paper, De Gasperi said that there is some hope that the political-territorial Commission and the economic Commission, both appointed by the twenty-one, will modify some clauses of the Treaty.

3. The paper publishes a collection of promises and judgements given by Allied personalities in 1943 and 1944 about the contribution Italy paid to victory.

4. An Allied ammunition depot exploded near Pagliarone, reports the paper from Naples.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In an article under the heading "The defence of the Republic cannot be entrusted to Fascist Diplomats", is quoted a letter of protest by Giuseppe Pirrone, President of the Committee "Free Italy" of Venezuela, against the presence of monarchical and notoriously fascist diplomats in the countries of Latin America, acting as official representatives of the Italian Republic. The paper, in a note preceding the letter in question, affirms that the protest is well founded, and that the Government must take steps to renew our diplomatic corps abroad. Only genuine anti-fascist elements could be capable of conferring authority on the official representation of the new Republican Italy in foreign countries.

MORNING PAPERS (August 17)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to Molotov's speech at Paris, Antonio Burgoni asserts that whatever the definitive clauses of the Peace Treaty might be, the Italian people will continue to live among the other peoples. The Italian Foreign Policy will, therefore, continue to have two tendencies, as it always had: one directed towards the eastern frontier, today towards Russia, and the

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2. "Italy will be allowed to speak once more before the last decision" is the headline of the paper about the present situation at Paris.

3. Under the heading "Enquiry about the radio" Ben Siliato praises the British system of the BBC as a public utility.

4. In relation to the problem of the Italian emigration the question of professional instruction has been discussed in the last session of the Central Syndacal Committee of the Socialist Party, writes Arnaldo Bartolini, as it would be difficult to send workers abroad without any technical preparation.

1302

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BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article: "The World War in a district court", under the signature of Gen. Roberto Bencivenga, it is said that the Paris Peace Conference is much like a Court of common pleas in its proceedings toward the ascertainment of the responsibility of the war. It is as if in a process for a colossal knavery, one would punish the accountant of a great Firm, who has forged a signature or altered a few figures in the accounting books. Of course, in Paris the accuser is Russia. But, when the latter is charging the former totalitarian Governments with having caused the war, she knows very well that Communism is the prototype of the totalitarian State and that she has been struggling for centuries for world domination and for finding outlets for her immense riches. Italy is today the point of greatest resistance against Russian expansion, and this explains the attitude of Mr. Molotov toward our country. By this little District Court trial, the Paris judges hope to prevent the real great trial of the World War No. 2 and the ascertainment of the respective responsibilities.

2. In a small note it is said that the misterious "Senso Nuovo" is a nasty forgery of "Buonsenso", and that there are in Italy a few weekly newspapers such as "Siringa", "Gianduia", "Prisma" which are to be considered as bona fide local organs of the U.Q. Front, but they do not insult, as "Senso Nuovo" does, the Secretary General and other legitimate leaders of the Front.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the Government must help coastal and deep sea fishing.

2. G. says that from April 25th 1945 to June 30th 1946 Italy has exported 1,012 tons of raw silk, 713 of which went to the United States, 152 to England, 60 to France, 39 to Switzerland, 11.5 to Egypt, 9 to Argentina and 27 to other countries.

3. The Ministry of Public Works has authorized undertakings in Ancona for 346 million lire, and house repairing in Sicily for 14 million lire.

1695

4. 6,615 Lbs of fresh grapes left Milan by plane yesterday for England.

5. G. reports that 9,000 tons of cotton will be given

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is charging the former totalitarian Governments with having caused the war, she knows very well that Communism is the prototype of the totalitarian State and that she has been struggling for centuries for world domination and for finding outlets for her immense riches. Italy is today the point of greatest resistance against Russian expansion, and this explains the attitude of Mr. Molotov toward our country. By this little District Court trial, the Paris judges hope to prevent the real great trial of the World War No. 2 and the ascertainment of the respective responsibilities.

2. In a small note it is said that the misterious "Senso Nuovo" is a nasty forgery of "Buonsenso", and that there are in Italy a few weekly newspapers such as "Siringa", "Gianduia", "Prisma" which are to be considered as bona fide local organs of the U.Q. Front, but they do not insult, as "Senso Nuovo" does, the Secretary General and other legitimate leaders of the Front.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the Government must help coastal and deep sea fishing.

2. G. says that from April 25th 1945 to June 30th 1946 Italy has exported 1,012 tons of raw silk, 713 of which went to the United States, 152 to England, 60 to France, 39 to Switzerland, 11.5 to Egypt, 9 to Argentina and 27 to other countries.

3. The Ministry of Public Works has authorized undertakings in Ancona for 346 million lire, and house repairing in Sicily for 14 million lire.

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4. 6,615 Lbs of fresh grapes left Milan by plane yesterday for England.

5. G. reports that 9,000 tons of cotton will be given freely by UNRRA to Italian hospitals and to needy people.

6. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8450-8550, p.m. 8500-8550; Pound: a.m. 1300-1320, p.m. 1320-1330; Dollar: Large denomination Currency: a.m. 466-470, p.m. 470-474, Small denomination Currency: a.m. 470-480, p.m. 478-484; Swiss Franc: a.m. 144-146, p.m. 145-146.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Praising De Gasperi for the dignity with which he spoke at Paris, Ernesto Carletti stresses the sufferings the antifascists had to pass through a long time already before the intervention of the Allies. Those who want to provoke a final

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fight, continues the writer, forget that Trieste is situated between two worlds, as Danzig was, and that not only Trieste but also all Italy would become in a future war an accumulation of ruins as Danzig became during the last war.

2. Referring to Byrnes' and Alexander's friendly assertions with regard to Italy, Micron expresses the hope that concrete facts will follow these words, all the more as policy is not inspired by words but by concrete interests.

3. "Byrnes and Alexander argue controversially with Molotov declaring that the Italian Democracy has the right to the sympathy and support of the United Nations, writes I.L. about the Paris Conference.

4. Rosario Assunto gives a summary of the development of the Trieste partisan movement after September 8, 1943.

5. "Allies....madmen on the steering wheel", "men or hen", Increase of the series of accidents - for the sake of the pedestrians we ask the authorities to intervene energetically" are headlines of the paper about new car accidents at Rome.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N. protests against the fact that the amnesty decree has not been extended to the Fascists who were purged from the Public administrations.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading "Italy and Yugoslavia - The only solution", the paper remarks that the negotiations already started by our Warsaw ambassador Eugenio Reale with the Yugoslav Delegation at the Paris Conference, and the announcement that De Gasperi will meet Kardelj, show that the direct discussions between the representatives of the two interested countries are the best method to be followed for the solution of the Trieste problem. There is no reason why Britain and the U.S. should be opposed to this plan of action, provided that their legitimate interests are not endangered. It is imperative that the small Trieste Territory shall not become a basis of political and economic speculations between Russia and the Anglo-saxons powers. A steady guarantee of peace can be found only in a mutual agreement between Italy and Yugoslav as well as in a good, rational organization of the Giulia Region in the new framework which will be decided by the Peace Con-

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2. Under the heading "A proposal deserving to be accepted", a note has appeared, setting forth a proposition by Deputy Dugoni, concerning an investigation of Firms and private persons who profitted during the Fascist regime from State subsidies and other privileges. The paper gives its assent to Dugoni's proposal, recommending quick and energetic action on this important matter.

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3. Headline: "Britain will help us only after signature of the Peace Treaty. - The contrast between the Big-4 about the Trieste issue is on the increase - Contacts have been taken between Italians and Austrians - Byrnes and Alexander are taking the defence of Italy against Molotov's attacks.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. In headline: "Alcide De Gasperi blames the deceitful manoeuvres of Togliatti".

2. A note under the heading: "270 defendants at the EVIS trial - Deputy Gallo is accused of three murders". On the basis of information from Palermo, the paper says that the case against the 270 defendants of the EVIS is about to reach its final stage. The principal charges of the General Inspectorate of the Police against the defendants are two: one involving the responsibility of 177, and the other of 83 accused persons. In the first group there are comprised the ill-famed chieftain Giuliano and Concetto Gallo, the latter elected Deputy in the Constituent Assembly as representative of the Party for Sicilian Independence. Both defendants are charged with a long series of crimes, such as conspiracy and insurrection against the State, murder, pillage, and seizure of private persons. Gallo was set free as a consequence of his election, but a commission of the Constituent Assembly will decide whether to authorize a criminal prosecution against him.

3. Note issued by the Press Office of the National Monarchical Party: "The Liberal-Democratic Concentration, the National Renaissance (Monarchical Social-Democratic Movement) and the Christian Monarchical and Democratic Centre, with their attendant organizations and leaders, have joined the National Monarchical Party. On proposal of the General Secretary, the Council of the Party has appointed in a capacity as Vice Secretary General, in addition to the others, Dr. Roberto Trombetti".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. "The limits of Italian renunciations in Trieste and Venezia Giulia" is the headline of the paper about De Gasperi's interview given to "United Press".

2. Under the heading "Italy will present her objections in a memorandum", Paolo Boni reports from Paris that according to the experiences of the last three weeks the Anglo-American block can generally rely upon 15 votes against 6 of the Soviet block. In some questions, however, USSR may obtain the support

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "Comprehension and sympathy of many nations", P. prints extracts from the speeches made in Paris by Mr. Byrnes, Lord Alexander, Mr. Theron and Mr. Fidault.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. A Polish truck driven by the Polish serviceman Walentin Kuzielewicz yesterday ran over a man and a woman in via Acqua Bullicante, Roma.

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2. Italo Zingarelli, "Tempo's" correspondent in London, reports on statements made in London yesterday by Luigi Antonini and Vanni Montana of the American Confederation of Labor who are on their way to Paris to plead in the name of the American workers, "For a just, equal and longlived peace for Italy". He outlines the following points: (a) Why are the elogious statements of Marshal Alexander and General Clark on the Italian partisans not brought to the minds of the Delegates at the Luxembourg?. (b) Why on the other hand is France who collaborated with the Germans and sent 2 million workers to Germany, seated among the Big Four, and why is the France of Petain and Laval forgotten? (c) Commenting on Molotov's speech Antonini said that if he had been present he would have asked the Russian Delegate who, if not Russia, gave gasoline to Mussolini enabling him to bomb Abyssinia, and who, if not Russia, is responsible for the invasion of Poland and this second war. (d) After making clear that he was not speaking as an Italian-born American but as an American fighting for America, Antonini added that the Delegates at the Paris Conference will see a third world war if they persist in wanting to make a Danzig out of Trieste and if by giving the Dardanelles and Trieste to Russia they let her enter the Mediterranean Sea.

2. Under the heading: "Was Fascism a Progressive Democracy?" T. comments on De Gasperi's interview, (see General above) saying that "in these last few years, observers of social and economic facts have noticed that the only and real modern revolution was made in 1917 by Russia and has then had its repercussions in Italy with "Fascism" and in Germany with "National Socialism" and that this revolution was marked by the struggle against individualism, against Liberty and against the human conscience and its initiatives in short it has paralysed human civilisation. The Russians, of course, do not agree with this thesis and call their regime a 'progressive democracy' but the Anglo-Saxons, on the other hand, consider it the doom of Democracy". "It is now up to De Gasperi to tell us whether he accepts the Communist, Fascist, Nazist or Anglo-Saxon notion of Democracy" the paper concludes.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on Cecil Sprigge's article, published in the Italian periodical "Mercurio", in which the British writer admonishes the Italians to abandon any resentment against the decisions of the victors, Panfilo Gentile writes, that Trieste and Istria are not a certain number of square miles for the

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1. Commenting on Cecil Sprigge's article, published in the Italian periodical "Mercurio", in which the British writer admonishes the Italians to abandon any resentment against the decisions of the victors, Panfilo Gentile writes, that Trieste and Istria are not a certain number of square miles for the Italians but a piece of their heart and a piece of their history. It seems strange to us, continues the writer, that the British people which is so attached to its own national traditions should not understand the same feelings in other peoples.

2. "The dangerous allurements of the Soviet diplomacy" is the headline of Vittorio Gorresio's article about the Peace Conference.

3. Under the heading "a step backwards by Togliatti", R.L. writes, that Togliatti seems to be prepared to abandon for the moment the positions he took in the last few days in his official paper, owing to the energetic reaction of the Italian people with regard to the Peace Treaty. Trieste, Fiume, Pola and

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Zara are still for him pieces of territory but his tone about the Italian Foreign Policy became calmer, states the paper.

4. The unity of action which binds Socialists with their neighbours of the extreme Left has its obligations, writes the paper under the heading "Avanti lends itself". It is, therefore, understandable that "Avanti" tries to find some arguments to defend Togliatti's attitude at Paris.

5. M.P. operated yesterday against a few easy women and negro soldiers who stayed together absolutely naked on the beach. The 6 girls had to accomodate themselves to the well-deserved punishment being transported naked by the M.P. in a truck to the 20 km. distant prison "Don Bosco".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In an article from Paris under the heading: "Who are the real patriots?" Ottavio Pastore challenges the claim made by a number of organs of the Italian press, that communists are stained with anti-national spirit. He says that such an accusation would be absurd against a party including at least 1/5th of the Italian population, and against men who suffered exile, prison, confinement and hunger to fight such imperialistic deeds as the Ethiopian war of conquest and the civil war in Spain. The real fact is that the Italians who accuse communism and communists are people longing for a revival of Fascism and reaction. Furthermore, he takes a stand against an interview granted by De Gasperi to Messaggero, saying that the Italian Premier has been unable to give a lie to Pastore's affirmation that in a sitting of the competent Commission of the Constituent Assembly the representatives of all parties declared themselves unfavourable to the proposal of a postponement of the final decision of the Trieste issue at the Peace Conference, even if such unfavourable stand was not supported by a regular vote of the Commission. The writer goes on to say that the Italian people at large is kept in a state of ignorance on what foreign countries are thinking about Italy and her nationalistic aspirations, and that the members of the Communist Parties who are telling the truth about the real situation of Trieste and Venezia Giulia, are acting as genuine and trustworthy patriots.

2. In a note under the heading: "Those who are alone and those in bad company", the paper says, under the signature of a.m., that those in bad company are De Gasperi and his partisans and followers, who stood for Fascism during the 20 years of the regime, and they are wrong in their conduct of the internal and

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 103/PRB/311

13 August 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi expressed to an ANSA correspondent at Paris yesterday his surprise at the charges levelled by a section of the Italian press against diplomatic action concerning the draft peace treaty. He disclosed that he had been praised by Nenni, who encouraged him "to beat the iron whilst it was hot", "Myself and my colleagues of the Delegation are carrying out this hard, blacksmith-like work. We are hammering our minimum demands and are striving to have them pierce the minds of those who are going to make the decisions. While we are doing this, they attack us as if we had compromised everything by means of the line of approach which we chose. I am asked whom had I the authority from to suggest the postponement. I answer: from the Delegation, the Council of Ministers and the common sense which says that when the solution is poor it is better to think it over. But if they think that the solution is good, then let them sponsor it and take the responsibility for it." De Gasperi then warned that it was not a question of postponing the whole treaty but only a particular and difficult section of the treaty. "Anyway", he added, "this suggestion of mine does not endanger anything as it is not being discussed and remains only a desperate appeal." As for the charge of not having put emphasis on the economic clauses of the draft treaty, De Gasperi said that they were wrong if they believed that he could have spoken with regard to the occupying powers alone as in this instance he would have been compelled to speak against the war reparations claims and mention the U. S. relief too. "Let me tell now", he concluded, "that domestic quarrels seem to be more trifles to me. They are talking about a crisis; what are men if confronted with Italy? We are doing our duty trying to save the vital reasons for an existence within world democracy. What does it matter if when accomplished our task will be followed by acknowledgement or charges? What really matters is to have others hear the just voice of Italy and to speak loud according to justice."

2. The Paris Conference passed a resolution approving the British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs' proposal to hear Austria concerning the Italo-French frontier. The Conference also resolved to have Iran invited to put her case before the Conference.

3. De Gasperi stated yesterday to the press that the 180,000 people of German origin who were now living in Alto Adige were "the most free and best treated among all the Germans in the world." "Italy", he said, "has no objection to the principle of self-determination of the people's being applied in Southern Tyrol, provided that the same principle is applied for all other German people in the world. But these German-speaking populations which are now within the Italian frontier are now enjoying conditions better than those being enjoyed by any other German, and they would have accepted long ago our generous project of autonomy if there had not been interfer of artful agitations which exploited the existence of a minorities problem and gave false hopes to these populations."

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4. The Italian Delega ion held a meeting at the Italian Embassy in Paris yesterday, and issued the following announcements: "At the end of the first phase of the Peace Conference, the Italian Delegation has

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noticed that its action aimed at demonstrating that new Italy, which has repudiated the fascist aggressive spirit, intends to cooperate sincerely to a just and lasting peace, has created around our country an atmosphere of greater comprehension. The efficacious intervention of the President of the Council in the Conference General Session, and the manifold activities of the members of the Delegation with the various representatives of other countries, have outlined our particular position of co-belligerance. The Italian delegates may be heard by the Conference Commission in order to explain the memorandums which will be submitted, however without being allowed to participate in the discussions or in the decisions. In spite of this limitation, the delegates have resolved to participate also in these labours in order to strive to have our demand known and entered in the treaty. It should be very clear that the judgement on the whole of the treaty as it will result after the conference could be given by the Delegation only after the territorial, political, economic and military clause would be set and the Constituent Assembly would be able to judge whether it should assume or not co-responsibility for the treaty." (ANSA)

5. It is reported from Paris that Togliatti left for Rome by train yesterday. During his stay in the French capital, Togliatti met the Russian Foreign Minister, Molotov, and the leaders of the Communist parties of France and other countries. Yesterday Togliatti had a long conference with the representative of the Spanish Republican Government in France. (ANSA)

6. The Austrian Foreign Minister, Karl Graber, stated yesterday at Vienna that he would ask the Paris Conference to hold a plebishite in Alto Adige. (United Press)

7. During a telephone conversation with the Italian Foreign Ministry, De Gasperi expressed yesterday the wish to return to Rome next Wednesday in order to report to the other members of the Government about his Paris mission

8. Minister Corbino left Paris yesterday and is expected to arrive at Rome on Monday.

9. Other members of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference, experts on the questions of colonies and Fiume, will leave for Paris tomorrow.

10. Hon. Giuseppe Spataro has been appointed President of the RAI (Italian Radio System). (ANSA)

11. The Yugoslav Delegation participating in the Allied Advisory Council for Italy issued a statement yesterday denying the Italian press reports affirming that grain is being smuggled into Yugoslavia upon delivery of fire-harms. Most morning papers give the statement expressing the hope that it corresponds to the effective situation. "Momento" however reports that owing to the ever increasing amount of wheat being smuggled abroad, the High Commisseriat for Food has set up a Central Board of Special Police with branches at Padua, Bari and Palermo in order to smash the smuggler ring.

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12. Two women were ran into by a Polish truck at Ancona. The driver did not stop to help the women, who died soon after they had arrived at the hospital. (Popolo)

AFTERNOON PAPERS (17 August)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. "Direct contacts between Italy and Yugoslavia" is the headline of the paper which adds that all would be satisfied if a basis of understanding could be found as nobody wants an atmosphere of war between these two countries.

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2. A group of American technical experts for alimentation, led by the Undersecretary of Agriculture, Dodd, examined in the last few days the Italian alimentary situations, reports the paper from Caserta.

ESPRESS (Independent) - N. N.

GIORNALE DELLA SER. (Monarchist)

1. Gianni Lucano says that the little Republic of San Marino has also been seriously battered by this war.

2. G.D.S. says that there are symptoms of disbandment among the ranks of the Communist Party.

3. Commenting on the position of the Communist, Socialist and Christian Democrat Parties, G.D.S. says that since September 8th, 1943, the Communists have profited from the bewildered political situation of the Country and obliged the other two mass parties to follow their schemes and to adopt the slogans of 'progressive democracy', 'syndical unity', 'proletarian union', 'Fascist Monarchy' and 'anti-Fascist Republic' by which they succeeded in fooling seven million of pro-Monarchist Christian Democrat electors. "Now, how will all this end? - wonders the paper-. We do not think that an anti-Communist front will be necessary. The Communist policy is now very clear, They sistematically are making opposition to the Government ... and are sabotaging from the inside the Government's work." And the article ends by wondering until when "will the Socialist and the Catholics stay tied up to Moscow's orders and when will they have enough courage to start going their own way."

4. The paper's headlines to the work of the Paris Conference today are the following: "Conclusion of three inconclusive weeks in Paris," "Behind the scenes of a collective peace the plot of partial agreements is being developed" and "While a road is being opened for direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia, Bevin works in the shadow for the constitution of "Mediterranean" and "Latin" blocks."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. It is not a formal diplomatic attitude but the profound collective sense of all inhabitants of the sixth continent if the South-American delegates ask at Paris a just peace for Italy, asserts r.c. The Latins of America defend Italy not only because they love Italy for a thousand reasons but also because Italy is the most illustrious and the most betrayed victim of the "democratic peace," continues the writer who concludes that the South-American Statesmen are today more lofty than all the European Governors.

2. "On the eve of direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia", is the headline of G. Solari Bozzi's report from Paris who adds that Brazil is determined to suggest foundamental rectifications of the treaty.

3. When Molotov rose up to defend the sovereignty of the Italian national economy he in reality spoke against the principle of free competition between all United Nations, Leon Blum pointed out in his article

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1691

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3. When Molotov rose up to defend the sovereignty of the Italian national economy he in reality spoke against the principle of free competition between all United Nations, Leon Blum pointed out in his article yesterday, writes the paper. On the whole it was an indirect attack against the plan of the U. S. for international economic organisation, to which France adhered by the Washington agreements, continues Leon Blum. On the one side Russia wants to maintain the zones of influence conquered by her military occupation and to enlarge them as far as Italy, said Leon Blum, and on the other side the Anglo-Americans want to throw down the Russians barrier. This statement has nothing surprising, writes "G.d'I." What could be interesting about this article is the position which the French Socialist leader takes towards the French Communists and which transferred on the International field signifies the breach between Socialists and Communists.

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INDIPENDENTE

1. Under the heading "Stick and carrot, carrot and stick...! " I. reports on rumours asserting that no loans will be granted to Italy unless she signs the Peace Treaty.

2. I. says that the Communist masses are bewildered by the policy pursued by their leaders.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. After having stressed the Christian-Democrat attitude during the last session of the Directive Committee of CGIL, Giorgio Granata says, that at the c.m. session Communists and Socialists seemed to be preoccupied by the fact that their presence in the Government did not change anything as the capitalistic regime existed unchanged and that, therefore, the benefits of an increasing production would go, if not entirely, preponderantly to the advantage of capitalistic trusts.

2. The pulsation of Genoa returned to the normal state, writes Giorgio Caproni under the heading "Italy revives".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The negotiations de Gasperi has conducted at Paris have shown him that nobody was prepared to renounce the idea of a "Free State of Trieste", writes Rondolfo Pacciardi. So De Gasperi had to accept this idea and to make the best of it that is to say to accept the proposal of a "Free State" and to try to include western Istria in this State. This signifies a small State with an Italian majority and with an Italian Parliament and Government on the eastern border of Italy. The frontiers between Italy and this small State will be evidently only on the paper, says the writer, and the security of this State will be garanteed by the ONU. This is not an ideal solution, concludes the writer, but it may be at least a provisional solution.

2. The Costituente is the people itself which deliberates, asserts Vincenzo Mazzei, in the fulness of its original and total power of absolute sovereignty. This sovereigntydoes not supportany limitswith exceptions of those imposed by the people itself, and is therefore, by its nature absolute and unlimited, asserts the writer, adding that in the case of Italy the only limit of the sovereignty of the Costituente is the Republican form of the State.

3. Enrico Terracini states that the Red International, the III. International, does succeed in reconciling the international discords as little as the Black International of the peoples with a Christian Democrat Government, which showed its strength only in its anti-Communist attitude. In the same way the effort made by Italian and French Socialists to come to an agreement with the British Labour Party failed as well, continues the

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Polemics between the Christian Democrat and the Communist press, between Rome and Moscow are more excited that ever, writes Guido Mazzali. The Church does not admit any other International that the Catholic one, continues the writer adding the different aims and the different positions of these two conceptions. The dispute does not concern two religions, asserts G.M., but two organisations with economic and political tendencies.

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2. "Austria too will discuss the Peace Treaty with Italy" is the headline of the paper about the Paris Conference.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article, under the heading of "About direct negotiations with Yugoslavia", the Author recalls an old slogan concerning the relations between Italy and the former Austrian-Hungarian Empire: "We can be only allies or enemies". A similar situation exists to-day with Yugoslavia, who is a "longa manus" of Russia. Owing to the fact that the Allied have practically given up the more vital defensive positions of our country on the eastern boundary, it is natural that we consider without prejudice the proposal of a direct understanding with Yugoslavia and Russia. Of course, the co-operation with these countries ought not to be founded on the old thesis of Kardelj and Molotov, that is of a reparations system which would entail a permanent economic control on Italy, but on the acknowledgment of the sovereignty and independence of the Italian State. But, in this connection it must be remainded that the "liet motiv" of both "L'Unita'" and Molotov is that the Anglo-American troops should be moved away from Italy. Although on this point we should not be "a priori" in disagreement with the communists, we must be alive to the fact that Italy is disarmed, defenceless, open to all attacks. Who will then protect our country against a sudden attack from the 12 or 14 divisions at the order of Tito, massed in the B. zone? This is the reason why an understanding with Yugoslavia should be surrounded by stern precautionary measures of a military character.

2. In a note under the heading of "Progressive Democracy in action - Communist violence against peaceful "qualunquisti", it is related that at Bergamo the local communists assembled with a provocatory purposes before a theatre where a "qualunquisti" meeting was taking place. When the meeting was over, the communists rushed on the speaker, Sparteco Albanese, beating and wounding him. Policemen were absent during this disgusting scene and the paper is voicing a protest to the Prefect and Questore regarding this.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the clause of the Italian Peace treaty on the restitution of foreign countries of all foreign railway wagons now in use by the Italian railways will cause a serious reduction in passenger and commercial traffic in Italy.

2. G. reports that 1,341,300 tons of grain of this year's crop had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to August 13th.

3. G. says that the Government's permission for import of American and French film will give Italian producers an economy of about 500 million lire per year as the price of Italian made film is twice that of the American film.

4. Ugo Barbera, "Globo's" correspondent in Cairo, says that the situation of the Italians in Egypt is far from being good as almost all of

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. "Italy is prepared to contribute to a just and durable peace" is the headline of the paper about the communication of the Italian Delegation at Paris.

2. The first anniversary of the Venezia Giulia Communist Party, composed of the Italian and the Yugoslav Communist Party, will be celebrated

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one of these days, writes I.L. and adds that a few months ago an Italian Communist Party was constituted in Venezia Giulia which is not yet recognised and which has been inactive until now. The weekly paper "Informatore del Popolo", however, announced today the constitution of groups of the "friends of the 'Informatore del Popolo'" which will be equivalent to an Italian Communist organisation in Venezia Giulia, concludes I.L.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. In an open telegram to Count Sforza who is at present in the South American "to diffuse the idea of a just peace for Italy and to unite all Italian anti-Fascists with the Fascists in good faith", Musaniello writes that "those charge today even De Gasperi's Government of being Fascist and who threaten him with an internal and external assault, are those who merely need to find a justification for their international policy."

2. I.N. says that as for an answer to the attacks of the press, yesterday's leading article of "Unita'" was very inconclusive.

3. I.N.'s headlines to Elisio Signa's report from Alexandria on the situation in Egypt are the following: "A country which burns e say the English" and " The Egyptians have learned well their lesson; today they know that the British appreciate only those who do not bend before them".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Under the heading "Betrayed Pacts", in a leading article it is reminded that five years ago, while the world war was at its eight in the two hemispheres, Roosevelt and Churchill set forth in a solemn declaration the lofty principles of the Atlantic Charter, which, in a few months space, received the assent of thirty nations. By that declaration, the victorious nations committed themselves not to deprive the conquered countries of their legitimate territories, and to guarantee them a free access to the sea ports and raw materials markets. At least once in history the great and powerful States appeared just and the victorious generous. But this great hope, that helped us to fight and win the war, has become to-day a sad illusion. After the death of Roosevelt and the removal of Churchill from power, the so-called Big-4 have completely forgotten the promises of the Atlantic Charter. Evatt, the noble representative of the Australian Commonwealth was right when he said at the Luxembourg Conference, "Peace is not only a state of absence of war; it is a situation positively benefical to humanity. Therefore our purpose should be to establish a system capable of promoting the reviv of European civilization, nay of world civilization, on the basis of a wider liberty and of a more human justice". These are very wise words, but will ever people listen to them?

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

In headline, "Domestic Quarrels - De Gasperi, Corbino and Togliatti are about to return to Rome - The President of the Council would come back from Paris after having exculpated himself from the communists

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In headline: "Domestic Quarrels - De Gasperi, Corbino and Togliatti are about to return to Rome - The President of the Council would come back from Paris after having exculpated himself from the communists charges before the Legislative Commission for Treaties - Togliatti has met in Paris Molotov but not De Gasperi."

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. About 20 years ago Fascism epurated employees and workers considered undesireble who should have a resurrection after so many years of unemployment and misery, writes Cesare Besini and deplores that the Republican bureaucracy did not provide measures until now for the re-employment of these victims of Fascism.

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2. A reader of M. wrote a letter to the editor about the measures to be taken against black marketeers and said, why does the Church, so clever at giving directives in policy and propaganda to the pric of its faithful, not deny to those peasants who do not consign grain and oil or who export it secretly abroad?

3. Under the heading "Social hurricanes on the American horizon", F. Mauri writes about the terms of the gigantic clash between the organisations of workers and of capitalism.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "Double dealing", Igino Giordani, the Editor of the paper, writes a violent article against Ottavio Pastore, "Unita's " correspondent in Paris, in which among other things he says: "Unmasked in his attempt to render vulnerable Trieste's independence - and not only that of Trieste - by the Christian Democrats, Ottavio Pastore, who was one of the first to attac De Gasperi when he was trying to save Trieste's independence, is obliged today, with a grotesque fury, to unveil even this other sector of his double dealing. He wants to give away Trieste and look like a patriot, sabotage the Italian representative and look like an Italian, be in the Government and make opposition: stuff that for his morality he pours down like vodka,... and furthermore he uprises against the Italian press as if it was a foreign press to him, for the only reason that it is the Italian press. As for his furious mixture of words printed in yesterday's Unita' with the intention of making himself appear not guilty, he has shown that he has lost all notion of measure when he said that he learned from Machiavelli that 'The oldest [illegible] of the Italian unity and the Italian independence was the Vatican'."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The paper criticizes the correspondents of Unita' at Paris, Pastore and M.M., saying that nobody denies the courage with which Communists fought against Fascist totalitarianism but that this could not justify the present Communist collaboration with the Soviet totalitarianism.

2. Manlio Lupinacci argues controversially with Antonio Borgoni's article in yesterdays Avanti saying that the Socialists do not know which line they shall follow in Foreign Policy as they are bound to the Communist Party on the one hand and attached to a sincere patriotism on the other hand.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the headings "Frank words of a British newspaper" and " 'We lost the occasion to become Italy's friend' " , Italo Zingarelli, Tempo's correspondent in London reports that the "Tribune" deplores the greeting made to De Gasperi and to the Italian delegates in Paris and asserts that the Italian Peace treaty is definitely bad.

2. T. recalls that there are still Italian POW's in [illegible]

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2. T. recalls that there are still Italian POWs in Kenya who are 1889 waiting for transportation to return to Italy.

3. Under the heading: "Towards the judgment of the Nation" T., commenting on the fact that some paper asked that the Communists be ousted from the Government, says that the most deplorable thing is "neither the illfamed Treaty, nor the eventual of Italian territories and of the fruits of the Italian honest work but the discord of the Italians in front of all the Foreign countries."

4. T. reports that 3 Polish servicemen were arrested yesterday by the M.P.s as they were selling 2 lbs of cocaine.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Heading: "Poor reply by De Gasperi to the criticism made by "Unita'". After a short report on the interview granted by De Gasperi to the special correspondent of ANSA in Paris, the paper issues a note, in which it is remarked that for the Italian Premier it would be better to keep quiet, seing that his statements on the question of the direct negotiations with Yugoslavia and the adjournement of the Trieste issue are very poor and evasive. According to his statements it would appear the Italian communists have just become angry on account of his proposal to start direct dealings with Yugoslavia, while this was just the standpoint that the Communist Party always held. Nobody has ever authorized the Premier to submit to the Conference a proposal for the postponement of the decision on the Trieste issue. Furthermore his insistence on the indebtness of Italy to the US for the economic help received so far is out of place.

2. In a note under the heading: "Two Positions", signed by p.i., it is shown the would-be contrast of the economic policy of the Anglo-saxon Powers and of Soviet Russia in our country. According to the paper, the purpose of the US and Great Britain is to takehold of Italian markets and industries to control them while Russia wants the complete freedom of Italy, and to guarantee this country against all foreign interference. This is the reason why Russia insists on the removal of Anglo-American troops from the peninsula. It is not only, according the paper, the question of avoiding a new war, but of assuring the liberty of Italy against the "trusts", cartels and kindred capitalistic organizations, which are a mean of exploitation of Italy on the part of foreign investors.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/312/PRB August 20, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers met last night. Ministers De Gasperi, Pacchinetti, Marcelli, Segni and Romita were absent. Starting his report on the Paris activities of the Italian Delegation, Corbino said that De Gasperi's return to Rome depended upon various circumstances whose evaluation could be done only at Paris, and that however it was De Gasperi's firm intention to come to Rome this week. As for the speech made by the President of the Council at the Paris Conference, Corbino stated that it had been closely agreed on by the Delegation. The demand for a postponement of the solution of the Trieste question was suggested by the diplomatic circumstances which had been found at Paris, and anyway it was included in the powers vested on the Delegation, whose action should be examined and discussed by the Constituent Assembly. Corbino affirmed that the President's speech, which was really dignified and firm, gave the Paris Assembly the clear impression that he who was talking was the representative of a 47 million people and contributed to dissipate that sort of freezing atmosphere which had been found during the first days. He pointed out that the treaty remained hard even if some economic clauses were softened. However, as the Conference had accepted the viewpoint of the American Delegation to have a general discussion of the treaty proceed the discussion of each article, there still was a favourable circumstance for Italy as this resolution would help materially in having the burdensomeness of the treaty considered as a whole. Corbino concluded by asserting again that all depended upon the spirit with which the various countries would apply the treaty with Italy. The peace treaty with Italy included some hard clauses which had not been approved by Russia, while the treaties with the Balkan countries included similar clauses which had not been approved by the Western Powers: it was to be seen whether the Big Four or the countries subject to the treaties were to pay the expenses of the compromises of these clauses. Anyway if Italy understood the necessity of enduring serious sacrifices for the first years to come and of working seriously in real democratic climate, its comeback was certain as the other countries were in the same conditions as Italy. Nenni then announced that De Gasperi would be at Rome on Friday or Saturday, and that the

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30 September, the validity of the 3 February 1946 decree concerning the block of dismissals in the industrial factories of the North. The above decree contemplates the setting up of a Special Enquiry Commission which is to study the question and report its findings by 20 September.

2. It is reported from Paris that the Italian Delegation has been invited to present to the Conference by midnight today its written observations concerning the draft peace treaty. It is disclosed that the observations termed "memoranda" by the Italian Delegation will be 60 and will consist of an average 20 pages each. The Brazilian Delegation agreed yesterday on the variations to the peace treaty with Italy which she will propose to the Paris Conference. They are believed to number at least 30.

3. Togliatti returned to Rome yesterday, and when questioned by journalists he expressed his astonishment at the rumors of a possible crisis which were circulated after the "Unità" criticism of a section of De Gasperi's speech at Paris, and added that the situation in regard to the Trieste problem "was better one year ago than today, and the next year would be still worse".

4. Minister Scoccimarro, during an interview with the Udine newspaper "Libertà", stated yesterday that he had already clearly affirmed that the Communist Party condemned any possible coup de main in Venezia Giulia from whatever side it might come. (ANSA)

5. The press puts considerable emphasis on the fact that De Gasperi will meet Marshal Smuts today, as the latter is believed to be sympathetic with Italy's case.

6. Corbino was received by the President of the Republic yesterday.

7. Most of the papers quote the "Reuter" despatch concerning Evatt's proposal to set up an "International Court for Human Rights".

8. The press reports some statements made by Nenni to the Genoa newspaper "Lavoro" on Saturday. "The fact that the Christian-Democrats and the Communists did not consider foreign policy in the same way is not a novelty", he said, "The new fact, which however is limited in its consequences, is their difference concerning the question of the postponement of the Conference's decisions. But De Gasperi's interview with "Messaggero" show that his words had been interpreted the wrong

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should learn not to confuse Togliatti with Molotov and their home hatred with foreign policy." Nenni added that the British, American and Russian policies presented some positive and negative aspects as regarding the peace with Italy. Some of them supported Italy in the question of Trieste and Istria, while the others supported her in the question of the Mediterranean. For none of them was Italy a mere geographical expression. Therefore it was necessary to try and keep their friendship, instead of losing time in complaining, cursing and making stupid chauvinism. "History of diplomacy and of the treaties is an everlasting revision. Whatever the sentence of the 21 may be, we will accept it with a right to appeal."

9. The explosion of 28 sea-mines which had been placed at the Vergarolla (Pola) pine-plantation killed 53 persons and injured 59 more on Sunday. As the fuses of the mines had been previously removed, it is believed that the explosion is the result of a criminal attempt.

10. A severe hailstorm slashed on Milan and its neighbourhood yesterday. One person was killed and several others injured. Trees and tele raph poles were blown down. Damage was very heavy.

11. It is reported from Taranto that on Sunday all insignia of other battle-ships laying at anchor in that harbour were transferred on board the "Duca degli Abruzzi", "Duilio" and "Caderna". Similar ceremonies will be held in the other Italian ports. The insignia will be transferred on board the oldest ships.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 19)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. Ei 4tBritish soldiers and seven German POW who went on board three trucks along the Istrian coast, disappeared two days ago, reports the paper from Trieste. An official communication is said to report that it is believed that the trucks missed the road and penetrated the Yugoslav zone of Venezia Giulia. Allied authorities informed the Yugoslav mission, concludes the paper.

2. The attaché for culture of the Colombian Legation at Rome, Doct. A.C. Jaramillo pointed out that Culture Minister, Jorge Zalamea Borda, is about to elaborate a large programme to intensify the economic and cultural relations between Italy and Colombia, writes the paper.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Lieutenant General Lee presented the officers cross of the "Legion of merit" to General of Division Arturo Scattini, former Commanding officer of the battle group "Friuli", yesterday morning at the Rome Allied Commission, reports the paper.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Even a policy of friendship with Russia cannot and must not make us keep silent about the attitude of the Italian Communists with regard to the Italian Democratic arrangements, writes the paper, and continues that Russians may do in their country what they like, but that Italians too must have the right to point out their opinion about Russian and non Russian questions.

2. "Italian Economic letting of blood and a Court of human rights at Paris", is the headline of Salvatore Aponte's article with regard to today's discussion at Paris about the payment of 100 million dollars to Russia.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. In a leading article by Santi Savarino: "The time has come to be clear and explicit: The actual international stand of communism openly against the interests of Italy is alienating sympathy to the same communism; it would be politically a wise thing to open the nets and to free ourselves and the country from the tragic nightmare of an extremist dictatorship. Will socialism ever be able to do so?".

2. In headline: "Back from Paris - Togliatti does not want the crisis after... having attempted it".

In a little note: "Destruction of kiosques of Italian

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3. In a little note: "Destruction of kiosques of Italian newspapers in Trieste". The UAIS and its satellites have caused new vandalistic attacks: the destruction of the kiosques for the sale of newspapers, because they are considered at the service of reactionary propaganda, inasmuch as they are selling Italian newspapers.

INDIPENDENTE

In a leading article under the heading of "The pressure of time", signed by "Villalta", the following alternatives are presented to De Gasperi, in connection with the incipient government crisis which has compelled him to leave Paris and come

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back to Rome for a few days for the purpose of finding a settlement to the political situation: Inasmuch as the policy and purposes of Togliatti and his party seem to be to bring about in Italy a political situation similar to that actually existing in Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and, of course, Yugoslavia, of complete subserviency to Russia, it is high time that De Gasperi takes a clear-cut decision, either to maintain the alliance with the Communists in the present government, or to sever connection with them and form a more solid and homogeneous government.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

The paper quotes an editorial by Robert Lloyd, a "Reuter" correspondent, affirming that many symptoms lead one to think that the Communist parties in the western European countries may possibly be preparing to leave the governments and go on the opposition, owing to reasons of home and international policy. However, the Communists seem being determined to wait until they are "ousted" from the Government and thus charge their opponents for the responsibility of this move.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The language we hear at Paris seems to be familiar to our Christian conscience, writes F. Alessandrini, but the actions seem to follow only the different material interests. Besides the contrasts of ideas there exists at Paris furthermore, an antagonism of interests of two imperialisms, continues the writer who adds that the Church condemns supercapitalism as much as Communism. The Anglo-American world, however, is prepared to give guarantee which allow the Church to live whilst Catholicism is not tolerated in Russia, says F.A. We don't know today which of the two enormous powers will take the initiative and with it the responsibility to begin the open conflict, concludes the writer, but the Church will continue to admonish the faithful to avoid a clash.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The solution of the problem of Italian unemployment and of the problem of the "blocco dei licenziamenti" can only be found in a recapture of the Italian production and of the Italian industrial activity, asserts Gaetano Stammati. It is, therefore, much better, continues the writer, to re-organise the enterprises in an economic way, helping only those which are in superable difficulties. The unemployed, waiting for the predicted renewal of Italian industry, must be assisted in the meantime by adequate payments and by the realisation of a large programme of public

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. "First balance of the Luxembourg labours: Will the compromises end by endangering peace?", is the paper's heading to a despatch from Paris.

2. In an open letter to the Minister of Agriculture, Ennio Muratori asks if the Government will at last intervene with plans and control in order to ensure food to the population, in view of the fact that the economy of all foreign countries is now being controlled.

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3. The paper announces that the Groups of Social Action of the Republican Party will hold their first national congress at Bologna on 7 September.

4. In an article entitled "Old tools", the paper insists that the old representatives of the country abroad should be replaced by new and republican ones.

MORNING PAPERS (August 20)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Replying to Lupinacci's accusations in "Risorgimento Liberale" Antonio Borgoni stresses that he did not write in his article about an alliance with Russia but about a friendship and deplores that L. mixed in his article, Foreign Policy with affairs of Internal Policy. We can't change that Russia became Communist, writes A.B., but the fact still remains that Russia is one of the two big powers which may influence the destiny of Italy and towards which we can't allow ourselves to be hostile in our present weak situation.

2. Commenting on Nenni's interview given to Genoa's "Lavoro", "Avanti" stresses that Nenni stated Kardelj's sincere intention to come to an agreement with Italy about questions which are not in connection with the frontiers of the Trieste Free State. The paper welcomes Nenni's initiative and pleads for direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia.

3. Publishing the official percentages of illiterate people in Southern Italy (in Calabria: 48,3), Pietro Mancini asks how Russia succeeded in winning her campaign against illiteracy. The writer asserts that the school will be the political instrument for the regeneration of the South.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article, under the heading of "The rights of Men", there is dwelt upon, the proposition submitted by the Australian Minister Evatt on the rights of Man, to be materialized in the establishment of an International Court. The paper says that such an institution is of a fundamental importance, if we want to save civilisation from State autocracy and totalitarism. The contemporary State has lost the sense of humanity. The system of compulsory migrations, sanctioned in the diplomatic negotiations of this post-war period, is an infamy confirming the degeneracy and moral decay of the modern State. The war of the United Nations

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that an Italian economic mission will soon leave for the South America to examine the possibilities of commerce between Italy and the South American Republics.

2. G. announces that the French Government has paid 300 million lire to Italy on account of goods already exported to France and that Italy has resumed exports to that country.

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3. G. says that 60 million lire are needed for reconstruction of the thermal and mineral water plants of Agnano (Naples).

4. G. prints an interview with the Secretary of the Venice Trade Unions in which after stressing the conditions of work of the Venice harbour, he said that "the future of the port of Venice, the second in Italy, is closely connected with the revival of the Italian industry" especially with the industrial plants of Vetrocoke, Montecatini and Azoto.

5. G. reports that the price of medicines went up 50% in Milan.

6. 200 Italian workers left Florence yesterday for Belgium.

7. G. prints a note of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce saying that all stocks of American leather shoes are finished and that there is no use to apply to this Ministry asking for them.

8. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8525-8575, p.m. unchanged; Pound: a.m. 1335-1345, p.m. 1340-1350; Dollar Large Denomination Currency: a.m. 476-478, p.m. 479-481, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 483-485, p.m. 484-486; Swiss Franc: a.m. 115-116, p.m. unchanged.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The discord between Communists and Christian Democrats has degenerated into religious polemics, writes Francesco Fancello and, referring to Guido Mazzali's article in Sunday's "Avanti", adds that even the Marxist press denoted the present situation as the antagonism between the Communist International and the Roman Catholic International. Stressing that "I.L." has been always a protagonist for a lay State the writer asks who could be interested in mixing the Holy Ghost in the Trieste question. We don't agree with Pastore's theses but we don't think that the right can be contested to the "Unità" correspondent at Paris to explain his opinion, continues the writer who concludes that the only motive for perplexity could be the scarce independence of critics, Communists show with regard to the Russian Government.

2. The paper blames the Italian radio for trying to perpetuate a private monopoly for a public service.

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4. Under the heading "Marginal Notes on Molotov's speech", Leo Valiani examines the realisation of the plan of the Potsdam Conference and stresses with regard to the Dardanelles that different points, fixed during the Potsdam Conference begin anew to become flowing.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading: "The Communist error", Franco Marano, after saying that he does not intend to attribute to "ill-faith or to more electoral preoccupations the patriotic demonstrations

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which characterized the Communist propaganda" violently attacks the Communists accusing them of being anti-Italian by saying among other things, that their foreign policy "cannot but be oriented towards the Bolshevick Russia that they consider as the unique bastions of the Proletariat and as its only defence because Communism in Russia has identified itself with the nation", that "the center of their spiritual life is no longer Italy but Russia", that "the Communists are not aware that Russia has nothing in common with Italy,... that it is absurd to consider Russia as the country where Marxism is pure... and that Peter the Great is now reviving in Stalin with his dream of power". Then, after asserting that "what happened in France between 1939 and 1941 is the tragic but clear proof that the Communists are working for Russia to the detriment of the Nation to which they belong and that the undiscussed acceptance of Moscow's orders has pushed all the French Communists (and their Leader Thorez) to betray their country, for they even favoured the victory of Germany, at that time Russia's ally," and after pointing out the misery in which Russia put the countries she occupies, by taking away all their industrial and economical resources, the writer says that the error of the Communists in good-faith is to believe that Communism will improve the conditions of the working class and the situation of their country.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In headline: "While awaiting the destiny of Italian fleet - Two Italian cruisers immobilized in the Suez canal - The "Vittorio Veneto" and "Italia" have been removed by order of British authorities to the Lakes Amari, where our cruisers are facing the desert as two islands of Italian patriotism". This is the heading of a special correspondence sent by E.A. Maldoli from Port Said, recounting the history of our fleet from the 8th of September 1943 at La Spezia, up to the present day. The life of the crew on board of the cruisers is a very hard one, especially on account of their distance from Italy, as well as of the prohibition to get in touch with the civilians and to use their radio transmitting station. But, in any way both officers and sailors are in the best of spirits and are confident that the representatives of the 21 nations in Paris will not forget the Italian co-belligerency and the rights of the Italian fleet.

2. In a note under the heading: "The opinion of an expert - A new war might be a necessity for America - International control of the atomic bomb or a new war to prevent others manufacturing it", there is related, the point of view expressed by Herold Huter on this subject. Lack of adequate control of the

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2. In a note under the heading: "The opinion of an expert - A new war might be a necessity for America - International control of the atomic bomb or a new war to prevent others manufacturing it", there is related, the point of view expressed by Harold Hutey on this subject. Lack of adequate control of the atomic bomb, he said "may lead to the production of large numbers of atomic bombs by at least two nations and maybe more, with almost inevitable use in a comparatively short period of time".

3. In a despatch from Paris, Jacchia affirms that the situation is not precisely rosy as regards the possibility of the clauses of the Italian peace treaty being modified. He who would, cannot; he who could does not want to, or must "not will". At any rate, the correspondent continues, the treaty will not be a grave-stone on the existence of the Italian people. True enough, it is very hard to swim against current, but time is working and situations are changing slowly but uncheckably. He concludes by quoting what an eminent Italian diplomat said him yesterday: "How

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many are those in Italy who know that in 1943 the statesmen of the United Nations had decided to deprive us of Sicily, Sardinia and isle of Elba?".

MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - Not appeared.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The in particular believe that the representatives of the workers remain immovable in their attitude about the "blocco dei licenziamenti" for political reasons, asserts Leo Levi, declaring that they feel the even partly given compensations of the State to balance the expenses of the "blocco" would lead inevitably to the nationalisation of the whole enterprise. The workers on the other hand say that there are already two millions of unemployed and that this number should not increase. Both sides are right from their points of view, states the writer, asking whether there could really be a question of "blocco" or "sblocco" [illegible] of unemployment if everywhere of the Italian roads the bridges are still destroyed, the harbours are not yet practicable and quarters of towns have to be built up.

2. "Peace conditions will remain "harsh" even if the economic clauses will be "attigated", "Sixty modifications of the Treaty will be presented today by Italy" are the headlines of the paper about the present situation at the Paris Conference.

3. The paper reports two new road accidents in Rome caused by unknown Allied trucks.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. "Reparations threaten our existence" and "300 milliard lire asked by Belgrade?" are the paper's headlines to a report from Paris.

2. Salvatore Scoca says that Scoccimarro's financial program on the progressive personal income tax enters in the lines of the Christian Democrat Party.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The Italian policy is neither a monopoly of Togliatti nor of De Gasperi and Nenni but concerns all Italians, asserts Mario Pannunzio. Referring to the Communist criticism about De Gasperi's attitude at Paris, the writer deplores that the Christian Democrat Party does not dare to take the whole responsibility for its policy and stresses that the real cause for the present crisis is the wavering Socialist Party.

2. Referring to De Gasperi's declaration given to Molotov that Italy is about to nationalise the hydro-electric industry

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2. Referring to De Gasperi's declaration given to Molotov 1684 that Italy is about to nationalise the hydro-electric industry and to prepare an agrarian reform, the paper asks what right is Molotov supposed to have to interfere with Italian internal affairs and what could be De Gasperi's motive in referring to Molotov a matter of Italian legislative activity.

3. Interviewed by Ferrante Azzali about the murdered prior, Bishop Beniamino Socche declared: "the local authorities know better than I do the murderers and the constituents". The paper wonders why the Curia is so hesitating to tell the impatient citizenship the truth about the crime.

4. The paper reports details about the Polish gang which robbed Allied trains between Rome and Terni.

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Aldo Airaldi says that not even the Socialist attitude in foreign and internal policy is very clear and recalls that although Socialists and Christian Democrats are now "allied" in clearing the Communists and Togliatti with sabotaging the work of the Italian delegation to the Paris Conference, the Socialists have not yet denounced the Social-Communist "pact of unity".

2. Under the heading: "The Communists attack all over Western Europe", Gianni Granzotto, "Tempo's" correspondent in Paris, writing on tomorrow's opening of the French Constituent Assembly and on the expected opposition of the Communists to the drafting of the Constitution and commenting on Togliatti's trip to Paris says that "the attack of the Italian Communists against a Government in which they participate can easily be identified as a tactic with the position of the French Communists" and wonders whether "time has come for the Communists to execute Moscow's orders and fight at any cost to reach major objectives?".

3. T. announces the imminent trial of Doktor Maximilian Dermhuber, former director of the German Reichsbank, who will face charges as a war criminal for having requisitioned the gold reserves of the Bank of Italy, under the heading: "It is the first German criminal that the Allies allow us to judge".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In headline: "Roads to improve the international situation of our country - Italy should not be any more a laughing-stock for for the reactionary groups". On the subject of this interview granted by Togliatti on his return from Paris, the paper says: "We saw Togliatti reading the newspapers of Rome which appeared during his absence. He was angry on account of the lies published against our Party. He remarked the lack of political education shown by the Italian public and the press in general. This is a residuary of Fascism, which must be stamped out. In France and Britain we find a quite different situation; in the latter country, for instance, the Minister of Foreign Affairs is criticized openly even by members of his own party!

- How do you explain the campaign that has been launched in Italy in connection with your travel to Paris?

- Here it is. Two days after my arrival in Paris, an American News Agency, the United Press, stated in a communiqué that the reason of my visit to Paris was to intrigue against De Gasperi in agreement with some one whom I do not know. The said Agency said that the news was from a prominent member of the Italian delegation. I understood at once that all this was an incitement on the part of the foreign press to the reactionary press of

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- But, who is that prominent member of the delegation?

- They have told me that he might be Tarchiani, a champion of anti-communism, against whom many charges were made by the Italians of America some time ago, but I do not dare to believe them.

- Do you believe you are entitled to criticize the weakness and mistakes of the diplomatic action of the Italian government?

- Assuredly! This is not only my right but my duty! Such a criticism is bound to strengthen, rather than to weaken the diplomatic position of Italy. We have seen that a few criticisms

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made by our comrade Pastore have already registered the result of causing our delegation to rectify certain deficiencies. Most of the Italians with anti-fascist convinctions, with whom I spoke in Paris, even among the members of our delegation, told me that this criticism is perfectly legitimate and useful.

- What you think about the postponement proposal made by De Gasperi?

- I believe that it is a mistake. And this not only for the motive alluded to by De Gasperi himself that a postponement of the Trieste issue would entail a further delay of foreign occupation, with its connected financial burden and so forth, but because we need to get rid of those reactionary groups who are exploiting the situation of Italy for spreading disagreements and contrasts among Italians for their own supremacy, and indirectly for the permanence of foreign power over the country.

- Have you remarked that a new campaign has been launched against our party, alleged to be against the defence of Trieste and of the Italian nationality of that town?

- I have perfectly noted it. Let me say that Trieste has always been a pretext for an electoral anti-communist agitation in the interest of the reactionary groups of Italy. I hold that our diplomacy has never made a positive action to improve the situation of Trieste from the standpoint of Italian nationality.

- What is from your standpoint the real situation of Trieste?

- According to the well known draft treaty, Trieste should be neither Italian or Yugoslav. But, as a matter of fact, it seems to me that the Anglo-saxons are seeking to make of that town something like Malta or Gibraltar, while the worst of it is that they find supporters even in Italy. In this connection I must repeat what I already said at the Constituent Assembly: The national Italian policy could never accept as her objective to make Trieste a basis of Anglo-saxon imperialism. The better solution would be to find the way of coming to an agreement with Yugoslavia.

- What are your impressions about the work of the Conference?

- I had not the opportunity to follow its work. I spoke with Molotov, in whom I found a sincere comprehension of all our problems and difficulties. No doubt, the USSR wants Italy, as soon the fascist residuaries have been gotten rid of, to become again an independent nation. resuming her historic "rôle" in the Mediterranean and in the world.

- And the others?

- I have seen none of the leaders of other delegations. I left Paris with a bad impression of the vote in favour of the admission to the Conference of Austria, on the same condition as Mexico, Albania and Egypt. It is a great injustice, if we remember that we fought against Austrian divisions in the north up to the last

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- Would you tell us something about your contacts with the leaders of the French Communist Party?

- This was one of the main purposes of my travel to Paris. Our French comrades have comprehension, cordiality and even admiration for the Italian communist Party and the results of our action. We have very much to learn from that Party, especially for the fact that its leadership is better than ours.

- What do you think about the perspective of a new Govt crisi?

- I think that this would be a show of little intelligence on the part of the Italian ruling class.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/313/PRB August 21, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Paris Conference Political Commission for the peace treaty with Italy rejected yesterday the Italian memorandum concerning the preamble of the treaty. The memorandum stated that Italy was never at war - in so far as she had not extended a formal declaration of war - with Belgium, Holland, Czecholovakia en Poland. Impartial observers admitted at Paris yesterday that by this statement Italy had committed a grave tactical mistake, as the aforesaid nations interpreted it as an attempt at discriminating their war effort from that of the Big Allied Powers. The Brazilian Delegate alone supported the Italian memorandum affirming that it was just that the wording of the preamble made distinctions between those powers to which Italy had extended a formal war declaration and those other powers to which such declaration had never been extended. The Yugoslav Delegate immediately took advantage of the debate to renew his country's charges against "Germany's greatest partner" and the policy of aggression followed by Italy since the end of the last century. The Ethiopian delegate affirmed that "as far as Ethiopia was concerned, the Italian aggression did not start with Fascism, nor with the tripartite pact". The last blow came from the Bielorussia representative who purely and simply accused De Gasperi of being trying "to wash the face" and to excuse all that had been done by Fascism.

2. The Brazilian Delegation presented to the Conference Secretary Office last night, nine Amendments to the text of the Italian peace treaty which are as follows: 1) Preamble - after the words "under the pressure of military events" add: "and under the influence of Italian public opinion". 2) Articles 3 and 4. Italo-Yugoslav frontier: the afore said articles should be replaced by the following "The Italo-Yugoslav frontier will be set in common agreement by the Governments of U.S., France, United Kingdom and Russia one year after the going into effect of the present treaty. To this end, the Council of Foreign Ministers will appoint an experts' commission to study the question. This commission.... should also consider the possibility of creating a free and freely accessible territory between Italy and Yugoslavia. Until a final decision is taken by the Governments of the Four major Powers, the present

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Proposes to change the text as follows: "Italy renounces any right and title to the following colonies: Libya (excluding Cyrenaica), Eritrea and Somaliland. These territories will be put under an international trustee administration, according to articles 77, 79 and 81 of the UN Charter. The administration of the same territories will be entrusted to Italy. The future of Cyrenaica will be decided in common agreement by the Four Great Powers in a year's time from the going into effect of the present treaty, and according to the common declaration made by those Governments on (blank date). In the meantime, the aforesaid colonial territory will remain under the present control of the occupying Authorities, with an equitable participation of Italian officials in the civil administration. 6) Article 41 - Add to para 1, AAA, "...but Italy will have the authority to maintain or build permanent fortifications at 20 kms. from the frontier, to the scope only of ensuring the defence of her territory." 7) Article 41, para 1, AAAA - Same as the amendment No. 6. 8) Article 62 - Prisoners of War - Add to para 1: ".... and at any rate within the maximum period of 90 days after the going into effect of the present treaty. 9) War reparations to Russia - Refers chiefly to the wording, stating that Russia will furnish, on a commercial basis, to Italy the raw materials required for the production of finished goods to be delivered as war reparations, and proposes "...the Soviet Union will furnish Italy, if necessary, etc.".

3. The Italian Delegation presented to the Conference Secretary Office yesterday the memoranda covering the first 13 articles of the draft peace treaty. The memorandum on the Fleet is considered a war booty, and therefore proposes that the surplus ships be dismantled and the materials thus recovered be used for her national reconstruction.

4. De Gasperi met Marshal Smuts and Bidault at Paris yesterday. The conferences were most cordial.

5. The Delegation of the American Committee for a just Peace with Italy arrived at Paris yesterday. It will present to Byrnes, the Committee's petition supporting Italy's case. The Delegation is headed by Charles Poletti, former New York Governor.

6. Togliatti was received by Nenni at the Viminal yesterday. After the meeting, Nenni stated to journalists that they had discussed the internal general situation and the recent differences among Christian-Democrats and Communists. Togliatti had pointed out that it was his party's right to make criticism of the minor issues of the Government's policy, and that this criticism should not be interpreted as an intention to precipitate a crisis. "However", Nenni added, "Togliatti has

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7. It is reported that that section of the Socialist party represented by "Social Criticism" (Saragat-Silone-Lombardo) will request that a national congress of the party be held as soon as possible and that the pact of "unity of action" with the Communists be revised.

8. On returning to London from the Geneve UNRRA Council Conference, Noel Baker stated yesterday that UNRRA supplies will continue to arrive in Europe until March or April.

9. On welcoming Count Sforza, the Peruvian Parliament hailed new Italy yesterday, it is reported from Lima.

10. Typhus and paratyphus epidemics broke out at Bracciano, Formello and Subiaco in the Rome province.

11. The M.P. and Italian Police undertook an action aimed at rounding up negroes, German POWs and "segnorine" at the Tombolo (Pisa) pine-plantation yesterday. (ANSA)

12. The President of the Republic, De Nicola, will inaugurate the Taranto "Sea Fair" on Sunday.

13. Proceedings against the thieves of Mussolini's corpse were opened yesterday at Milan. Up till now ten persons have been arrested. Interrogations of the defendants disclosed that the chief of the clandestine fascist democratic party, Domenico Leccisi, was forging money to subsidy his followers. A certain Leccini Aldo was arrested at Turin yesterday under suspicion of being one of the organizers of the clandestine party. (ANSA)

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 20)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. "How people are living in Trieste today", is the headline of a note in which it is said that the Italian population of that town are peaceful and law-abiding. Generally the calm reigns during the day in the town, both at the centre and periphery, but the trouble starts generally by night under the form of hand-grenade throwing.

2. "One billion and 300 millions of dollars - Modest requests from Yugoslavia" is the heading of an information from Paris.

3. Headline: "Stages of the Reconstruction - The resumption of traffic has already started - A real success for our ship-building industry - Iceland prefers our ship-building yards to those of Scotland and Denmark - Possibilities of important agreements with Poland".

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Under the headings "Destiny of our Fleet" and "The 'Vittorio Veneto' and the 'Italia' will not be able to scuttle", Anna Garofalo says that "these warships, which are taken away from Italy are full of women's sighs", (as she recalls the sad but wonderful life of the wives of the crew who followed them for years in every harbour.

2. E. says that neo-Fascist organisations were financed by idle and millionaire women and that Padre Zucca and Padre Parini, accomplices in the theft of Mussolini's corpse, also gave hospitality to high-ranking Fascists as Pellegrini, Donegani, Renato Ricci and the 'Duce's son-in-law', and assisted them with false cheques.

3. Under the heading: "Even 'their Highnesses' are hot", C. Pallenberg reports on the Roman life of Don Jaime of Bourbon, Duke of Segovia, Duke of Anjou, head of the House of Bourbon and elder brother of Don Juan pretender to Spain's throne asserting that he is "indeed a very Democratic Highness."

4. E. reports that a Polish serviceman sold 10 Pounds and 100 dollars to a street boy and an ambulant photographer for 132,000 lire. The money was counted before him in banknotes of 1000 lire, but 10 minutes after, the soldier found that these banknotes had been substituted with 50 lire notes. The Police have arrested the street boy and are still running after the photographer.

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requests from Yugoslavia as the meeting of [illegible] Paris.

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FIGARO (Independent)

1. In a leading article "Why Figaro", signed Figaro, a few explanations are given about the reasons on which was based the choice of the title of the newspaper, with some allusions to the political events of today.

2. In a note: "Souvenirs of Victor Emanuel III- A document of exceptional historic value - The Fiume enterprise - The meeting of the Crown Council and the lack of invitation to the former Premier Pelloux - The 1919 elections with the defeat of the Fascist List, with Mussolini and Toscanini - Nitti's fears".

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In this article is contained only that part of the book of the former King, dealing with the most recent and interesting events of his life.

3. A note under the heading: "Politics of periphrasis". It is a criticism of both De Gasperi and Togliatti, masters in the game of political periphrasis, whereby they fight each other in the newspapers without causing a rupture of the government compact, but with great detriment to the constructive policy of the nation.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the heading: "Revolution without barricades", G.d.S. asserts that there is a revolution going slowly on in Italy, a revolution with "an omeopathic technique....which opens the road to another totalitarianist, illegal and violent one directed towards communism: it is anti-Fascism, the contrary of the Fascist revolution which 25 years ago restored bourgeoisie and plutocracy". It then says that this revolution is being actuated with the complicity and betrayal of "those who do not understand or those who act as if they did not understand".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. G. d'I. ironizes at length on the position taken by Togliatti and by the Communist paper "Unità" against De Gasperi's wondering among other things "why could not Togliatti have postponed his trip to Paris of some 20 days?"

2. About the "Allied Military Currency which weighs so much on the Italian finance", G.d'I. recalls that after the last war Germany and the Central Empires were held responsible for the occupation currency issued in Romania and had to pay back "in Pounds, Dollars and Francs at their Gold rate the integral nominal worth of all banknotes and currency instruments (in French in the text)" issued by the invaders. After then quoting (in French) Article 66 para 4 of the Italian Peace Treaty drafted at the Luxembourg that "the Italian Government will bear full responsibility for all the Military Currency issued in Italy...", the paper says that "the nightmare of the A.M.-lire seems to have troubled the rest of someone" and asks the Allies to be a "little objective and remember how they were feeling about it 25 years ago". It ends, recalling that "the only act of understanding and sympathy towards the Italian finance came from Washington in October 1944 when President Roosevelt opened a credit in Dollars in the United States for the money spent in Italy by American troops."

INDIPENDENTE

1689

1. In a note it is said that a sub-editor of the paper having enquired at some competent quarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the hypothesis of a "third armistice", has

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INDIPENDENTE

1689

1. In a note it is said that a sub-editor of the paper having enquired at some competent quarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the hypothesis of a "third armistice", has received the following information: That hypothesis cannot be considered annulled. As a matter of fact, if the Peace Treaty for any reason would not be accepted by the Constituent Assembly or its approval be adjourned sine die, the coming into being of a new armistice is believed to be still possible.

2. Umberto of Savoy is still taking the position that the "Referendum" was illegal and believes in a monarchical Italy. In a note under this heading, the paper quotes the statement made by Umberto at Lisbon, adding that, according to the Count of Sarre,

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his stand is founded on the fact that over 400,000 Italian war-prisoners and the populations of Venezia Giulia and Alto Adige were excluded from the "Referendum".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Not available.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Under the heading of "Public employees and the Region institute", Gabriele Pepe says in a leading article that the condition of public employees in Italy is today very bad, but it would become even worst if the so-called Region institute, nay the regional autonomy should be established. The decentralized system in Italy, according to the standpoint of the Author, would bring about only chaos, misery and regress.

2. Headline: "After the serious incidents of Venezia Giulia - Two notes "in peremptory terms" sent from Washington and London to Belgrade - "Provocatory activities" of political pro-slav organizations in the Allied occupation zone".

3. "A sentinel replies with musket shots to his aggressors". This is the heading of an information sent from Naples by telephone to "La Tribuna": "Seven intoxicated British military men have insulted and aggressed Santo Natoli, an aviation soldier on sentinel duty at the aviation presidium of Bellavista. Then the aviation soldier called for help to other soldiers. The latter were engaged in a dramatic fight with the aggressors, who escaped only when the aviation soldier discharged a few shots from his musket, although only into the air. The British police, arrived at the place and started the pursuit of the fugitives, four of whom were arrested. Two of these were wounded".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "Republican revival", Randolfo Pacciardi remarks that, with Parri and La Malfa having joined the Republican Group at the Constituent Assembly, and with the group of Independent Liberals who - as it seems - are about to enter the party too, a great progress has been made toward rendering the latter the greatest party of the Italian democracy not subservient to a class policy. The transition of the republican party, with a past of irreconcilable struggles with the monarchical regime to a more sober and constructive policy is a difficult enterprise, but this will be done for the welfare of the country and the triumph of the republic. It is not true that the Republican party is deprived of a program. Future events, such as the next National Congress of the party in Florence on

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ney the regional autonomy should be established. The decentralized system in Italy, according to the standpoint of the Author, would bring about only chaos, misery and regress.

2. Headline: "After the serious incidents of Venezia Giulia - Two notes "in peremptory terms" sent from Washington and London to Belgrade - "Provocatory activities" of political pro-slav organizations in the Allied occupation zone".

3. "A sentinel replies with musket shots to his aggressors". This is the heading of an information sent from Naples by telephone to "La Tribuna": "Seven intoxicated British military men have insulted and aggressed Santo Nateli, an aviation soldier on sentinel duty at the aviation presidium of Bellavista. Then the aviation soldier called for help to other soldiers. The latter were engaged in a dramatic fight with the aggressors, who escaped only when the aviation soldier discharged a few shots from his musket, although only into the air. The British police, arrived at the place and started the pursuit of the fugitives, four of whom were arrested. Two of these were wounded".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "Republican revival", Randolfo Pacciardi remarks that, with Parri and La Malfa having joined the Republican Group at the Constituent Assembly, and with the group of Independent Liberals who - as it seems - are about to enter the party too, a great progress has been made toward rendering the latter the greatest party of the Italian democracy not subservient to a class policy. The transition of the republican party, with a past of irreconcilable struggles with the monarchical regime to a more sober and constructive policy is a difficult enterprise, but this will be done for the welfare of the country and the triumph of the republic. It is not true that the Republican party is deprived of a program. Future events, such as the next National Congress of the party in Florence on the 1st November will show that it is capable of ever more fruitful possibilities.

2. In a note under the heading: "Ours and your error - The voice of an American" by Donald Downes there are set forth the pros and cons of errors made respectively by Italians and Americans. The main errors of the Italians, according to the Author, consisted in the exaltation of Fascism, Hitlerism and the King, while most of the former pro-fascist people are today slandering Russia and her alleged dictatorship. The error of the Allies is, according the same writer, to have always supported the reactionary elements in Italy, to the detriment of true democracy.

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MORNING PAPERS (August 21)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Paolo Treves stresses Pietro Nenni's assertion that it should be necessary to cultivate all our friendships instead of following stupid chauvinism, and to welcome any decision of the twenty-one, keeping always the right of appealing. The Paris Treaty must be a point to begin with for Italy, continues the writer, as life and activity of a country are not finished by the signature of an even harsh treaty especially in Europe where history is nothing but the history of the revision of treaties.

2. Referring to last-night's "Giornale della Sera" which announced a meeting of the Socialist deputies at Rome on August 22 and 23, and stressing that this information is without any foundation, "Avanti" quotes the headlines of the article in question and writes that every line expresses hilarity of the bourgeoisie, mourn of the proletariat.

3. "A tactical error", "Italian memorandum is rejected with regard to the preamble of the Treaty" are the headlines of the paper about the Italian memorandum at Paris which is said to have provoked vigorous protests by the delegates of the small nations.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article signed G.B., under the heading of "The Spirit of the Fourth Party", it is announced that the "Democratic Centre", together with prominent members of the "Italian Democratic Party" have joined the U.Q. Front. In four points, there is given a summarized comment of this political event: 1) This political fusion in favour of the Fourth Party, means the beginning of the decay of the "Mass Parties" in Italy and is a direct consequence of their political faults. 2) The spirit underlying the "Fourth Party" will be an anti-totalitarian one, while the actual Italian mass parties are effected by a totalitarian leaning. 3) Toward the "Fourth Party" are naturally converging the non-partisan masses, that is the citizens not belonging to any party. Liberty, democracy and the right of individuals which are disregarded in the actual mass parties, will be a supreme law within the "Fourth Party". 4) The programme of the "Fourth Party" will be such as to embody and excel that of the mass parties and bring to practical actualization the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

2. In a note under the heading of "National Zitung", it is denied that Guglielmo Giannini has ever practiced the profession of journalist during the 20 years of Fascist Regime.

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2. In a note under the heading of "National Zitung", it is denied that Guglielmo Giannini has ever practiced the profession of journalist during the 20 years of Fascist Regime.

3. In a short note under the heading of "This Cesarino Rossi" a protest is voiced against the detention of C. Rossi, even after the promulgation of a general amnesty.

1679

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 14,000 tons of fuel-oil arrived at Naples yesterday in the "Carson" from the Persian Gulf.

2. G. quotes the Minister of the Merchant Marine, Salvatore Aldisio: "Within 1947 we must have half of our pre-war tonnage" as a headline to the statement he made yesterday to ANSA and in which he announced the measures scheduled for reconstruction of the Italian Merchant Marine.

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3. G. reports an increase in the production of hemp and linseed.

4. G. reports that the prefect of Naples will ask 2 milliard lire for public works and 2 milliard lire for agriculture relief to be granted to the Naples province.

5. G. says that the Ansaldo Company of Genoa is now pretty well off and can export monthly 2 steam locomotives, 2 electric locomotives, 4 trams, 3 passenger wagons, 100 goods wagons, 110 electric motors, 2 transformators and other ship machinery.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. After the failure of the Atlantic Charter Italy's dignity was offended when her territory became an object of bargaining, writes Arturo Canetta stressing as new fact of the Paris Conference that besides the old questions about prestige, reparations etc. questions about the right of the workers and the fight against trusts and high finance were discussed at Paris. The writer adds that every country realised this new fact as well as Great Britain which noticed that it should not be possible to dismiss Churchill, as today, it is not sufficient any more to represent a "Power" but that it is necessary to represent also a class.

2. "The Italian people remains enchained to the responsibility of Fascism and only strong efforts of Democrat realizations may be able to recover the confidence of the world" is a headline of the paper about the reaction of the political-territorial Commission at Paris with regard to the Italian memorandum.

3. Paris correspondent of "Tass" agency denounced the presence of the Fascist Luigi Barzini jr. at the Luxembourg Palace who was admitted by the Presidency of the Council to follow the Italian delegation as a journalist, writes the paper adding that such cases as denounced are able to discredit the Italian position abroad. The paper pleads for a Parliamentary enquiry.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N. asks the Allies and especially England not to neglect the question of the fate of the Italians in Ethiopia.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

The paper publishes an article already printed in the British journal "New Statesman and Nation", by Lionel Fielden, under the heading of "A Friendly Voice". The Author who lived for many years in Italy and is a friend of this country, is reminding

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat) - Ceased publication

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MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. "Another Heavy Mortification at Paris" - "The Italian People Judged Co-responsible for the Fascist War" -"All Exceptions for a Modification of the Preamble of the Treaty are Rejected" - "Belgium and the Netherlands React Violently Against the Statement that Italy did not declare war against them formally", are the headlines of the paper about the present situation of the Paris Conference.

2. Policy is today less to be influenced by moral reasons than ever, writes the paper when commenting on the psychological effects of De Gasperi's speech to the twenty-one at Paris and on the reaction of the small nations with regard to Italy's aims to modificate at least the preamble of the Treaty.

3. "Tension about the Venezia Giulia Incidents" - "The American Ambassador Meets Marshal Tito" - "The Undersecretary of the Foreign Office Denounces the Attacks Against the American Airplanes as Outrageous Action" - Belgrade refuses Explanations and Approves the Actions of its Pilots" - "General Lee on the Morgan Line" are the headlines of "M." about the American-Yugoslav tension.

4. Allied authorities finally decided to finish with the scandal of the Tombolo forest where Anglo-American deserters, especially negroes, transformed the spot into a colony of deliquents and terrorised the whole province, reports the paper from Pisa.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on the announcement made at the Paris Conference by the Australian Minister Ewatt about the creation of "The Court of Human Rights", Guido Gonella approves this initiative unless in this Court, "the rights of the individual be not sacrified to the human rights of the community", as - he says - "either in the internal or in the International order we must not forget this elementary principle: one cannot respect the individual if he oppresses the family to which the individual belongs, this family which is the flesh of his flesh and the blood of his blood".

2. Under the heading: "Molotov and the Italianity of Trieste" Antonio Palumbo quotes a History Encyclopedia to prove that Molotov's statements that: "Before the first world war Trieste and the Istrian peninsula never belonged to Italy", and that: "During the division of the booty of the Austro-Hungarian Empire Italy received Istria in spite of the fact that there were more Slovenes than Italians on the peninsula" are not at all correct and that the Story asserts the contrary.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) 1678

1. We choose the occident, writes Manlio Lupinacci in his reply to Antonio Borboni's article in "Avanti".

2. The Nole manoeuvre against the Communists is initiated by the "United Press" the incitement of a high Italian personality, said Togliatti when asked by "Unità" about the press campaign against his attitude at Paris, writes R.L. asking whether Togliatti really believes that nine-tenths of the Italian papers were goaded on by a manoeuvre of doubtful origine by an American agency.

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3. The impression prevails in the corridors of Montecitorio that the Italian internal situation is stationary until De Gasperi's return from Paris and that even after his return, one should not expect sensational events, writes the paper.

4. The American delegation is said to have presented to the Conference a proposal to create a provisional Government for the Trieste Free State, reports the paper from Paris for the meantime in which the Council for Security of the United Nations has not yet decided the permanent form for the Government for the new State.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. "Was the Co-belligerency useless?" wonders T. in the heading of a report from Paris.

2. Tempo's correspondent in Trieste reports that Monsignor Radoni, Bishop of Pola, yesterday hel the Allies responsible for the explosion of 28 sea-mines which killed 63 persons at Vigarolo (Pola) last Sunday.

3. Tempo's correspondent in Ravenna reports that last Monday at 2230 the British Freighter "Shipjack of Newcastle" which was bound to Ancona, sank off Ravenna and that 8 members of the crew out of 22 are still missing.

4. Italo Zingarelli Tempo's correspondent in London, cables that Admiral Mitscher, commander in chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and Vice Admiral Forrest Sherman, vice commander of the U.S. district of Naval Operations will come to Europe, following President Truman's order, to study the European situation and decide on the future strength of the U.S. Fleet in the several European theaters.

5. Hydro says that Trieste cannot live without the electric plants which serve her and that if the 'Free State of Trieste' is actuated Trieste will be deprived of her electric power because she will be cut off from Italy.

6. Commenting on the position of Italy at the Peace Conference, Gino Tomajuoli says that Italy looks like she was standing a trial without lawyers.

7. Under the heading "Communist Thesis and Italian Reality", T. sums up the conditions of the Italian Peace Treaty and Togliatti's interview (See yesterday's Digest in "Unita") emphasizing the bitterness and the darkness of the Italian situation, concluding by thanking the United States "who ask us nothing and who have provided us with grain and coal thus enabling us not to die of hunger and who agree that Italy become a market

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Pietro Ingrao, in a leading article under the heading of "Preliminary Question", says that in Italy there are now two different classes of people, whose sentiments, outlook and material situation in life are quite in contrast. Outside of Rome,

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especially in the Southern section of the country, where the war passed with its tragic suite of misery and destruction, there are masses of people starving, without homes, deprived of clothes, of bread, of jobs and impreceting against the war. But in Rome, you find a different situation. Here the newspapers are seldom dealing with the situation born out of the war: the destruction of houses, of factories, unemployment and return of prisoners. You may find here articles of 4 or 5 columns on alleged conflicts which are about to break out in the world, as well as ferocious attacks against other countries, of the atomic bomb and so forth. But you may find even something worse. In the halls of a number of Ministries, at "Montecitorio" and in the editorial offices of a few newspapers, you will find some of the same people who were instrumental in starting the Fascist war. These people have not healed from the war hysteria; they are still dreaming of war, and they would not hesitate a moment to plunge the country in a new, tragic venture. It is now time to get rid of these dangerous influences and to know clearly whether we want peace or war. We, communists have already made our choice: We want peace because we are willing and determined to give the Italian workers houses, factories, bread and all that is needed for the reconstruction of the country. But there are others who, as in the past, are not willing to give up their privileges, and they are sowing the seeds of war.

2. In a small note, the paper quotes the speech delivered by the bishop of Pola, saying that the Anglo-Americans are responsible for the tragedy of the explosion of 28 marine mines.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/314/PRB August 22, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Albanian Prime Minister, General Enver Hoxa, asked the Paris Conference General Assembly yesterday morning to eliminate forever the menace of Italian imperialism favoured by King Victor Emmanuel III who, he said, was to be considered as the top Italian war criminal, and to reduce further the Italian armed forces as those allowed her by the Four would threat the Balkan peace. As for war reparations, Hoxa claimed three and a half milliard gold lire. The Delegates of Cuba and Mexico expressed the opinion that Italy should be given a just and equitable peace. In the afternoon, the Egyptian representative made a review of damage and destruction brought to Egypt by the Italian Armed forces and said that Egypt's ancient sovereignty over the oasis of Giarabud should be restored "as it is the key of one of the two roads leading from Cyrenaica into Egypt which could be used for an invasion". He also affirmed that the frontier with Cyrenaica should be brought west of Bardia to include the whole of the Sollum desert flat, and that Libya should be independent or else put under the trustee administration of the Arab League, but in any case not under Italian administration. He concluded by asserting that Italian property in Egypt would suffice to balance the war reparations claim. The Austrian Delegate, Gruber, then asked the Conference to find a solution to the Italo-Austrian frontier question which could be spontaneously accepted by the population of South Tyrol, taking into account the fact that the majority of the population was Austrian and had remained such in spite of 20 years of foreign domain. Such a solution, he added, would open the way to a sound collaboration between the two countries as Austria was ready to grant Italy free access to the economic resources of the region. He concluded by asking that Austria be allowed to make free use of the port of Trieste and, in case an international body were set up to rule that port, that Austria be invited to participate in it in a just proportion with the amount of traffic which she was bound to handle through the city.

2. On delivering a speech to numerous Italians and French who participated in a meeting sponsored by the "France-Italy"

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forever the menace of Italian imperialism favoured by King Victor Emmanuel III who, he said, was to be considered as the top Italian war criminal, and to reduce further the Italian armed forces as those allowed her by the Four would threat the Balkan peace. As for war reparations, Hoxa claimed three and a half milliard gold lire. The Delegates of Cuba and Mexico expressed the opinion that Italy should be given a just and equitable peace. In the afternoon, the Egyptian representative made a review of damage and destruction brought to Egypt by the Italian Armed forces and said that Egypt's ancient sovereignty over the oasis of Giarabud should be restored "as it is the key of one of the two roads leading from Cyrenaica into Egypt which could be used for an invasion". He also affirmed that the frontier with Cyrenaica should be brought west of Bardia to include the whole of the Sollum desert flat, and that Libya should be independent or else put under the trustee administration of the Arab League, but in any case not under Italian administration. He concluded by asserting that Italian property in Egypt would suffice to balance the war reparations claim. The Austrian Delegate, Gruber, then asked the Conference to find a solution to the Italo-Austrian frontier question which could be spontaneously accepted by the population of South Tyrol, taking into account the fact that the majority of the population was Austrian and had remained such in spite of 20 years of foreign domain. Such a solution, he added, would open the way to a sound collaboration between the two countries as Austria was ready to grant Italy free access to the economic resources of the region. He concluded by asking that Austria be allowed to make free use of the port of Trieste and, in case an international body were set up to rule that port, that Austria be invited to participate in it in a just proportion with the amount of traffic which she was bound to handle through the city.

4876

2. On delivering a speech to numerous Italians and French who participated in a meeting sponsored by the "France-Italy" Committee at Paris yesterday, De Gasperi expressed publicly the disappointment of the Italian Delegation over the frozen reception reserved by the Special Commission to the amendments proposed by Italy. "To compell democratic Italy to accept the inheritance of Fascist Italy", De Gasperi said, "Means to impose on the new Italian State an absurd juridical continuity. Thus, whenever we try to emphasize the difference existing between the two Italies, we are told that we are trying to escape our responsibilities."

3. "Australia will oppose the plan prepared by the Big Four for the solution of the Trieste and Italian colonies question", Dwatt stated at a press conference at Paris yesterday. (UP)

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4. The Australian Delegation released yesterday the text of the 19 amendments proposed by Australia concerning the Italian peace treaty and generally all of the peace treaties "in order to make the clauses correspond more closely both to the Atlantic Charter and the UN Statute", 'Messaggero' reports from Paris. According to these amendments, a Commission consisting of the Big Four plus three other Delegates to be appointed by the Conference would make decisions on the future of the Italian colonies; appoint a Governor and set the frontiers of the Trieste free zone, and convoke the members of the Conference for any possible future revision of the treaties. According to Ewatt, the administration of Trieste by the UN Security Council would be made "impossible" by the fact that the permanent members of the same Council may make use at any moment of their right of veto.

5. The President of the Council, De Gasperi and the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly, Saragat, will leave Paris by air tomorrow.

6. Messaggero reports that in political circles it is rumored that a comparatively strong group of members of the Christian-Democrat Party, headed by Egilberto Martire, would demand a clarification of the policy of the party at the future National Convention and, in case the line of policy adopted by the Convention were not in agreement with the views of the group, would possibly form a new "National Catholic Party".

7. Hon. Nenni stated during a press conference at Paris yesterday, that the amendments proposed by the Italian Delegation to the preamble of the draft peace treaty had three aims: 1) to separate the moral responsibilities of anti-fascism and the Italian people from those of the Fascist regime; 2) to emphasize the co-belligerence which was prepared by anti-fascism and carried out by the regular forces of the resistance; 3) to point out that the military events did not determine but only made possible the downfall of the fascist regime. He added that it was not true that the Conference had been as much hostile to Italy's case as some papers reported. In fact the proposals made by China, Canada, Holland and Belgium proved that the Italian thesis was well founded and that it was not in want of supporters.

8. During an interview with "Messaggero" Nenni reaffirmed yesterday that while De Gasperi was at Paris to fight so hard a battle, it was the duty of all the Italians to support him. He added that he did not believe that there would be a Government crisis as he who precipitated it should be sure of having a new and different formula of political equilibrium ready, which was not the case in the present political situation. Nenni then said that the aims of the Socialist Party would be the national revival, democratic revival, social justice, and political freedom within a democratic,

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 21)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

De Nicola examines every decree to be issued, asks for explanations, makes objections and only if he is satisfied he signs the decrees, writes G.T. stressing the difference from the King's attitude in such cases in the past.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. "The Slav terror will suffocate the Italianity of the 'Free' people of Trieste" is the headline of Vero Roberti's article on the situation and on the future of Trieste.

2. In an article on Rome's sanitary situation, E. says that there is no sign of typhus in the Capital but that one must pay attention when buying chicken as there are merchants who inject drugs in dead chicken to preserve them from decomposition.

3. E. says that the article 66 of the draft Italian Peace Treaty which says that the Italian Government will pay for the services rendered to the Allied Forces in Italy and for the damages caused by members of the Allied Forces not in war operations contributes to increase traffic incidents as also there are no penalties charged to Allied drivers. It concludes saying that the Allies are provided in Italy with a fifth freedom, that of running over passer-by.

4. E. says that at the Lido of Rome the temperature is getting higher and drinkable water scarcer.

FIGARO (Independent)

Commenting on the Communist wave of criticism against the Government, Figaro wonders "whether the Communists desire to demonstrate with facts that they know to govern this Country and that they are able to get it out of the blind-alley in which it stands now?".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. E. Scalera says that Mussolini's wife and children are living on 20,000 lire per month, 5,000 of which they spend on the rent.

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LIBERTA' (Independent)

1. "The Slav terror will suffocate the Italianity of the 'Free' people of Trieste" is the headline of Vero Roberti's article on the situation and on the future of Trieste.

2. In an article on Rome's sanitary situation, E. says that there is no sign of typhus in the Capital but that one must pay attention when buying chicken as there are merchants who inject drugs in dead chicken to preserve them from decomposition.

3. E. says that the article 66 of the draft Italian Peace Treaty which says that the Italian Government will pay for the services rendered to the Allied Forces in Italy and for the damages caused by members of the Allied Forces not in war operations contributes to increase traffic incidents as also there are no penalties charged to Allied drivers. It concludes saying that the Allies are provided in Italy with a fifth freedom, that of running over passer-by.

4. E. says that at the Lido of Rome the temperature is getting higher and drinkable water scarcer.

FIGARO (Independent)

Commenting on the Communist wave of criticism against the Government, Figaro wonders "whether the Communists desire to demonstrate with facts that they know to govern this Country and that they are able to get it out of the blind-alley in which it stands now?".

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2. The paper's headlines to a report on the Paris Conference are the following: "Dark moments for Italy at the Luxembourg", "This morning: Albania insists on her accusations; this afternoon: Austria forwards claims" and "The American proposal about Trieste turned down". 1675

3. Under the heading: "'Avanti!' is served", G.d.S. replies to "Avanti's" attacks against "Giornale della Sera" (See yesterday's Digest, Page 7, No. 2) saying that exactly as the American journalist Drew Pearson (written Grew), the paper's line is to inform the public of all events at the earliest time, even if these events are yet unconfirmed. It then adds that the increasing number of copies sold daily stands as a proof that the public approves this state of things.

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4. Under the heading: "A few words to the Allied drivers" C.d.S. writes: "Dear fellows, is it really included in the Armistice conditions that you should crush Italian passer-by against foot-paths? - ... You say that you are guests here, and we shall not argue. But in your houses in Kent or Missouri, is it a costume to run over your guests at every hour of the day or of the night and break their necks without even saying: "Please"?" "If we should have done the same in London or in Washington we could have been excused as we are still considered as 'provincials' in the matter of motors. But that you, who come from countries where even tramps make trips in "Packards" or 'Hudsons', and who learn driving cars when you are still in cradle!..."

"Now the M.P. has been warned, and you know by experience that the methods of the 'red caps' are slightly different from and a little more convincing than our 'piazzardoni' (cops), without considering that, little by little, people begin to get tired of getting killed without reason, while standing at their front doors. O.K. boys".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Led by F.S. Nitti, the "National Union for Restoration" was constituted recently in Rome with the intention of extending its activity to all Italian provinces, reports the paper, adding that this Union will participate directly in the electoral fight with the aim of opposing all tendencies of destruction and to restore Italy, from the moral, political and economic point of view.

2. "General Incomprehension at Paris for Our Peace" - "Brazil the Only Defender of Italy" - "De Pontoura Suggests Postponing the Question of the Venezia Giulia Frontier for One Year" are the headlines of G. Solari Bozzi's report from Paris.

3. G.d'I. asks for an enquiry about the Caccamo incidents stressing that according to informations given by the local authorities there was a fight during eight days with hundreds of killed and wounded and adding that it appears now from news directly obtained that nearly nothing of the above occured in reality, and that the Caccamo peasants were among the first in the province to deliver the wheat to the ammassi.

INDIPENDENTE

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INDIPENDENTE

1. Referring to the difficulties between the Parties of the masses, Villalta points out that the national question rose in the last few days whether with or against Italy, whether for Italian interests or for the interests of foreign countries. The moment was favourable for the Government to clear up the dilemma, to take advantage of the embarrassment of the possible opponents and to provoke a perhaps definitive condemnation of an ideology, continues the writer adding that for this purpose courage would have been necessary. De Gasperi did not utilize this occasion and, therefore, must walk on with his block on the foot, concludes V.

2. Under the heading "contraband of grain on the French frontier", Carlo Dobbi reports from Ventimiglia, that 14,000 quintals of smuggled grain were requisitioned in eight days besides rice, oil and bacon and asks for a harsh punishment for the criminals.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Under the headings "In spite of the word given" and "A noble letter from England" Q. prints a letter from Michael E.G. Huntley (Smallhyte Rd, Tenterden, Kent, England), the President of the Society for Relief to PWs, in which it is written that "in name of all the British friends of the dear Italian soldiers and sailors that many an Englishman has learned to love and appreciate... we beg to state that all that happens in Paris is done against the will of all the British friends of Italy... and that we do not approve it, as England promised to treat Italy with justice and honour and as it is against God's and the Society's laws not to keep one's word."... "We are also ashamed that men who call themselves British take part in such scandalous actions. Our thoughts, our prayers and our sympathy are with you. Viva l'Italia. Sincerely yours", ends the letter.

The paper comment saying "that this letter does perhaps express the feelings of a small number of persons, but even if it should represent the initiative of a single man, it is of great worth to Italy as it demonstrates that binds of human and Christian solidarity do exist and that egoism cannot break them".

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to the increase of delinquency of every kind and the disorders in Italy, Mario Vinci warns appeals to the State to clear up especially the Italian economic situation which causes the present situation of the country.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Renzo Marchese says that the statement that "upon the appointment of the new High Commissioner for Sicily will depend the fate of the whole Sicilian population during the forthcoming winter" is not exaggerated, because Sicily "which is sunk in a marsh and who has the blood of her people sucked by an army of vampires ... ruling over all the sectors of the island's economy" needs someone of ability who would put an end to this state of corruption and who would take the Sicilian situation under control.

MORNING PAPERS (August 22)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1674

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MORNING PAPERS (August 22)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. We have not more than four or five years to bring the working class into power, writes Guido Mazzali adding that if the Socialist Party does not succeed in bringing the peasantship into the working masses the party will not succeed in realizing the socialist form of production and distribution, even though it may be in the Government and may pronounce beautiful speeches at the Chamber.

2. It may be that they will listen to our partisans at Paris, reports Carlo Aprato from Paris, and that concrete proposals for the recognition of the Italian resistance will be presented by China, the Netherlands and Russia.

3. Commenting on the unanimous rejection of the Italian proposals for a modification of the preamble of the draft Treaty

1674

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by the twenty-one, "A." writes, that for reasons of accuracy and bureaucracy the Italian delegation declared that the state of peace never ceased as to some of the small nations since there were no declarations of war. This declaration sounds like an affront to the small nations in question, as if Italy intended to contest their right to participate in the discussions about the Italian Treaty. This declaration, therefore, was a tactical error, concludes the paper.

4. C.G.I.L. asked the Italian Government as well as the Allied Commission for a rigorous enquiry in order to find out and to punish those responsible for the explosion of 32 mines at the Pola beach, reports the paper adding that an adequate compensation for the victims is asked as well by the C.G.I.L.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "Justice and Agriculture", there is denounced to the public opinion the "illegal action" performed by Premier De Gasperi and Minister Gullo, presently Minister of Justice and former Minister of Agriculture, consisting of giving full force of law to a decree formerly enacted by Minister Gullo on the price of wheat, which was later on declared illegal by the "Cassazione" Court. In fixing the price of wheat, Gullo, had resolved that a different rate should be paid the consigners to the "ammassi", depending on whether they belong to the class of land-owners or simple tenants. Such a provision was absurd, because the State is not entitled, at the moment of fixing the official price of produce, to grant privileges to one class of citizens to the detriment of another. The demagogical character of this measure is evident, whereby the mass parties are seeking to ingratiate themselves with the peoples who are working on the land, not only by the grant of immediate advantages, but also by the prospect of a future seizure of landholdings from the actual owners.

2. In three small notes it is remarked that the amendments proposed by Italy to the preamble to the Peace Treaty have been rejected only after the representative of Bielo-Russia had declared that "everybody knows that these amendments are an expression of the personal opinion of De Gasperi". As a comment, the paper says that the stand taken by Togliatti at the Conference was instrumental in bringing about the result obtained, but this will not prevent the 200 Christian-Democrat Deputies at the Constituent Assembly from shaking hands with Togliatti. The same cynical attitude is common to the remnant elements of the Liberal Party and to the other parties of the former "Esarchia". If Italy had

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that Italy exported one milliard lire worth of wines in the first 6 months of this year.

2. G. reports that ARAR handed 4 milliard lire to the Italian Treasury up to the present. This amount comes from the sale of Allied war material in Italy.

3. G. says that cigarettes and tobacco included in gift-parcels will have to pay custom duty at their arrival in Italy.

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4. G. reports that Italy bought 6 more "Douglas" planes for the Italian Airlines. The total number of these planes bought by Italy is now 38.

5. G. reports that last Sunday's storm has caused heavy damage to the rice-planted areas of Northern Italy.

6. G. reports that the Cecina-Volterra railroad was re-opened yesterday.

7. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8750-8825, p.m. 8775-8800; Pound: a.m. 1345-1355, p.m. 1340-1350; Dollar: Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 490-500, p.m. 493-495, Large Denomination Currency: a.m. 488-498, p.m. 489-491; Swiss Franc: a.m. 152-155, p.m. 151-153.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. There still remains a profound delusion in the country about the treatment they inflict us at Paris, writes Paolo Vittorelli adding that he had stressed at several times already that the "Big Four" who are responsible for the Peace Conference consider the Italian Peace as a kind of equilibrium for their divergent imperialistic interests. So the Italian-Yugoslav frontier became more a problem of a frontier between the Soviet and the Anglo-American zone of influence than a problem which interests first of all Italy and Yugoslavia. But, continues the writer, if the foreigners who were victims of the Fascist aggression, learn that Appelius, Ansaldo and Spampanato, who incited the Italians to the hate against Democracy, walk around and that papers like "Rosso e Nero", "Rataplan" and "Rivolta Ideale" are authorized to be issued, they may be right not to trust us.

2. "Mexico and Cuba defend Italy's good reasons" is the headline of the paper which adds that the Mexican delegate affirmed that the Peace with Italy should be based on juridical and moral principles resulting in a real progress of international law.

3. Under the heading "An outcry of alarm in school matters", Roberto Cessi stresses that the development of confessional private schools in Italy during the war marked the decadence of the Italian education. The Christian Democrat Minister for Education seems to encourage this decadence, asserts the writer.

4. Under the heading "Two worlds hurt each other in the counsel of UNRRA", Maria Rossi writes from Geneva about the divergencies between Anglo Americans and Slavs with regard to the

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1873

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Commenting on Togliatti's statements and on his "stab in the back" to De Gasperi, Franco Marano says that "Togliatti does not seem to handle the questions of foreign policy with the same precision by which he handled that of Ostia's cabins" (Togliatti some time ago accused UNRRA of having given cement to build Ostia's bathing cabins, a statement which was afterwards formally denied by UNRRA officials) and that "Togliatti can be sure that Italian opinion understands very well that British and Russians are equally hostile to Italy as they do not hesitate to sack her in order to satisfy their thirst for power and their need to improve

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their situation in view of a eventual conflict". As for Yugoslavia and Togliatti's desired agreement between Italians and Yugoslavs, the writer says that he does not consider it easy to reach, as "Yugoslavia is only apparently a political entity, because she lives and acts according to the policy of Slav Imperialism and of Communism, and because she represents for us the very dangers which make us feel unsure and hesitating towards Russia."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a small note under the heading of "The typhoid Epidemic Confirmed by the Prefecture", there is given confirmation of a "communiqué" published yesterday by the paper in the following terms: "In the commune of Bracciano, during the months of July and August there have appeared cases of typhoid infection due to a pollution of an old rural aqueduct destined exclusively for irrigation uses. In the commune of Subiaco the cases of infection were only sporadic. In all communes the infection took a mild form, with short duration and with not a single lethal consequence. The sanitation authorities have adopted promptly all prophylactic measures needed, and further spreading of the epidemic in the province is to be prevented".

2. Heading of a small note: "A British Soldier Victim of His Mad Speed". It is reported that yesterday afternoon a collision took place between a motor-lorry of the RAF and an Italian military auto-car numbered A.M.-13729, driven by an aviation soldier Aldo Salvatori. At the cross-road Colimontana-S. Giovanni in Laterano, the British lorry, launched at a high speed, collided against the Italian auto-vehicle. The Italian soldier was slightly wounded, while the British driver was brought in desperate condition to the Celio Hospital, with a fracture at the base of the skull.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to the rejection of the Italian proposals as to the modification of the preamble of the Peace Treaty the paper states that this rejection signifies that the great miscreants of the war are neither Mussolini nor the King with his Monarchic-Fascist clique but the whole people. The paper then quotes messages from Roosevelt, Churchill and General Clark in 1943, in which the Italian people was invited to march on the side of the Allies and to consider the Allies as its friends. The paper quotes also General Eisenhower's promise for an honorable peace adding that this honorable peace is now to be seen.

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2. Austria claims the whole Alto Adige and Albania demands 3½ milliards in gold, reports Paolo Boni from Paris adding that Enver Hoxa called King Vittorio Emanuele the greatest Italian war criminal.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "Mr. Keeny defends us against unjust accusations", T. quotes the statement made in Geneva by the Chief of UNRRA's Italian Mission at the 5 General Council of UNRRA that the black-market of the Italian restaurants does not cause a great prejudice to the general food situation as the proportion of food sold is actually very small.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Poland and Soviet Russia which concluded the German-Russian pact are sitting on the same benches at Paris as Tito, who's legitimacy was contested by Peter II considered for years the legitimate representative of Yugoslavia; France which repudiated Vichy, and Austria which fought until the last moment on the German side are represented, as well as Ethiopia which has on her side America, which never recognised the Italian Empire, contrasting in this matter with Great Britain which also has her representatives at the Conference, states Leone Catani asking if the representatives of these countries are enabled to form a tribun and according to what law and to what morality they intend to judge.

2. Allied Military Police arrested members of Slav organizations who affirmed that the "UAIS' obtained the order to chase the Italians from the Monfalcone area, reports the paper from Trieste.

TEMPO (Independent)

Under the heading: "England's Drama", Ugo d'Andrea says that "when the Italians learned that Mr. Bevin had succeeded Mr. Eden at the Foreign Office, they thought that British Laborism was about to start a new era of relations between Great Britain and Italy". Then, recalling that "British political and military classes had, back in 1940-1941, already drafted with General De Gaulle the conditions of the Italian Peace Treaty: Italy must once and for all be eliminated from the Mediterranean Sea and from Africa, must no longer have colonies, must not have a Fleet, must not have a Merchant Marine, must no longer be able to hold markets for her industry and must no longer be a great Power", that "General Alexander refused the Italian collaboration at Cassible in order to let all the Italian peninsula... be burnt and ploughed by war" and that "the cost of the British occupation was more than doubled by reason of the rate of exchange of the Pound (from 400 lire to 900 lire to the Pound)" the writer says that British Laborism not only refused to change a cord of that scheme but also let the whole British situation become more serious. He concludes: "British Socialism has not been able to actuate solidarity among workers, and has lost prestige and might in front of the victors although keeping its pride and haughtiness in front of the vainquished. ... The British star becomes paler and around the Union Mack there is a livid and icy silence which has never been so dense before... The Government has the possibility of asking for collaboration among nations and for solidarity and justice but its organic

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "Freedom of the Press", Ambrogio Donini says that, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, there is today in Italy a monopoly of the press in favour of the reactionary and pro-fascist elements. The latter having great amounts of money at their disposal, are able to purchase typographical establishments and newspapers in favour of the promotion of their political ends. We have seen this on the

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occasion of the campaign launched by this press during the Paris Peace Conference against Nations, parties and men who have endured the greatest sacrifices in the struggle for the liberation of the world from Mussolini and Hitler tyranny. Owing to the availability of financial means, these reactionary and pro-fascists men and political groups are able to defeat the progressive and democratic press, represented by the leftist parties which gained the victory at the elections of 2 June last. Steps should be taken to investigate the origin of the funds held by the said reactionary elements, but it must be remarked that they are representing only a minority of the Nation, which will never support them in their aims of war and bloodshed.

2. Headline: "Travel in America by Ilja Ehrenburg - In the South, justice is much like sentence by judge 'Lynch' - The Southern section of the country is on the eve of decisive events: either the owners of slaves will yield, or the colored men will engage the struggle for the conquest of equal rights". This is the fourth and last instalment of an essay by Ilja Ehrenburg.

3. In a note under the heading of "Statements by Di Vittorio on the emigration into Belgium", it is said that the CGIL declined all responsibility for the alleged bad working conditions that Italian workers are suffering in Belgium. Di Vittorio affirms that the CGIL protested some time ago to the Labor Ministry against the bad recruiting system adopted for the emigration of our workers in Belgium, and that an immediate investigation has been started concerning the specific situation confronting the Italian miners in that country. A representative of the Confederation has gone for that purpose on the spot.

GENERAL (Concluded)

9. UP reports from Paris that the C.G.I.L., representing six million Italian workers, asked yesterday the intervention of the Trade Unions' World Federation with the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four in order to avoid the imposition on Italy of economic clauses "which would result in an enormous increase of infant mortality, tuberculosis and undernourishment of the Italian people".

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/315/PRB August 23, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi met Byrnes at Paris yesterday, and discussed with him the problem of Venezia Giulia and the economic clauses of the draft peace treaty. During the meeting, which lasted a hour, De Gasperi insisted that the economic clauses should be moderated, pointed out the injustice of the seizure of Italian property abroad, and asked and obtained information about the proceedings of the Conference. He wanted this information before leaving in order to be able to make a complete picture of the situation to the Italian Ministers.

2. At a press conference to Italian and foreign journalists at Paris yesterday, De Gasperi explained that the fundamental reason which led the Italian Delegation to present the memorandum on the preamble of the peace treaty was a moral one. "We wanted to establish", he said, "that one thing was the moral responsibility of Fascism, and another was the responsibility of the present Government. By this we did not mean to deny our juridical obligations. It is our moral responsibility and not the juridical one which we want to distinguish from Fascism." De Gasperi added that the aim of the memorandum had been reached in part, as a certain section of the Italian proposals had been supported by some foreign Delegation. As for the juridical distinction between a declaration and a state of war he declared that the Italian Delegation only wished to recall that concerning the citizens of some Nations the Italian Government had not taken those measures which are usually taken towards the citizens of an enemy country. "If we were present during the debate", he said, "we could have explained the matter at once. But this is not allowed to us, as what we can do is only to toss pieces of papers into the Luxembourg Palace." De Gasperi then said that he was not dissatisfied with his sixteen day stay at Paris especially with regard to the greater understanding of other countries of the Italian situation. It was not possible for the Delegation to bring back to Italy a clear success, but only hopes for small improvements of the minor clauses. That of war reparations was the most serious of the economic questions, and the Australian Minister had given proof of good will by supporting the principle that Italy's economic and financial possibilities should be

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and other things as matters of minor importance in the present circumstance. The Italian Delegation which is working at Paris wishes to have behind it the unity and solidarity of the nation and has a right to it." Saragat then spoke to affirm that "the action of President De Gasperi has the complete solidarity of Bonomi and myself. Everything was done in full agreement, full solidarity and in the interest of the Country. The fundamental problem is that of national autonomy which is closely linked with the defence of the frontier. Also on this point President De Gasperi has my complete solidarity." Answering some questions put by journalists, De Gasperi then affirmed that the Yugoslav-American incident was a new proof of the foundation of the Italian denunciation of the continuous breaches committed by the Yugoslavs to the detriment of the Italian citizens of Venezia Giulia. "When I asked last Winter for an international investigation of the Trieste situation, many persons thought that I was talking about imaginary things. The case was to ascertain, with the authority of an international observer, the fact that Italians were dissappearing from circulation by the thousands, and that the Yugoslavs were trespassing by the thousands from Zone B into zone A. But what is happening now between Americans and Yugoslavs also endorses our opinion that the atmosphere in Venezia Giulia is too hot from nationalistic passions at present and that therefore a definitive solution of the question should be postponed until passions are appeased." De Gasperi then disclosed that the attempts with Kardelj at starting direct negotiation with Yugoslavia found the answer that such negotiations were possible, but only with regard to those points which were not decided upon by the Paris Conference. "The parleys which we had with the Yugoslav Delegation showed that Italians and Yugoslav positions are to be found perfectly at opposite extremes."

3. During an interview granted to the "Popolo" correspondent at Paris yesterday, De Gasperi stated that the truth of the existence of an "Italian problem" and the fact that Italy was the country which least could remain isolated from the world was beginning to head its way into the minds of the most far-sighted statesmen, although the problem of the peace with Italy seemed to gain the ascendency over the pure and simple "Italian problem" at present.

4. De Gasperi will arrive in Rome this afternoon, where he will call at once on the President of the Republic in order to inform him about his mission. A meeting of the Executives of the Christian-Democrat Party under De Gasperi's chairmanship is expected to take place late tonight. The Council of Ministers has been convoked for tomorrow at 1000.

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5. Nenni received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, yesterday.

6. The Brazilian Delegate, De Fontoura, told the Paris Conference yesterday that, although he had not assumed the role of Italy's lawyer, nevertheless he intended to contradict the violent attacks launched last week by the Russian representatives against the present Italian Government. He then emphasized Italy's contribution to the Allied cause, and the acknowledgement given officially to this contribution by the Great Powers in the Potsdam declaration. "It is not possible", he said, "that during the period running from the Potsdam declaration to the peace treaty, the value

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of the contribution given by Italy to the victory against nazism had changed. We propose a close examination of the Venezia Giulia problem, being aware of the advantage which would result to the world if Italy were allowed to live in safety from misery and unbearable sacrifices."

7. ANSA reports that during the daily report meeting which was held yesterday by Nenni at the Office of the President of the Council, it was proposed to turn into law De Gasperi's judgement on the share-croppers question, in order to avoid the agitations now taking place owing to the different interpretation given to the judgement itself. As for the present situation in some southern provinces, Nenni has suggested that some Ministers, including the Ministers for Public Work and Agriculture, go to the spot as soon as possible to make decisions on measures to be taken. Nenni also ordered that following the request set forth by some associations and newspapers, an investigation of the Caccamo incidents be opened.

8. Tempo affirms that the "National Christian Party" (Cfr. yesterday's Digest - General No. 6) has already drafted the Statute of the party, issued a programme-manifesto, held meetings, and started the propaganda. According to the paper this new party's programme clearly and simply affirms that the National Christians want to start a fight for the return of the King and the chasing away of the Communists.

9. The Government-appointed Commission of Enquiry for the dismissals question, opened its sessions yesterday and set up seven sub-commissions, one for each industrial section. The CGIL and the Confindustria have been invited to appoint their representatives in the sub-commissions by Saturday.

10. As a protest against the dismissal of their Captain which had been ordered by the Ministry of the Interior, 30 members of the Auxiliary Police (former partisans) abandoned their barracks and boarded a requisitioned truck at Asti (Turin) yesterday. The rebels were led by their captain and fully equipped. They even took with them a 38 millimeter artillery unit, and left for an unknown destination. Police forces have started to search for the fugitives in the Monferrato zone. The Ministry of the Interior, in agreement with the Ministry of War, has resolved to have an infantry battalion go into action against the rebels. It is learned that the Government is well disposed towards taking into consideration any request which the partisans will make at their national congress to be held at Florence on 8 September. To this news "Buonsenso" adds that the rebellion is nothing but the prelude to a wider action undertaken by partisan forces. According to the paper, over 500 partisans are already gathered

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 22)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. The paper has these headlines to its report on the Yugoslav-American incident: "Enough with the murderer of Belgrade", "America is united against Tito's government", "Hatred in the U.S. against the Yugoslav Dictator" ... and "Tito's regime is for the American press more odious than Nazism".

2. C. reports that UNRRA will start on September 1st disinfecting Italian hospitals and jails. 20 tons of DDT will be needed.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. In a note under the heading of "Our lira is printed only in Italy - Plates and machines are in possession of the Bank of Italy, and no foreign State could issue secretly Italian currency", it is denied that there is any truth in the rumor that Yugoslav authorities have succeeded in getting hold of the plant used by the Germans during the period of their occupation of Italy for the issuing of currency for our country. The Economic and Financial Agency has denied all this, as without foundation, and has denied also the rumor of the postponement of the Loan of Reconstruction, of which it is said that it will be launched during the month of October next, unless new adverse politic l events should arise in the meantime.

2. "Anders charged with smuggling of currency" is a small news item from the U.S., dated from Washington, August 22. A spokesman of the Polish Embassy has charged General Anders with having gathered a fortune estimated at 200,000 dollars, by means of operations on exchange of foreign currency. He is alleged to be about to buy a splendid villa in the surrounding of Rome. The said spokesman added that the Polish Government is in possession of information concerning the advantageous currency operations made by the general, whose intention would be to leave the Polish troops and to go to live as a "bon viveur" in the said villa in Italy.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. Headline: "Is it a War Imminent? - The American Congress believes that War is inevitable - Waves of indignation in the U.S. against Tito - The ceremony of the delivery of the note lasted 4 minutes - London supports Washington firmly - For whom do you wish to die?" The paper says in a leading article under the signature of "Figaro", that Italians do not like to die for the

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GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. "Critical moment between Eastern and Western antagonism", and the tension between Washington and Belgrade is a serious threat to the draft of the peace" are the paper's headlines to a report on the tense relations between the United States and Yugoslavia.

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2. Under the heading: "Italians hard labour", Spiro Konomi writes that the Italians in Albania are forced to work under inhuman conditions and are unduly exploited.

3. Commenting on De Gasperi's statement to Molotov about the percentage of the Government's control of Italian industries G.d.S. says that "in this strange world we have even assisted at the incredible paradox of a De Gasperi who, to please a Togliatti, has boasted about the democratic and 'progressive' conquests of the Fascist regime".

4. G.d.S. reports that an R.A.F. truck collided this morning with a truck of the Italian Air Force in via S. Giovanni, Rome. The British driver was killed and the Italian slightly wounded.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. G.d'I. wonders why countries like Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland and Czechoslovakia insist upon being considered as Italy's enemies when Italy has never declared war on them, never fought against them (except against the Belgian & Others volonteers incorporated in the 8th Army, but in this case they were the attacking party), never seized the property of their subjects in Italy and never thrown their subjects residing in Italy into concentration camps.

2. G.d'I. reports that 651,500 Lgs of UNRRA's dried-cod were found decomposed in Milan's station yesterday. This stuff remained in wagons for weeks owing to inaccuracy of transport personnel.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Remember Maine" the analogy is pointed out between the present threatened rupture and "ultimatum" between the U.S. and Tito and the mot d'ordre: "Remember Maine" of the last war against Spain. The paper comes to the conclusion that Italy may profit by these international difficulties of the Great Powers to gain sympaty and improve thereby her own position.

2. In headlines: "To-morrow at noon expires the "Ultimatum" - Excitement in America against the "murderers of Belgrade" - In Washington people speak openly of war - Tito's Ambassador dismissed after a cold talk which lasted four minutes - The meeting of the Council of Security of the United Nations is impending - The commander of American forces in Europe called urgently by Byrnes".

3. In a note under the heading of "Within the Mass

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3. In a note under the heading of "Within the Mass Parties - The crisis exists (Even if people do not mention it)" it is said that probably on the next arrival of De Gasperi in Rome, the Board of Directors of the Christian Democrats will meet and take a decision as to the stand to be taken with respect to the Communists and their last attitude against the Government. Within the Socialist Party and the Communist Party too, there are several signs of a more or less important and impending crisis.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

In a leading article under the heading: "Pius XII and Peace -

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Against Europe", it is affirmed that the Head of Roman Catholic Church, as in past crises of Humanity, is still today a defender of Peace and World Civilization against all forces working for war and destruction.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

T. reports that Rome's flood of water has been increased 103.4 gallons per second.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "The 'Cards' of Messe", an accusation is launched against this Marshal, whom the paper calls a representative of the "psychology of the professional officers who are surviving within the old Italian army". According to the writer of this article, Marshal Messe, on occasion of the Peace Conference has exhalted the would-be honour and glory of those who willingly participated in the Fascist wars. These "Cards" of Messe are bound to do harm to Italy abroad, and they could not in any way redeem the faults committed by a corrupt military caste, which was instrumental in carrying out the criminal deeds of Fascism, both in the internal and foreign policy of Italy.

2. In a note under the heading of "Participation of Italy in the International Conference of Emigration", it is announced that today at 1700 hours, at the Headquarters of the Direction of Italians Abroad, there will take place a meeting of the Technical Committee for emigration, in view of the next International Labor Conference to be held shortly at Montreal, and in which the said Committee has been invited to participate.

MORNING PAPERS (August 23)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Ignazio Silone, member of the Directory of the Italian Socialist Party, stressed in an interview given to "A." mainpoints of the European situation of Socialism stating that the German tragedy could be in the future the tragedy of Europe.

2. Under the heading "Perhaps illegal, but certainly logical" the paper reports that about 600 peasants from Ariccia, most of them partisans and veterans, decided to occupy 38 hectars of uncultivated lands belonging to Count Giovanni Armenise, a well known profiter of Fascism, to Prince Don Ludovico Chigi and to Marchese Ferrajoli. The paper adds that this action was accomplished without any incident and that the decision of the workers was a logical answer to all those who ignore the

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3. Replying to Manlio Lupinacci's critic in "Risorgimento Liberale" that the Socialist Party did not choose between the West and the East, "A." states that for such a choice there was no need of a Socialist Party, because for that the Mussolini Party was sufficient.

4. "Poles and Americans continue to mow down victms" is the headline of the paper about three new road accidents yesterday in Rome caused by Allied drivers.

1400

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BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article under the heading of "Lessons of a shooting gallery" it is remarked that the ultimatum submitted by the United States to Yugoslavia after the shooting down of two airplanes has become a subject more important than the news of the Luxembourg Conference. In spite of all appearances to the contrary, the paper believes that there is no danger of impending war, but it is to be expected that the political and military positions are bound to become progressively worst. When, a few months ago, we Italians used to denounce to the world the aggressive spirit and terrorism of Tito's regime, complaints were considered exaggerated and there was a tendency on the part of Western Democracies to consider us as affected by the same extreme political frame of mind as the Yugoslavs. However, after what has happened lately, it seems that the officials at the State Department of Washington have changed their mind, and that they have convinced themselves that Western Civilization and the Balcanic as well as the Asiatic mind are separated by a real abyss. We have no doubt, concludes the paper, that the firm attitude taken by the U.S. in this emergency, will soften only temporarily the present antagonism. Yugoslavs are acute psychologists; they know that Americans will never go farther than to set forth formal protests. But men like Tito, trained at the school of Moscow, are not liable to get frightened by such a trifle!

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that railway communications between Modane (France) and Torino are being studied at Clavières by Italian and French experts.

2. G. reports that the Government removed control on mineral superphosphates.

3. 8,523 tons of coal arrived at Bari yesterday from the United States on board the "John N. Norlais".

4. G. reports that the Government has approved the repair of the Lucca-Viareggio railroad.

5. G. says that starting next month big liners will operate on the Genoa-Buenos Aires line.

6. A manager of the "Italo-British Air Company" stated yesterday to "Globo" that no twin-engined planes "Douglas" are to be bought by the company as previously announced by the paper (See Digests of August 14th & 22nd), as the company will use Italian plants and Italian material.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action) 1608

1. Referring to the American-Yugoslav incident, I.L. writes that the Italian press completely lost the control of it nerves adding that the incident in question belongs to the normal category of incidents of frontiers and that only the present atmosphere of nervousness in Europe induced the Americans to ask explanations in the form of an ultimatum. But even if Yugoslavia should reject the American ultimatum there is no question of a war, continues the paper, as the US have declared already that they will submit the question in case of a Yugoslav

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rejection of the ultimatum to the Council of Security of the ONU. A durable peace between America and Russia signifies peace for Europe, Democracy for Italy, elimination of Fascism,and Communist collaboration for the European reconstruction, concludes the paper adding that the Italian reactionaries hope to eliminate the Communists during a new war.

2. Commenting on the Italian memorandum about a modification of the preamble of the Treaty, the paper states that the lack of declaration of war on the Netherlands was caused by the fact that Fascism did not recognise the Dutch Government in exile. To proclaim today the Fascist thesis, continues the paper, was simply ridiculous especially after having trie to separate the responsibility of the Italian people from that of the Fascist Government.

3. Under the heading "Dedicated to the Presidency of the Council" the paper quotes information from "Tass" agency which criticizes that several former Fascist journalists were among the journalists who accompanied the Italian delegation to Paris. "I.L." wants to know the names of those who sent Tingarelli, Aponte, Barzini, Granzotto and similar journalists to Paris.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading: "Twilight of the Idols", G.A. Longo comments on the"new phasis" of the relations between Socialists and Communists saying that the famous old "pact of blood" between the two parties seems now old-fashioned.

2. Franco Marano says that although the International situation is tense it would be absurd to think of a probable war between Western and Eastern blocks.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article under the heading of "The Dismissals Blocking - What Must Be Done" F. Coppola d'Anna recalls that in default of an agreement between the Italian General Confederation of Labor and the Confindustria, as to the questions of the Dismissals Blocking as well as of the economic treatment of the workers unemployed or engaged in part-time occupation, the Italian Government deemed it necessary to take direct action on the matter. Of course, this was a very logical step to take. But it is not understood why, one year and a half from the end of the war, those at the head of our government find themselves once more without a constructive programme, as well as deprived of a complete vision of the situation, to such an extent as to be compelled to resort to an emergency provision such as the

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proclaim today the fascist ideals, ... simply ridiculous especially after having tried to separate the responsibility of the Italian people from that of the Fascist Government.

3. Under the heading "Dedicated to the Presidency of the Council" the paper quotes information from "Tass" agency which criticizes that several former Fascist journalists were among the journalists who accompanied the Italian delegation to Paris. "I.L." wants to know the names of those who sent Gingarelli, Aponte, Barzini, Granzotto and similar journalists to Paris.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading: "Twilight of the Idols", G.A. Longo comments on the "new phasis" of the relations between Socialists and Communists saying that the famous old "pact of blood" between the two parties seems now old-fashioned.

2. Franco Marano says that although the International situation is tense it would be absurd to think of a probable war between Western and Eastern blocks.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article under the heading of "The Dismissals Blocking - What Must Be Done" F. Coppola d'Anna recalls that in default of an agreement between the Italian General Confederation of Labor and the Confindustria, as to the questions of the Dismissals Blocking as well as of the economic treatment of the workers unemployed or engaged in part-time occupation, the Italian Government deemed it necessary to take direct action on the matter. Of course, this was a very logical step to take. But it is not understood why, one year and a half from the end of the war, those at the head of our government find themselves once more without a constructive programme, as well as deprived of a complete vision of the situation, to such an extent as to be compelled to resort to an emergency provision such as the prolongation of the dismissals blocking. A special Commission has been established for the purpose of considering the situation most carefully and pointing out the most adequate measures, but we are at a loss to understand why this Commission was not appointed before. The real fact is that the Government is completely in the dark as to the situation. All this is very deplorable. The Author concludes by putting the following question: "Will the Commission ever be successful in throwing light on the situation? And, will the Italian citizen, the man of the street ever be allowed to know the data gathered by the Commission, so as to get a true idea of the situation, and eventually give his modest personal tribute to the solution of the same?

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MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

The feared formation of two blocks, the Slav and the Anglo-American has become now a fact, states T. Paolo Giordani stressing that the Slav block tries to enlarge its influence in the manner of an enormous mass of lava throughout the continents, whilst the Anglo-American block rules the sea and tries to suffocate the Slav block. The Russians dream of opening a passage to the open sea but on the other hand Bevin the other day at Paris called a "Private Imperial Conference", in which the delegates of South-Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada participated, to assure the rejection of the Soviet proposal for a control of the Straits. The US also invited the various powers to reject the Russian claim, states the writer.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "Our Communists in the opinion of a French Paper", P. quotes the Paris newspaper "Combat" saying: "The Italian Communists are about to take the initiative in an anti-Allied movement. Togliatti, trusted by Moscow, accuses England of wanting to make a new Gibraltar out of Trieste. He tries to weaken De Gasperi's position in Paris and make worthless his proposal of postponing the Venezia Giulia problem because he wants to reduce to the minimum the number of Allied troops in Italy whose presence bothers any direct action of the Communists. He also wants to have an alibi so that no responsibility could be laid on him in case the Government should sign an unpopular peace". (Without comment).

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. While at Paris, the Foreign Ministers of the "victors" judge the "vanquished" for having dared in former times to have troubled the peace of the world, incidents are provoked in these respective countries which would have caused a war before, writes the paper also, while at the Luxembourg Palace they cut with a Shylock balance vivid pieces of poor Italy under the pretext that that is necessary to establish "an agreement anyhow" between the big powers, these same powers try to find out new pretextes on all frontiersfor a conflict and create new points of friction. While the British believe it to be smart to forbid any military activity for Germans, the Soviets engage German scientists for the fabrication of secret arms which nearly made Hitler win the war, continues R.L. stating that the so-called democrat Governments do not seem to have found or met the formula of a peace so desired by the peoples.

2. "We want to remain Italians but federated to the

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2. "We want to remain Italians but federated to the Yugoslav Republic, because there is no Democracy in Italy, because Italy lost the war, because the popular rights will never be instituted in Italy and because Togliatti is not a Democrat and serves for reasons of opportunity the Italian Democracy. This Italian Democracy is the slave of Anglo-American capitalism which one day must make its account with comrad Stalin", is the answer of the Venezia Giulia Communists who were Italian Communist before, writes P.R. from Trieste. 1667

3. Referring to Pietro Nenni's various interview given in the last few days, the paper writes that he speakes too much and that he does not remember what he said the day before.

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TEMPO (Independent)

T. reports that yesterday evening at 2030 hrs a Polish truck driven by Buczkowski Franciszek run over a civilian pumping his car's tyre. Immediately after a crowd estimated 450 surrounded the truck and wanted to lynch the driver. The arrival of the Italian flying squad "Celere" and of the Polish M.P. prevented them. The civilian was sent to the hospital in serious conditions.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "Middleman!", signed by Gian Carlo Pajetta, there is criticism against those who would like to entrust the Italian Socialist Party with a middleman role, that is, with the function of bringing about understanding, peace and co-operation between the capitalist and the working classes, and give up the age-long tradition of class struggle, which characterizes the frame of mind and the historic role of the proletariat. Therefore, according to the Author, the pact of unity between the Socialist and Communist Parties in Italy must stand, and the middleman role may be assigned to the parties representing the bourgeoisie, but not to those that are the champions of the ideals of the proletariat.

2. In a note under the heading of "To the Pillory!", the Author, signed P.I., takes a harsh attack of criticism against the behaviour of the U.S. on the occasion of the last incident with Yugoslavia. It concludes with saying that those in Italy who have approved of the action taken by the Government of the U.S. in this emergency, are old servants of Fascism and of the Fascist Monarchy.

3. In a note under the head of "Sympathies", Leone Cattani, a writer of "Il Risorgimento Liberale", is the subject of criticism, because of his complaint that the text of a recent speech by Tsaldaris had not been published in Italy. The paper says that Tsaldaris is a monarchical dictator, and that he is responsible for the organization of pro-Fascist gangs against the patriots of the EAM, as well as for the murder of thousands of democrats and the suppression of free syndical organizations.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/316/PRB

August 24, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Paris Conference Political Commission for the peace treaty with Italy approved yesterday an amendment proposed by Holland which changes the sentence of the preamble: "Italy declared a war of aggression and entered the war" into "Italy undertook a war of aggression and has therefore provoked a state of war." The Commission also approved an amendment proposed by China changing the sentence "The fascist regime was overthrown under the pressure of military event" into "the fascist regime was overthrown following the victories of the Allied Forces, and with the assistance of the democratic elements of the Italian people." Yesterday Yugoslavia presented to the Conference Secretary office its proposed amendments to the Italian treaty. Regarding the Free Territory of Trieste, she proposes that the international zone between Italy and Yugoslavia be reduced substantially to the port of Trieste alone and that it be given the name of "free city". The sovereignty over this "city" should be vested in its citizens and in the UNO Security Council. This "free city" should have very close relations with Yugoslavia, which should have a free point in the port, to be reserved to Yugoslav traffic and administrated exclusively by Yugoslav authorities. "Messaggero" affirms that the Conference Secretary Office opposed the Yugoslav project, and instead accepted the Brazilian amendment suggesting the postponement of the decision for one year. The Secretary Office also accepted the Ethiopian amendment claiming Ethiopia's historical and economic rights to Eritrea and Somaliland, and setting the amount of war reparations at 134 million pounds.

2. De Gasperi arrived at Rome yesterday afternoon. He stated to journalists that Italy's patient was still Venezia Giulia and that for this patient there were two methods of treatment: that of the director of the clinic who believed the patient to be already condemned to death and therefore wanted to bury it as soon as possible in order that the other patients could not perceive its smell, and that of the doctor who tried to save the patient. "This is the work that we are doing", he said, "which aims at subtracting city by city, town by town from

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a war of aggression and entered the war" into "Italy undertook a war of aggression and has therefore provoked a state of war." The Commission also approved an amendment proposed by China changing the sentence "The fascist regime was overthrown under the pressure of military event" into "the fascist regime was overthrown following the victories of the Allied Forces, and with the assistance of the democratic elements of the Italian people." Yesterday Yugoslavia presented to the Conference Secretary office its proposed amendments to the Italian treaty. Regarding the Free Territory of Trieste, she proposes that the international zone between Italy and Yugoslavia be reduced substantially to the port of Trieste alone and that it be given the name of "free city". The sovereignty over this "city" should be vested in its citizens and in the UNO Security Council. This "free city" should have very close relations with Yugoslavia, which should have a free point in the port, to be reserved to Yugoslav traffic and administrated exclusively by Yugoslav authorities. "Messaggero" affirms that the Conference Secretary Office opposed the Yugoslav project, and instead accepted the Brazilian amendment suggesting the postponement of the decision for one year. The Secretary Office also accepted the Ethiopian amendment claiming Ethiopia's historical and economic rights to Eritrea and Somaliland, and setting the amount of war reparations at 184 million pounds.

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no justification at all. And this explained the embarassment of each delegation over the proposal. De Gasperi then called on the President of the Republic, De Nicola, to whom he made a report about his mission, and afterwards received Nenni at the Viminal. He is expected to meet Togliatti this morning.

3. The Council of Executives of the Christian-Democrat party met at 2030. All Christian-Democrat Ministers, Undersecretaries and Deputies were present. The party's Undersecretary, Piccioni, expressed the solidarity and gratitude of the party and, he believed, of all honest Italians, for the action carried out by the President of the Council of Ministers at the Paris Conference. De Gasperi made a report on his mission, and the executives then had a long debate on the general situation, at the end of which (reports Messaggero) all agreed that it was necessary to ask the Communist party officially to express its opinion, during the next Council of Ministers, on the foreign policy put forth by the President of the Council. At the end of the meeting, Minister Segni stated to journalists that the Council of Executives of the Party had been unanimous in confirming its full solidarity with and support of De Gasperi, and that all rumors of crisis or split within the party were absolutely unjustified.

4. De Gasperi will prepare the official address this morning and the Council of Ministers, in order to give him time to meet other personalities, has postponed its meeting to this afternoon.

5. Rear Admiral Ellory W. Stone made a visit to Venezia Giulia yesterday, during the course of which he contacted the military and civil authorities. (AMSA)

6. Ministers Romita, Ferrari and Segni met at the Ministry for Public Works yesterday to coordinate their respective plans of extraordinary works aimed at fighting unemployment. During the meeting it was decided to bring the total fund from 400 to 500 milliard lire, divided as follows: 200 milliard lire for public works, 232 milliard lire for transport and nearly 100 milliard lire for agriculture.

7. Up to 15 August, nearly 80% of the wheat expected to be delivered to the ammassi had already been consigned.

8. The leaders of the "pro-merger" (with the Communists) trend of the Socialist party, that is Gaeta, Mancinelli, Giglio and Griselia, officially called on Nenni at the Viminale yesterday in order to express to him their disappointment over

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9. Yesterday the Venezia Giulia Civil Police made a raid on the Gorizia offices of a pro-Yugoslav organization, the "Italo-Slav anti-fascist Union", and seized thousands of posters printed in Italian, Slav, and English, attacking the AMG and the Civil Police controlled by the Allies. One person was arrested. (ANSA)

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10. Partisans and veterans held a clamorous demonstration at Aosta yesterday. While a delegation of the demonstrators was received by the President of the Aosta Council, the others encircled the prisons of the town, smashed the door open and set free two partisans who had been arrested recently. (Tempo)

11. A time-bomb exploided at the Lambrate (Milan) "House of the People" last night. Fortunately, as the meeting of members of the Communist party which was expected to take place there, was instead held at another building, nobody was injured. At the time of the explosion, three bombs were thrown against the House from the outside. Fire was opened against the attackers, one of whom was killed and another captured.

12. It is confirmed that the number of auxiliary policemen who mutinied in the Asti zone has reached five hundred. They have camped at Santo Stefano Belbo, and the camp is under command of a "General Command of Revolutionary Partisans". The Commanding General is the partisan Armando Valpreda, who justified his action in leaflets released yesterday morning. "We have gone to the hide", the leaflets say, "and have taken arms again because, after 15 months of continuous humiliations and various efforts, we considered it impossible to achieve in a peaceful manner those ideals for which many of our comrades died. "The regular forces have now encircled the camp and the local authorities have started negotiations with the leaders of the rebels. The Sindaco of Turin, the Partisan Prefect, the Commander of the Auxiliary Police and the representatives of the various parties went to the camp, but despite the fact that the Government has insured the impunity of the rebels if they return readily to their stations and return their arms, no agreement was reached. The requests of the rebels are as follows: 1) the constitution of a single Police Corps; 2) the dismissal of officials compromised with the past regime; 3) the employment of veterans and partisans without limit of percentage; 4) the keeping into force of the dismissals block; 5) the abrogation of the Amnesty law; and other things among which the suppression of the weekly "L'Uomo Qualunque". A Delegation of partisans will leave Turin tomorrow by means of a plane supplied by the Government, to start negotiations with the authorities in Rome.

13. Cecil Sprigge has left the direction of the Reuter News agency in Italy following his appointment to a post in the British Military Government in Germany.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 23)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. In headline: "A Pro-Italy Block has formed at the Luxembourg - France, China, Australia and Canada seem to have agreed to lighten the crushing reparation burden forced on us by the draft Peace Treaty - De Gasperi has stated that we cannot pay". In this information it is said that the formation of the Pro-Italy block is the consequence of the stand taken by Australian delegate Ewatt on the necessity of favouring a reparation policy less inhumane than that approved by the Big-4.

2. In a note under the heading: "The destiny of our colonies is sad indeed - Eritrea will become a prison for Jews", it is announced from Jerusalem that the Palestine Government has sent to the Italian colony of Eritrea occupied by Britain, four Jews under suspicion of terrorist actions. They were under military escort. Another group of Jews is expected to arrive in a few days.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. "Another Inflation", according to Emilio Bodrero, author of a leading article of this paper, is that of words, ideas and principles, such as those, for instance, set forth in the Atlantic Charter. "It is the very malady of our time, a disease by far worse than the inflation of currency, because it affects the moral stamina of men and lowers the level of loyalty and virtue. In such a manner we understand the cynism with which the promises made to Italy after the war by the Allies, as to the inviolability of her national territory, have been disregarded and violated." The conclusion of the article is: Italians must learn the virtue of silence. This would be the greatest example of virtue that they might offer to the world. To shut up. To deliver ourselves of the abstract, sterile reason and to foster the fruitful, constructive work.

2. In a short note it is reported another Yugoslav-American incident has happened in the Caporetto zone, near Trieste. An American truck was the target of shots from automatic arms. The American officers in the vehicle replied immediately to the shots, but the attackers escaped. According to investigations made by the Allied Military Authority, the incident was brought about by Yugoslav soldiers charged with disturbing the communications of that zone.

[redacted] (Democratic)

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GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

In an article under the heading of: "Italian Africa becomes barbarous - In Lybia, Eritrea and Somaliland the desert and barbarity have annulled most of the conquests made by our colonization" and under the signature of R. d. L., the colonial policy of Great Britain is criticized at length, because it does not take account of the work done by Italy during many decades for bringing civilization and progress in the backward regions of Africa.

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GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The fight to the last to throw down the autarchic systems of the Fascist countries was one of the most played up propagandistic motives of the United Nations during the war, writes the paper. For reasons of polemic requirements London and Washington forgot or feigned to forget that before any Fascist or Nazi plan the greatest experiment of autarchy of all times was the Soviet experiment of the most severe nationalization of foreign trade and of the series of five years plans. The problem had to be set about after the end of hostilities and after the destruction of the totalitarian regimes and their autarchies in Germany, Japan and Italy, continues the paper adding that the Russian totalitarian State and its autarchy still remained. Autarchy was triumphant on a larger scale than before 1939 as its unity went from Leipzig and Trieste to Vladivostok. On the other side Russia became afraid of the solidarization around the dollar of all countries which were not under the Russian control. The last war, concludes G. d'I., did not solve the problem between freedom of trade and autarchy.

2. Referring to the decision of the Vice President of the Council, Pietro Nenni, to initiate an enquiry about the Caccamo incidents, G. d'I. expresses its satisfaction that its suggestion for an enquiry had been accepted, and adds that the governmental enquiry should offer better guarantees than the enquiry initiated by Palermo's Upsca.

3. G. d'I. quotes an article of "La Giustizia", Socialist paper of Reggio Emilia in which the Undersecretary of the Ministry of the Interior, Corsi, writes that "Unità" has begun the open fight against the Socialist Party.

INDIPENDENTE

1. The point of view set forth by Alessandro Marcucci, in the leading article under the heading of "The School" is the following: every one speaks about reconstruction in material terms, viz. reconstruction of buildings, roads, railways, towns and so forth. But the reconstruction of the things of the spirit is no less important, that is the necessity of building up a wider vision of life and to give a new education to a generation of Italians, who have undergone during over twenty years the evil and deteriorating influence of Fascism. Of course, the school is the principal means for this spiritual reconstruction of the country. The Author goes on saying that the State must provide adequate funds for reforming and improving our school system, and that at least one fourth of the State budget [illegible]

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2. In an article under the heading of: "It seems that the Yugoslav provocation was premeditated", the following news is given: The Yugoslav Government has suddenly given notice to American Secretary of State Byrnes, that it will not withdraw its troops from the zone B of Venezia Giulia, in the event that the Peace Conference decides in favour of the internationalization of Trieste. This communication has been made by the Czechoslovak delegation at the Conference, which has agreed to perform a liaison duty between the American, Soviet and Yugoslav delegations. From Czechoslovak quarters at the Conference it is learned that the

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excitement of the people in Trieste has increased to such a point, that the Belgrade Government cannot give a promise concerning the withdrawal of occupation forces from Venezia Giulia.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Referring to Evatt's proposal for the institution of an international Court for human rights, C.L. Bernucci gives a summary of similar attempt in the past. The paper adds that G.L.B. writes from the juridical point of view only that there are other problems of a moral character which demand the equality of all peoples, victors and vanquished, big and small with regard to the law of freedom.

2. Replying to accusations in "Voce Monarchica" which blamed the Christian Democrat Party for having betrayed many of their electors with its Republican attitude and "enthusiastic" collaboration with the Marxist Parties. "qu." answers that the Christian Democrat Party would be vanquished tomorrow if it would divide itself today.

3. Commenting on Nenni's assertions about the lay State, F.A. writes that the day on which the State takes the leading part in the name of any ideology whatever, will be also the day of revival of Fascism.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading "In view of the conference at Montreal" the paper writes that the 29th International Conference of Labor for the examination of emigration problems will begin on 25 August, at Montreal. The Minister for Labor and Welfare, d'Aragona, interviewed by "T." stated that an Italian delegation will participate in that meeting as the problem of emigration is of a high importance for Italy.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Peace and Justice", reference is made to two historic speeches delivered by the late President Roosevelt on the 10th of June 1940 and the 6th of January 1941. In the first addressed to the young students of the University of Virginia he asserted the ideal of individual liberty and of free institutions in contrast with the totalitarian creed of the State aiming at world domination. The second was the message to the Congress of the U.S., in which the great President proclaimed and exhalted the Four freedoms. In the name of these ideals of Roosevelt, the Author of the article is asking that Peace and Justice be granted to Italy at the Peace

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to the law of freedom.

2. Replying to accusations in "Voce Monarchica" which blamed the Christian Democrat Party for having betrayed many of their electors with its Republican attitude and "enthusiastic" collaboration with the Marxist Parties. "qu." answers that the Christian Democrat Party would be vanquished tomorrow if it would divide itself today.

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2. In a short note it is said that Don Sturzo has embarked on the steamer "Vulcania" in New York, bound to Italy. Don Sturzo at the moment of leaving New York said that he will greet with a deep emotion the new Republican Italy, that he left under a Fascist Dictatorship. He also added that "the true hope of humanity in the future must be looked for in an improvement of the moral sense, from which only may arise an overthrow of the actual prevailing tendencies in the mind of men, who are favouring chaos".

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MORNING PAPERS (August 24)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "dedicated to the yellow press" the paper writes that De Gasperi is not prepared for a breach with the Communists.

2. "A journey less cruel at the Luxembourg Palace" is the headline of Carlo Aprato's report from Paris who stresses that the "Big" and the "Small" recognise the contribution of the Italian patriots to the Allied victory, adding that the conference will continue in a minor tone during the sessions of the "United Nations".

3. "A." welcomes Nenni's decision for an enquiry about the Caccamo incidents adding that the State is wrong in any case in shooting against the people.

4. Under the heading "When will it be finished, Mr. Allies?"- "Again two persons killed by irresponsible foreign drivers", the paper reports new road accidents in Rome caused by Polish and American drivers.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "Socialism and Economics", the Author says that an insurmountable incompatibility exists between Socialism and Economics. This clearly appears, among other things, from an interview granted the day before yesterday by Pietro Nenni on the problem of national reconstruction He recognized that the solution of this problem cannot be had, unless the State is able to discriminate between its own field of activity and the work to be entrusted to private initiative, that is to the capitalists. The Author remarks that the Social-communist State, as it is conceived in Italy, has neither a programme for itself or for the capitalist class; and this is one of the reasons why no serious reconstruction plan has been started in our country.

2. In a short note the paper says that no one can believe the strange story of 400 rebels in the Asti region, who are dealing on equal terms with the Italian State for reaching an agreement with the latter, especially if it is true that among the conditions for an understanding made by the rebels, there are these two: the establishment of a Unique Police Corps and the suppression of the paper "L'Uomo Qualunque". If it is so, it must be a publicity trick.

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GLOBO (Economic)

1663

1. G. says that Italian cotton cloth is demanded all over the world and that the orders from Malesia, Indochina and Dutch Indies alone would amount to 2 milliard lire.

2. G. says that refloating of ships sunk in Italian waters is proceeding well and that many of these ships will soon be able to sail again.

3. G. reports that transport workers in Milan will go on strike next Monday.

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4. G. says that railway traffic and communications with Sicily are far from being satisfactory.

5. G. reports that Engineer Sacerdoti of the Italian technical mission in Washington will soon arrive in Rome to confer as to goods purchased in the United States and take orders for forthcoming purchases.

6. G. reports that a four-engined "Douglas D.C.4" arrived yesterday at Ciampino Airport from Caracas. It is the first plane to arrive in Italy after a direct flight from Venezuela.

7. G. reports that farm-workers of the Bari province have asked for an increase in salary.

8. G. reports that the Government has removed control on carbon sulphur.

9. General Pinna yesterday thanked UNRRA for its participation in the fight against grass-hoppers as he announced at Cagliari the end of the campaign.

10. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8800-8900 p.m. 8775-8825; Pound: a.m. 1420-1440, p.m. 1400-1430; Dollar: Large Denomination Currency: no transactions, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 498-504, p.m. 496-498; Swiss Franc: a.m. 150-152, p.m. 149-151; French Franc: a.m. & p.m. 1.75-1.80.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The great majority of the people are delusioned about the slowness and the contradictions with which the Republic regime is about to be accomplished, writes Fernando Schiavetti adding that nobody expected miracles but that the people have the impression that nothing changed since the Republic came into power

2. "The contribution of the Italian people for the overturni of Fascism recognised by the Peace Conference" is the headline of the paper about the Paris Conference stressing that an important amending of the preamble has been approved unanimously.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading: "North and South, or, Western and Eastern", Acconciagioco writes at length on the people of the North and South Italy.

2. Mito calls Nenni "the Superleader of Republicanism" in an article headlined: "Zibaldone" (omnium-gatherum).

MESSAGERO (Government)

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MESSAGERO (Government)

Under the heading of "Signal of alarm", it is remarked in the leading article that the serious incident which has broken out between U.S. and Yugoslavia will be most probably settled without further complications. But reason and instinct are teaching us that the existence of two adverse blocks of powers, under the leadership of Russia on one side and of the U.S. on the other side, is a situation which justifies the greatest anxiety of the future of mankind. The tactics adopted by Russia in this emergency is to push forward her satellites and to reserve to herself the role of supporting or restraining them according to her political interest. This is clearly seen in her behaviour

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in Yugoslavia, China and Iran. The government of the U.S. made a great mistake in disregarding the fact that Yugoslavia under Tito's rule is a State that can be kept in respect only by a show of superior force and unshakable determination. In the defence of a Mediterranean order, Italy has a historic role of great importance. Only by taking account of this fact will it be possible to prevent new incidents and to give a solid basis to peace of this section of the world.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to the discussions between the Christian Party and the Communists about the attitude of the Italian delegation at Paris, "M." asserts that these incidents were purely journalistic fights as the responsible leaders of the parties in question affirmed that both parties had no intention of initiating a governmental crisis. Nothertess, writes the paper, there is an imperfection which is not in the Republic institution but in the composition of the Constituent.

2. "Partisans are tired of Misery and delusion" is the headlines about the development of the Asti mutiny. "M." adds that the rebels formulated precise requests among which was also the abolishment of the "L'Uomo Qualunque". The movement enlarged also to Aosta continues the report of the paper which adds that a delegation of the mutineers will be in Rome tomorrow.

3. Under the heading "A Stavisky scandal in America" Aldo Rispoli reports from New York the Garrison-Kay affair.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints its interview with De Gasperi shortly after his return from Paris in which the President of the Council stated that the "18 days spent in Paris have not been fruitless", that "progress was made", that "there is hope for more fuitful negotiations with France in order to soften the present contrasts between the two countries" and that he had not had time to think about the Italian internal situation during that time as "he was" fighting too hard a battle and thinking the whole day long of defending Italian interests abroad".

2. Under the heading "Social-Communist unity and variety" Giorgio Tupini, after stressing the relations among Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats says that the Communists will stick to anything to maintain the "pact of unity" with the Socialists as "they want to be sure that on the day on which they will be in conflict with the Democrats they will not find against them the might of a worker's party such as the Socialist Party." [illegible] that "it is up to the Socialists to decide whether

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1882

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Everybody knows that the Communists proclaimed independence only to disguise their polemics in favour of a pro-Russian and of an anti-Anglo-American policy, asserts Panfilo Gentile who adds that there is only one country willing and able to offer its collaboration for the Italian reconstruction: America. It is, therefore, clear, continues the writer, that the Communist

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campaign for a so-called independence is a campaign in reality against the American intervention and consequently a campaign against the reconstruction and the revival of Italy.

2. I admonished already the high clergy of Zagreb, said Tito, to change the system as the priests must not hinder our reforms, reports the paper from Belgrad. We fight to obtain what belongs to us and we defend our rights, declared Tito asking on which part the Pope should be to be found. The Pope does not defend our cause but the Italian cause, stated Tito, adding that that is comprehensible. The Pope is and will remain an Italian, he protected Mussolini, he protects De Gasperi and will always protect who is in power in Italy, concludes Tito.

3. Fifteen thousand Italians killed by Allied cars since the liberation and three thousand heavily wounded, writes the paper according to statistics.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Giuseppe Schiro says that there will soon be a Government crisis but that the most worrying thing is not the crisis itself but "the actual impossibility of solving it owing to the composition of the Costituente and to the fact that the Govt which can only be formed by the Socialist-Communist-Christian Democrat triarchy is bound to remain powerless."

2. T. reports that 1004 Italians PWs and 3 civilians interned in Palestine arrived yesterday at Taranto from Port Said on board the "Viraglia".

3. "A strange delegation arrived today in Rome", "The rebels of Asti discuss with the Government" and "A plane at the disposal of the rebels who ask among other things that the amnesty decree should be revoked" are the paper's headlines to a report from Asti on the local Partisans rebellion; (See yesterday's Digest, Page 3, para. 10 and General above).

4. Commenting on "Avanti's" statement "to those who complain about the fact that the Socialist Party has not taken any position to emancipate the 'Italian proletariat from the Soviet misunderstanding'", Bubeuf writes that "the Socialist Party is even useless in keeping the Italian proletariat in the Soviet misunderstanding as ... the Communist Party alone is more than enough".

5. The tragic series continues" says "Tempo" reporting that a 14 year-old boy was run over yesterday in Piazza Albania, Rome, and killed by a Polish truck No. 5675560.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. In an inside, the paper says: "Strikes of the working-class in March 1943, as well as the glorious national insurrection secured in the first acknowledgment of the merit of Italy".

2. Heading of an interview granted by Mauro Scoccimarro to the paper: "Friuli" a centre of provocation and a serious menace against peace - Nationalists and Fascists are fostering among the people a state of permanent alarm, and are working to prevent a peaceful solution of the Venezia Giulia issue".

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Scoccimarro who is back from Friuli since a few days, had dealt in his interview with the following questions: The appearance of fascist manifests against Yugoslavia, issued by alleged clandestine organizations, as well as the distribution of arms and a would-be equivocal attitude of Christian Democracy on the issue of Venezia Giulia and the Communist Party.

3. Headline of a note: "A coward Fascist outrage in Milan - An aggression to the House of People of Lombrate".

4. Headline of an article: "American - Yugoslav Disagreement. Tito calls the flights above Yugoslav territory "Demonstrations of force".

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1429

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref.108/317/PRB

25 August 1946

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. During his reports to the Council of Ministers yesterday, De Gasperi dealt at length with the criticism of the action of the Delegation at Paris made by the Communists, quoting the articles by Pastore and Montagnana and the interview with Togliatti given in the communist paper "Unita'". "On the basis of the articles quoted", he said, "the differences between us and our critics can be summarized as follows: 1) Some critics have thought that the Big Four's decisions are not liable to changes and that, therefore, it is not possible to obtain variations without the danger of giving rise to a war. 2) On the question of the postponement of the Trieste problem, the critics have thought that it was a concrete proposal, whilst it was nothing but a suggestion which implied a preceding agreement with Yugoslavia. 3) The critics have written that is was necessary to be more realistic, instead of indulging in complaints and rhetoric. 4) Some observed that it would have been better to undertake direct negotiations with the Slavs and thus exclude Anglo-Saxon imperialism from Trieste. 5) Freedom of criticism and consequent ministerial crisis. On the first point De Gasperi observed that the Italian representative had the duty of making a declaration of principle making it clear that he was not co-responsible for the decisions taken by the Big Four, and also to defend the ethnical line of Venezia Giulia which saved the political character of Trieste and the towns of Istria. Those critics who did not mention Pola, seemed willing to have others understand that they considered the solution of the draft treaty as acceptable. As for the second point, he stressed that it was the case of a simple suggestion which put the Trieste question on the same level as the colonies and the peace with Germany. Concerning "complaints", "rhetorics" and "realism", De Gasperi said that the argument was useless, unless one considered as "complaints" the just claim for our rights, and "rhetorics" the right to defend the italianity of Venezia Giulia. "As for realism" he added "we are on this line since London, as we have made all possible concessions and stopped on the last ethnical line, the English one, which is the least humanly acceptable." On the fourth point, De Gasperi observed that the undertaking of direct negotiations with Yugoslavia had always been Italy's strongest desire, and therefore this criticism was absolutely groundless as all efforts had been made on the Italian side in order to reach an amicable agreement with Yugoslavia. Concerning the fifth point, De Gasperi observed that the Communist criticism trespassed the limits and gave one the impression that it had been combined and was intended to go beyond personal criticism. Especially, the comment by Unita' to his statements at the Paris press conference was not a minor criticism but some thing which touched the substance of the Delegation's action. The President of the Council pointed out that the Communist party and its representatives, since they participated in the Government, had the opportunity to exploit their right to criticism at the proper place. He affirmed that he had done all that was possible and assumed full responsibility for it, leaving for the Constituent Assembly the final judgement on the Delegation's action. De Gasperi [illegible]

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1880

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The Council then voted unanimously the order of the day. Nenni informed the Council that he had received a delegation of the Asti partisans, which declared that Captain Lavagnino had already resigned and that the 30 mutined auxiliary policemen had returned to their barracks.

2. The "Messaggero" correspondent reports from Paris that Yugoslavia is developing a clever manoeuvre aimed at preventing Italy from being admitted to the UNO. The Yugoslav Delegation to the Paris Conference, in fact, will propose that the admission to the UNO be subordinated to the ratification of the treaty by all those states which are close to or confine with Italy.

3. At the end of the meeting of the Council of Ministers, De Gasperi stated to journalists, that the failure in starting direct negotiations with Yugoslavia was due, among other things, to the fact that the Slavs had made as a condition the delivery of military and Chetnik Yugoslav citizens who were interned in concentration camps under Allied jurisdiction. "In that circumstance", he said, "even Togliatti agreed with me that it was not possible to accept the Yugoslav request."

4. The Socialist Party Secretary Office issued a communique' yesterday warning the Federations and Section of the party against press magnifications of facts concerning the internal life of the party, and appealing to all comrades to avoid feeding these press campaigns by means of personal action which is absolutely out of place. The communique' also says that according to the mandate received at the Florence Congress, the Direction of the Party is working for the conclusion of a new pact of "unity of action" with the Communist Party, always safeguarding the political and ideological autonomy of the two parties.

5. It is reported from Washington that the Government of the United States, Great Britain and France may have agreed to allot Italy a quota of the gold which was found in Germany by the Allied troops.

6. Byrnes and Bevin had a meeting yesterday, and resolved that the amendments to the draft peace treaty should be examined first by the Council of the Four Foreign Ministers, which should indicate what amendments could be taken into consideration and what were to be rejected. This in order to expedite the labours of the Paris Conference. (INS)

7. The intervention of the Carabinieri to quell a fist-fight between a colored and a white American soldier at Leghorn yesterday, resulted in a shooting fight between the negroes and the flying squad of the Italian Police. Five civilians were injured, and four negroes killed.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

The paper stresses the necessity for national prosperity that industry and workers come to an agreement.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Under the heading: "The thing in which Hitler failed", E. recalls that 2,000 years ago (August 25th, 55 B.C.) Julius Caesar landed in Great Britain.

2. "Shall we ever have a Peace?" is "Espresso's" headline to the announcement that the Delegates of the Peace Conference are about to leave Paris.

3. E. says that although the Italian railway traffic is only 25 per cent. of what it was in 1938, the Italian railways transport more passengers that before the war.

4. E. relates the story of a man who had his trousers eaten by mice while at the Policlino Hospital, Rome, and asks benevolent readers to send him one pair.

FIGARO (Independent) N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. The Italian Police arrested yesterday in Naples an American citizen William Broadbent charged with the murder of a [illegible] years-old Italian.

2. G.d.S. reports the news that the cost of living has increased 9 per cent. in the United States since last year under the heading: "Even the Americans in a jam!"

3. G.d.S. reports that several hundreds of filigreed paper sheets for 1,000 lire banknotes, were seized yesterday by the Police in Trieste.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Interviewed by G.d.I. Togliatti asserted that all those who were at Paris had the impression that all questions concerning Italy had already been settled and that these decisions had caused so much trouble that not very much more could be changed, but that more could have been done to obtain better results. Togliatti then added that there are imperialistic groups which wilfully try to provoke contrasts. Speaking about the Italian internal situation the Communist Leader stressed that reactionaries will be delusioned to see that the unity of action between Socialists and Communists will remain as before. Commenting on that interview, Sav. asks first of all why Togliatti was in such a hurry to conclude the Italian Peace Treaty, answering himself that this haste could only be in favour of Yugoslavia and Russia. Nobody, continues the writer, thinks about conflicts between the Allies. It, therefore, should be better for Italy to wait with her peace until the Allies have come to an

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2. "Shall we ever have a Peace?" is "Espresso's" headline to the announcement that the Delegates of the Peace Conference are about to leave Paris.

3. E. says that although the Italian railway traffic is only 25 per cent. of what it was in 1938, the Italian railways transport more passengers that before the war.

4. E. relates the story of a man who had his trousers eaten by mice while at the Policlino Hospital, Rome, and asks benevolent readers to send him one pair.

EPOCA (Independent) M.M.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. The Italian Police arrested yesterday in Naples an American citizen William Broadbent charged with the murder of a 20 years-old Italian.

2. G.d.S. reports the news that the cost of living has increased 9 per cent. in the United States since last year under the heading: "Even the Americans in a jam!"

3. G.d.S. reports that several hundreds of fili pressed paper sheets for 1,000 lire banknotes, were seized yesterday by the Police in Trieste.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

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INDIPENDENTE

1659

1. Headlines of a report from London on American-Yugoslav relations: "The five American flyers are found", "Five mutilated corpses found in a ditch" and "Tito answered to Italy: 'I cannot give you back your dead' will he answer the same thing to the United States Government?"

2. I. says that Togliatti must decide between 'opposition' or 'government' today.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.M.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. The paper compares Togliatti's declarations made in the press office of "Humanite'", in which he claimed the political and economic independence for Italy, with his assertions made in the offices of Italia Libero at Paris, where he stressed that Italy is poor and that she needs collaboration and help from other peoples. If we are poor, comments Mavi, we can't say that we want to be immediately independent.

2. The paper stresses in a letter from Trieste the importance of Venezia Giulia for the Italian economy and the investments that Italy made in Venezia Giulia since 1919.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Referring to the meeting of the interministerial Committee for reconstruction during which the extraordinary plan for public works has been examined by the Ministries of Public Works, Transport and Agriculture, Ludovico Camangi says that it should be evident that in order to begin the works, the amount of money at the disposal of the undertaking must be fixed first.

2. Commenting on the agitations of the partisans in the north the paper disapproves the violent revolt against a Democratic Government which includes the majority of the people including the partisans, but asserts on the other hand that diplomacy, bureaucracy and armed forces in Italy are still under the control of fascists and that veterans have only the choice either to become bandits or to starve.

3. Referring to the freedom of the press, the paper declares that it has always defended this freedom, adding that the freedom of the press includes a certain responsability. It, therefore, should not be possible, concludes the paper, that in the first day of the young Italian Democracy already the enemies of the freedom of the press are enable to abuse this democratic principle.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The Secretariat of the Italian Socialist Party in an article, at the top of "Avanti's" first page, admonishes the federations and the sections as well as the single members of the Party not to feed any press campaign with regard to the internal life of the Party. The Secretariat adds, that, confirmed by the unanimity of the direction of the Party, the Secretariat is about to elaborate a new pact of unity of action with the Communist Party which will safeguard the ideological and political autonomy of the two Parties and will settle the concrete aims of their actions.

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2. Commenting on "Quotidiano" which wrote that a State which expresses faithfully free Catholic aims could never be totalitarian, "A" stresses, that the Christian Austria of Mr. Seipel and Dollfuss, Spain of Gil Robles and Portuegal of Salazar are States in which they shoot against the freedom of opinion and against the working class.

3. "Allied Cars are more murderous than ever", headlines the paper in a report of two new road accidents caused in Rome yesterday by Allied drivers.

4. The Italian Peace Treaty is not a terminal point, asserts Paolo Treves adding that this fact is a condemnation as well as a hope. It is a condemnation for the Treaty as a final arrangement and a hope for the Italian people for a revision.

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BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Ideas for directing ourselves", the Author considers the present chaotic international situation born out of World War No.2, with its ever reviving contrasts between the Nation and with the invention of arms with terrible power of destruction, such as the atomic bomb, which may contain the seeds of a new catastrophe. The writer remarks that we are living in a period of truce, and that peace is still far off from us. Does there exist any prospect for a settlment of the actual international difficulties? The reply is in the affirmative. To avoid an open conflict between the two adverse blocks - The Anglo-Saxon and the Russian - it would be necessary to establish a superior world-wide organization, arbiter of the difficulties arising among all Nations, and the authority of which ought to be acknowledged even by the greatest Powers of the earth.

2. In a short note the paper says that the next arrival in Italy of Don Sturzo does not imply the prospect a settlement of the political difficulties with which Christian Democracy is confronted, because Don Sturzo, although a more intelligent man than De Gasperi, is to be classified among the "courteous" enemies of communism.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Marini-Tirrenia-Calambrone-Livorno railroad was opened yesterday.

2. G. reports that 1,973,700 tons of grain of this year's crop have been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to August 23rd. The amount delivered up to August 13th was 1,341,300 tons.

3. The Government has granted 2,179 million lire for public works in Catania.

4. G. reports that the payment for goods bought by the Allies in Italy will be made by the "National Institute of Foreign Commerce" according to decisions taken at yesterday's council of Ministers.

5. Under the heading "The serious situation of the Italians in Tripolitania" G. says that "in 30 years of work, Italy has put into production, hundreds of thousands of acres, built roads, villages and colonial houses for the Arabs and that the Arabs wish the Italians to return."

6. G. reports that 33,400 tons of coal are scheduled to be unloaded at Ancona this month. 1659

7. G. reports that the Yugoslav have occupied by force a canned food factory near Pola.

8. G. says that the British freighter "Fort Carillon" with 2,500 tons of grain on board stranded yesterday on Pentimele beach and that the efforts of two

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8. G. says that the British freighter "Fort Carillon" with 2,500 tons of grain on board stranded yesterday on Pentimele beach and that the efforts of two tugs sent from Messina failed to dislodge the ship.

9. G. comment on the forthcoming publication of the New York bi-monthly "Trade with Italy News" saying that "commerce with Italy interest Americans".

10. Under the heading "Hierarchy of salaries", Guglielmo Tagliacarne complains about the fact that there is almost no difference between the salaries He takes the example of the Director of the Bulletin of Statistics who in 1940 was paid 4,056 lire per month, or 5 times more than his usher who was making 793 lire and who now receives 19,925 lire while his usher takes 11,133 or even more than half. He finally quotes Mr. Jean Romeuf, the secretary of the Institute of Sutides of the Soviet Economy saying that in Russia a designer perceives 6 times the salary of a worker and that a director of enterprise takes from 20 to 50 times a worker's salary.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Recalling that I.L. has already denounced the danger to the Republic in maintaining Fascists in leading positions of diplomacy, armed forces and administration, Alberto Cianca deplores that the recent amnesty has been used in such a way as to allow Fascist journalists and collaborators with the Germans to influence public opinion.

2. The paper copies the chapter of Peter Howard's "Men on Trial" about Ernest Bevin.

3. Replying to "Osservatore Romano", P.V. writes that it may be hoped that "Osservatore" and its writers will be as scrupulous in not confounding foreign and internal policy with religion as the Catholic paper shows in its polemics with others.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on Togliatti's statement to "Giornale d'Italia" (see above) that the British Government had in 1940 promised King Peter of Yugoslavia that the border would be set at the river Isonzo, Franco Marano wonders why only today Togliatti announced to the Italian masses this circumstance "which would have been such a powerful weapon for his pro-Russian and Anglo-phobe propaganda... and would have helped him so well in his scheme to defend at any cost the Soviet Union and chase away all suspicion that she might be animated with intentions not quite friendly towards Italy" also to make the whole responsibility for the mess in which is Italy now and for the hard conditions of the Peace Treaty fall upon the Anglo-Saxons and in particular upon Great Britain.

2. Under the heading "A little courage", Sartorius answers "Voce Repubblicana's" attack on Marshal Messe (see Digest No. [illegible], August 23rd, page 6, para 1) asserting that the predominant character of this article of "f e a r"... or the lack of civic courage which has caused, and is still causing the most disastrous consequences at the Peace Conference" and concludes by saying: "Come on! Take a little courage, and you too, writer in Voce Repubblicana, tell to the Allied gentlemen: 'The Italian soldier is out of the question and that even in the war he fought against you he has done his duty,' and you will see that things will not go worse."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the title of: "The situation has been made clear", the Author says that, thanks to the statements made by De Gasperi at the Constituent Assembly and the discussion that followed it, the danger of new conflicts and struggles among Italian parties and political factions, for the benefit of foreign Powers, has been so far avoided. The political situation has been made clear by the approval of the work done by the Italian Delegation at the Paris Conference and by satisfactory settlement of the almost insignificant disagreement with the Communists. But it is necessary that the Premier

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2. "Has the Atomic Bomb been made innocuous by the discovery of an Italian?" is the title of a short news from Bologna. The alleged discoverer is Doctor Luigi Ighina, from Imola. He declares that he has discovered the means of conducting the atomic energy and neutralizing its power. The latter result has been obtained by superposing two strong vibrations of atomic energy which, by clashing among themselves eliminate all the surrounding atomic energy. He claims that he succeeded in neutralizing at least in part, the two recent atomic explosions at Bikini.

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MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. One should not proclaim during years and years that there is a clear difference between the Italian people and Fascism and then affirm suddenly that the Italian people and Fascism were the same, says the paper adding that there have been many betrayals which offend the elementary laws of morality which should be the basis of all politics if they are not to be identified with brigandage.

2. Commenting on the declaration of the Minister of War, that the period of military service in Italy will not be reduced from 18 to 12 months, the paper asks for what reason people have to stay so long in military service.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Under the heading "Collectivism is guilty of it", Vittorio Zincone asserts that the liberal principle is not the main principle of foreign and internal economic policy of today but a collectivistic principle and that this principle is also responsible for the present economic situation in the world.

2. Commenting on the agreement of the leaders of the three parties of the masses, the paper states that a Government, composed of so opposite elements, may exist for months and even years but that the question still remains whether it can be called a Government, or not.

3. F.S. gives a summary of the book "Memorie del cameriere di Mussolini" by Mussolini's servant, Quinto Navarra.

4. Giuseppe Gironda reports from Massawa that the radio message from London on 8 August about incidents at Asmara on 2nd and 3rd August were forged for propagandistic reasons and adds that an aim of British propaganda has been for a long time to demonstrate to African and European public opinion that the mass of the natives in the Italian colonies was strenously hostile to the Italians.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. reports that a 16 year-old was run over yesterday by an Allied jeep in Via Acqua Acetosa, Rome, and that the driver accompanied the wounded boy to the San Giovanni hospital.

1657

2. T. reports that yesterday in Piazza Esquilino, Rome, Polish soldier Jerzi Musik saw a street boy trying to steal an empty gasoline can from an Allied truck and "savagely" began to hit him with blows and kicks. Passers-by, fayling their efforts to make him stop, began then to fight with him until the Carabinieri escorted him to the Carabinieri barracks were he was later releesed by a Polish officer. The street-boy vanished in the meantime.

3. T. reports that yesterday in Via Flaminia near Civitacastellana a Polish truck collided with a jeep driven by a Polish soldier. The driver of the jeep was

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3. T. reports that yesterday in Via Flaminia near Civitacastellana a Polish truck collided with a jeep driven by a Polish soldier. The driver of the jeep was killed and 3 other polish soldiers seriously wounded.

4. "Tempo's" correspondent in Asti reports that the revolt of the Asti Partisans was to be extended to the whole northern Italy.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Text of an inset: "IN Italy there was no crisis at all. War will not break out between U.S. and Yugoslavia. What a bad day for the reactionaries of our country!"

2. In a leading article under the heading of "No crisis", the Author, Pietro Ingrao affirms that the settlement of the would-be government crisis, as announced

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yesterday by the press, was very bad news for politicians of our reactionary and conservative parties. The manoeuvre aiming at pushing the Christian Democracy away from its central political position and to cause it to take a reactionary stand has utterly failed.

3. Title of a dispatch from Merano, sent by a special correspondent of the paper: "Father Zucca's Mission - Millions given by Galbiati for the cocaine traffic - Matteo speaks - Hospitality in the "Angelicum" institution not granted - From convents to hospitals". This is a long report on the alleged connivance of Father Zucca with the Neo-Fascists as well as a would-be existence of a Fascist Centre of Merano and a would-be control of convents and hospitals by Fascists in that town. It is said also that an intense traffic of cocaine is going on in that section, financed by the well known Fascist sympathizer, Galbiati.

4. In a short note under the title of "A step by the CGIL in favour of workers dismissed for political reasons - a great meeting of pensioners in Milan", it is reported that the CGIL has asked a revision of the decrees concerning the dismissal of the employees of the State and Public Administration of pensioners in Milan, the Minister of the Treasury, Corbino has sent to the Prefecture of that city a telegram, assuring that an increase of the pension rates for the whole of Italy has been approved.

5. Under the heading of : "Expulsion from Christian Democratic Party of a young men by name of Galeotti, on his return from a trip to Russia - Galeotti affirmed during a conference that in Soviet Russia there exists freedom of religion and cult", the paper criticizes the step taken by the Board of Directors of the Christian Democratic Party concerning the expulsion of Valentino Galeotti for the reason stated above.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATION BRANCH

R/108/318/PRB

August 27, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Paris Conference Sub-Commission which is to prepare the Trieste Statute presented a report to the Conference yesterday, from which it appears that on the whole Russia agrees with the other three Powers only as regards 11 articles out of the 33 forming the text of the Statute. The Russians insist on the creation of two separate zones (one for Yugoslavia and the other for Italy) in the territory of the Free State, while the Anglo-Saxon affirm that no zone of the State should be committed to the administration of a single power. The Military Commission discussed for four hours yesterday, without touching the substantial point, that is the military clauses of the Italian treaty. Yugoslavia asked that Italy be allotted only 30 ships instead of 45. At the meeting of the Conference Balkan Questions Commission, that was also held yesterday, the Yugoslav Delegate asked for 1,300 million dollars war reparations from Italy, to be paid in kind of merchant ships, industrial plants and the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy. The Greek representative claimed the Dodecanese islands, and asked for a reduction of Italian armed forces, the handing back of Greek war material and the creation of an inter-allied control commission.

2. The Paris Conference Political commission approved yesterday an amendment to the preamble of the Italian peace treaty officially acknowledging Italy's co-belligerence. The amendment was proposed by Holland, and was voted favourably by all delegates, excluding the Yugoslav one who abstained. The wording of this section of the preamble was therefore changed as follows:
"Considering that after the armistice the Italian armed forces, both the regular ones and those of the underground movement, have taken an active part in the war against Germany, and that Italy declared war on Germany on 13 October 1943, becoming thereby a co-belligerent against Germany....."

3. INS reports from Trieste that the political editor of the Zone A Slav-Communist newspaper "Primorski Dnevik" wrote an article stating that "perhaps the day on which we Slavs will start guerilla is not too far.... If the Paris Conference decides to deprive us of Gorizia and its western hinterland, we will be compelled to resort to armed fight. We will mobilize everybody

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1656

4. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, was received by De Gasperi yesterday. The meeting lasted 45 minutes.

5. The Venezia Giulia AMG announces that a detachment of military and civil police has been deployed at the Monfalcone shipyard in order to maintain order and have the law respected. "Messaggero" adds that this action was taken following the fact that pro-Italian workers are being frequently beaten by pro-Yugoslav ones, and that the members of the Single Syndicate have called a sit-down strike as a protest against this move.

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6. The Council of Ministers will meet tomorrow. The agenda of the session is as follows: 1) increase of pensions to State employees; 2) granting of war pension to the partisans; 3) suppression of black market.

7. Tomorrow De Gasperi will participate in a meeting of the Constituent Assembly Treaties Commission.

8. De Gasperi will leave Rome on Friday for Val Sugana, where his family is living now, and then proceed for Paris by air on Monday.

9. Hon. Bernardi (Socialist Deputy from Como) has questioned the Minister for Justice, proposing the prompt promulgation of a decree consolidating a special watching service and detailed police measures for the number of fascists who were set free under provision of the Amnesty decree. Bernardi explained that his request was justified by the following reasons: 1)The Amnesty decree had been issued by the crumbling six party Government without consulting the Consituent Assembly. 2) The fascists who have been set free are returning to their usual residence provoking the anger of the populations.

10. The American naval task force is expected to arrive in Naples today.

11. An Italian diplomatic delegation headed by Ascettati who will have the rank of chargé d'affaires, left yesterday morning for Budapest. The mission is to reopen the Italian offices at Budapest and re-establish relations between the Italian and the Hungarian governments. Another mission, probably headed by Minister Campilli, is expected to leave for Hungary before long in order to study on the spot the basis on which economic exchanges between the two countries could be resumed.

12. It is reported from Genoa that the partisans' unrest is spreading also in that town, and the partisan members of the Genoa auxiliary police may answer "Arrando's" appeal and join him in Piedmont.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 26)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.R.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. About the Italian gold found in Germany and the little hope left to the Bank of Italy to have it back E. wonders: "Why YES to Hungary and NO to Italy?"

2. Following the burglary of his car, carpets and silver knives and forks, Peppino De Filippo, the well known theater and movie actor and writer, has decided, reports "Espresso", to write a "Guide to defend oneself against burglars" but wonders whether this will be a show or a book.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. In a short leading article under the heading of "Reconstruction and competence", it is remarked that the greatest difficulty the Italian State is meeting now, in order to start the work of reconstruction, lies in a lack of men competent to carry out successfully the task of reconstructing the organization of the nation. Many of these men have been gotten rid of by the "epurazione" and the remainder are prevented from doing their best on account of the economic difficulties that all State officials are meeting with in Italy. The problem of reconstruction, the paper says as a conclusion, requires not only foreign credits and supply of raw materials, but also better conditions for the State officials, for enabling them efficiently to do their duty.

2. In a short note under the heading of: "All for cause of the "segnorine" - Killed and wounded during a fight between Allies and Italians", it is related that on the night of 25 August a number of girls accompanied by Allied soldiers in Mestre were beaten and denuded by Italian civilians. Thereupon a fight broke out between a hundred Allied soldiers and a crowd of civilians, with a throw of stones on the part of the latter. A British driver fell headlong in the Osellino canal with another soldier. They succeeded, however, in saving themselves. A few shots were discharged by the soldiers; one of the civilians was wounded in the right arm. A woman and her husband were killed; five other civilians were wounded. Three soldiers were lightly wounded. Excitement has not disappeared in Mestre and the Allied troops remained confined yesterday in their barracks. 1655

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

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1. "Dead Seasons", "Weariness in London" and "In Great Britain Molotov is considered a systematic obstructionist and an increasing threat to the world's peace" are G.d.S.'s headlines to Jack Allridge's article from London.

2. G.d.S. once more points out the miserable conditions of the Public Safety policemen and says that the ushers of any Ministry are much more favored by the State than they.

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GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In a leading article under the title of: "Socialism and its tendencies", it is pointed out that minorities are relying only on revolutionary and overpowering action, which leads to dictatorship. Therefore, the union pact, as it is conceived by Togliatti, would cause the great masses of Italian people to desert the ranks of socialism and join the reactionary factions. To avoid such an event, and to secure peace and order to our people, socialists are bound to decline responsibility for any kind of revolutionary action or tactics, and they must adopt a sober constructive policy.

INDIPENDENTE

In a leading article under the heading of: "Crisis of Authority" signed by Villata, the author says that it is right to maintain the standpoint that Government should not fire on the people in revolt, but it is a fact that the State authority must be upheld and its orders respected, lest the whole fabric of human society is bound to collapse. In support of this point of view, the writer says that it is necessary to restore the prestige and effective power of State authority, reminding that the bloody disorders of Caccamo and the threatened uprising of partisans in Asti are seriously endangering the peace and future of Italian nation.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Robbers speaking from pulpit", a reply is given to an article which appeared yesterday in the daily paper IL POPOLO by Catholic Deputy Giacinto Foggio. According to the writer of VOCE REPUBBLICANA, the weakness of the State in Italy at the present time is due mostly to a lack of energetic action against fascists and monarchical elements, who are continuously conspiring against the new Republic. In spite of this, the writer says that they are tolerated and protected. A few alleged examples are given in support of this contention: In Milan a new daily newspaper has appeared, in which the staff of the Editorial Bureau is composed of members of old editorial personnel of Il Popolo d'Italia and Regime Fascista; in another paper Corriere della Sera, a republican member of the editorial staff, Mario Borsa, has been replaced by a monarchist,

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MORNING PAPERS (August 27)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. After a description of the first two phases of the life of the Italian Socialist Party, the fight for liberation and the fight for Constituente and Republic, Guido Mazzali asserts that during the third phase, for reasons caused by the present political

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situation the Socialist Party must check its attitude as this Party is a guiding Party and not a mediating Party.

2. Under the heading "The moral and material defence of the Partisans is the order of the day for Government and Nation", "A." writes that many of the partisan claims are right but that they can't be realized except in the normal way of Democracy.

3. "A." argues controversially with "Rivista Ideale" for having written that the Fascist war was lost only by the incapacity of the General Staff.

4. Replying to "Quotidiano" and its arguments about the lay State, "A." asserts that the lay State is tolerant since it does not have its own religion which it must make triumphant and that the lay State has its position above and beyond every philosophy and religion.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article under the heading of "Victims of Fear", the Author remarks that Italy has suffered great injustices on the part of the victors of World War No. II. She expected to be delivered from need and fear, but in vain. She expected to be given back her old colonial territories and to be treated with humanity, but she has been deluded in her hope. The incubus of fear, according to the writer, is a great cause of trouble in modern politics. It is fear of being overthrown by capitalism that has caused the ruling classes of Russia to adopt a war-like policy against the nations organized in a regime of democracy; it is fear of a bankruptcy of her policy of exploitation of India and other small and great countries, that has lead Great Britain to secure naval and aerial bases in our colonies; it is fear of a third World War that has induced the U.S. to forget the political philosophy of Roosevelt and to adopt a line of conduct in contrast with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The writer concludes that the new political idea, the only one capable of bringing the world to salvation, is that proclaimed by the "Uomo Qualunque" movement.

GLOBO (Economic)

1654

1. G. says that 75 wagons of Italian fruit arrive every week in London and that exports of grapes are allowed until October 31st. After this date Italy will start exporting oranges, lemons, pears, almonds and cauliflower.

2. G. wonders what will take the place of UNRRA when this organisation has wound up and says that the Italian people do not realize how urgent for Italy is the problem of finding 800 million

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3. G. reports that food and medicine arrived yesterday for UNRRA at Naples on board the "Morris Sigma" and the "African Reper".

4. 4,500 tons of coal arrived yesterday at Naples from Amsterdam in the "Empire Armoni".

5. G. says that the Ministry of Public Works is studying the possibility of installing new electric plants in Italy.

6. G. says that stocks of raw wool are still scarce in Italy.

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7. 1,000 miners from Veneto left yesterday for Belgium.

8. G. reports that the transportation workers of Milan went on strike yesterday.

9. G. says that the price of tomatoes has not yet been fixed between farmers and industrialists of the Parma region.

10. G. foresees that Sicily will deliver only 70,000 tons of wheat to the Government this year, and explains the reasons for this strong diminution from the 360,000 tons delivered in 1938.

11. G. says that Italy will now export finishing machinery to France and that France will start exporting arabic rubber, colonial oils, caustic potass, cola nuts, and potassium mixtures, to Italy.

12. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. & p.m. 8700-8800; Pound: a.m. 1340-1350, p.m. 1340-1360; Dollar, Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 482-486, p.m. 482-484, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 492-496, p.m. 492-494; Swiss Franc: a.m. & p.m. 150-152.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to the "ablocco", Riccardo Lombardi writes that the negotiations of the Government have been postponed to 30 September and that a commission will in the meantime study the whole problem. Being very skeptical about the result of the deliberations of the commission, the writer stresses that the problem will be insoluble if one continues to do nothing, always fearing to damage the interests of either the workers or the industrialists.

2. EMME asserts that the attitude of the present Government with regard to the reappearance of Fascist elements is one of the reasons why he does not believe that the policy of the Government is capable of consolidating Democratic Republic.

3. Tommasi and the other Christian Democrat writers demonstrate in their interpretations of the present conflicts that the Christian Democrat Party is nothing but an appendix of Catholic Action, writes P.V.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on the present political situation of the Italian Government which he calls a "ménage à trois" (a domestic triangle), Monippo, after wondering who between Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats is the husband, the wife and the lover, says that the reason for Nenni's trip last month "to

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2. Under the heading: "The Forgotten", I.N. says that the Govt gave the "Premium of the Republic" to all the State employees, even those who did not want it, but has completely forgotten the pensioned-off State employees.

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MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Words or Facts?", the Author considers the practical consequences of the revision of the preamble of Peace Treaty, which was unanimously approved by the delegates of the Paris Conference, with the exception of Yugoslavia. The most important consequence, according to the writer, consists in the acknowledgement of the contribution made by Italy to the downfall of Fascism and Hitlerism, as well as to Germany's defeat. The importance of the Democratic Revolution of Italy toward the outcome of the war, was recognized even by Hitler. The paper concludes by saying that it would be a paradox if the war effort made by Italy - independently from all other considerations of a moral character - should not be appraised to its real extent by the Allies.

2. Article under the heading of: "The international situation is not yet quite clear - British Foreign Policy towards a change of course - Dominions are alarmed about Russian expansion toward Mediterranean and Middle Orient, and they propose that British troops remain in Egypt and that Trieste be placed under administration of United Nations or be given back to Italy". In this communication from London it is said that in the diplomatic quarters of the Peace Conference, the possibility that Russia is leaving the United Nations Organisation may cause Washington and London to change their international policy. This standpoint is shared by Australia and south Africa, who are afraid of the expansion tendencies of Soviet Russia, and are considering the necessity of Britain's holding control of the Suez Canal for ten years more, so as to thwart the aims of Russian imperialism.

3. Headline of a note by Giorgio Bocca: "The Partisans of Asti - How the rebellion arose and how it expanded - Reasons for discontent - The stand taken by Government - Proper steps are expected - The correspondent says that the dismissal of Captain Lavagnino from the ranks of the auxiliary police was one of the principal causes of the rebellion now in progress. Now there is a danger that the rebellion may spread in the whole region of Piedmont, Liguria and elsewhere.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to the promises given among so many others to the employees of the State, Leo Levi writes that support could be given to the claims of these employees only after such a reform of the services as would make the whole charge less expensive for the tax-payer.

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2. Stating that the "giovinezza" can be heared in the evenings in the streets of Capri the paper laments the new-Fascist atmosphere of Capri caused by numerous Fascists passing their holidays on the island.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on the formation of the National Italian Party (P.N.I.) by dissident Qualunquisti, P. writes: "P.N.I. Very well. And they will even have a uniform, a blue shirt? - Have Federzoni and Alfieri telegraphed their membership from Portugal or Switzerland?"

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. We understand many things and we try always to forgive but this revolt and this pronouncement of the Asti partisans with their mission at Rome and their negotiations with one of the leading personalities of the Republic, with their promise to examine with attention the offerings of the Government seem to surpass even the oldest habits of revolutions, writes Manlio Lupinacci. What could the Government have done, is the question, continues the writer adding that besides the choice either to shoot against the rebels or to capitulate there was a third possibility for the Government: not to negotiate.

2. Referring to the admonishment of the Secretariat of the Italian Socialist Party in Saturday's "Avanti", not to feed any press campaign about the internal life of the Party, R.L. quotes a weekly paper of the "pro-merger" (with the Communists) which states that the Socialist Party at present is passing through the most critical phase of its existance.

3. Giuseppe Gironda writes from Port Said that the Italians in Egypt both working and rich people are now outside of all economic life owing to the aversion for foreigners in that country.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. reports from Asti that the rebels are not giving up and that if the negotiations between the partisans and the Government do not satisfy the former they will try to impose their will on the Government.

2. "Our anti-Nazi fight recognised at Paris... but we remain humiliated as before" is the paper's headline to a report on the doings at the Paris Conference.

3. T. reports that yesterday morning at 0930 Baron Von Weizsaecker, former German Ambassador to the Vatican, left the Vatican City. Still residing in the German Embassy in the Vatican as private citizens: Baron Von Braun, his wife and children and Marshal Kesselring's brother and sister.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Title of a daily insert: "For a second time the Allies have occupied the shipyards of Monfalcone. Reuter says that the reason is to protect Italians against Slavs. But, who will believe it?"

2. In a leading article under the heading of: "Partisans",

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2. In a leading-article under the heading of: "Partisans", Amedeo Ugolini writes an appeal in favour of the cause of Partisans. After a review of the merits won by these people in the struggle against Fascism and the War of Liberation, the Author concludes: "A Delegation of Volunteers of Liberty has voiced to the Government the requests of our fighting partisans. The first Government of Italian Republic must listen to the appeals of those who are the founders of this Republic; it must listen to their voice and comply with the just requests made by these sons of our people, by these soldiers of Italian democracy, by these young men who fought and won for the benefit of all of us".

3. Headline of a correspondence from Paris: "Cobelligerency

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of Italy acknowledged by the Peace Treaty - Amendments must comply with reality and actual facts - Italian resistance is a fact, so Visoinsky states - Heavy reparations requested by Yugoslavia to Italy - Soviet criticism of Allied Economic Policy in Italy". The criticism concerning Allied Economic Policy in Italy is based on an alleged statement made by Gronchi, Minister of Industry, according to whom the policy applied by the Allies would be one of the causes hampering the material rehabilitation of the country.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/319/PRB August 28, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Saragat will be heard this morning by the Paris Conference Political Commission on the question of the Italo-French Frontier. The same Commission approved yesterday a French proposal to set up a Sub-Commission to examine all controversial points concerning the Italian frontiers. Following the Russian stubborn opposition, Australia had previously withdrawn a similar proposal. During the meeting of the Economic Commission that was held in the afternoon, the Australian representative proposed that war reparations be paid by the debitor states on the basis of a quota of their yearly exports to be ascertained year by year. Molotov pointed out that the absurd article 69 (Italian property abroad) was a "heavy obligation" for Italy, but that it was necessary. It could not be applied to the Balkan former-enemy countries as their capacity to pay was inferior to that of Italy. The Russian Foreign Minister also recalled that the Big Four had set at 300 million dollars the amount of war reparations to be paid by Italy. "Il Popolo" stresses that Molotov yesterday confirmed by this statement that the above figure represented Italy's capacity to pay.

2. The Italian Delegation at Paris held a general meeting yesterday in order to examine the situation resulting from the recent meetings of the Paris Conference Commissions. The Delegation acknowledged with satisfaction the approval of some amendments to the preamble of the draft treaty, and resolved again to draw the attention of the Big Four to the Italian memorandum concerning economic questions, which asks that the total amount of war reparations to be paid by Italy be set on the basis of UNRRA's impartial survey and in proportion to Italy's capacity to pay. This because the Delegation would like to prevent Italy's uncertainty regarding her economic situation which would result if the issue were to be decided by an Economic Survey Commission as proposed by Australia. Italy wanted to be put in a position to start tackling the problem of her reconstruction as soon as possible. Also concerning the method of payment of war reparations, the Italian Delegation did not favour the proposal made by the Australian Delegation as it contemplated a drawing from current profits. The Italian Delegation was instead inclined

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2. Bonomi, who heads the Italian Delegation at Paris during De Gasperi's absence, has sent a letter to the Brazilian Foreign Minister De Pontoura, officially thanking him on behalf of the Italian people for his noble speech delivered to the Paris Conference General Assembly. "On the circumstance of the first change made (in the draft peace treaty) for Italy, I am happy to convey to the Brazilian Delegation which voices the Latin spirit of South America, the expression of the gratitude of the Italian people", he wrote.

3. De Gasperi received the Brazilian Chargé d'Affairs yesterday, and begged him to convey to the Brazilian Government and to the Brazilian Foreign Minister, the expression of the deep gratitude of the Italian Government for the action which Brazil was carrying out at Paris in favour of a just peace with Italy.

4. Most Italian correspondents report from Paris that the trend of sympathy towards Italy is increasing in the Luxembourg circles.

5. U.P. reports from Paris that a meeting of the Four Foreign Ministers may take place on Thursday in order to expedite the labours of the Paris Conference.

6. Yesterday De Gasperi received the Ambassador of Turkey, the Ambassador of Argentina, Minister Corbino, Minister Campilli, the High Commissioner for Food Montesi, the Secretary for Italians Abroad, Lupis and the Undersecretary of the Christian-Democrat party Piccioni.

7. The President of the Council, De Gasperi, has issued a decree setting up a Commission which is to prepare a draft Bill of Press. This draft Bill will then be submitted for approval to the Constituent Assembly.

8. Col. Moscatelli, commander of the "Garibaldi" partisan units succeeded yesterday in convincing the Asti partisans that they should return to their homes. A public meeting was held at Asti and Moscatelli and other commanders delivered speeches to the partisans.

9. The ANPI (Italian Partisans National Association) National Committee, acknowledging the comprehension and the interest shown by the competent organisms of the Government for solving the most urgent problems of the partisans, appealed to all

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4. Most Italian correspondents report from Paris that the trend of sympathy towards Italy is increasing in the Luxembourg circles.

5. U.P. reports from Paris that a meeting of the Four Foreign Ministers may take place on Thursday in order to expedite the labours of the Paris Conference.

6. Yesterday De Gasperi received the Ambassador of Turkey, the Ambassador of Argentina, Minister Corbino, Minister Campilli, the High Commissioner for Food Montezemolo, the Secretary for Italians Abroad, Lupis and the Undersecretary of the Christian-Democrat party Piccioni.

7. The President of the Council, De Gasperi, has issued a decree setting up a Commission which is to prepare a draft Bill of Press. This draft Bill will then be submitted for approval to the Constituent Assembly.

8. Col. Moscatelli, commander of the "Garibaldi" partisan units succeeded yesterday in convincing the Asti partisans that they should return to their homes. A public meeting was held at Asti and Moscatelli and other commanders delivered speeches to the partisans.

9. The ANPI (Italian Partisans National Association) National Committee, acknowledging the comprehension and the interest shown by the competent organisms of the Government for solving the most urgent problems of the partisans, appealed to all partisans yesterday for orderly return within the democratic legality.

10. The sit down strike which was called yesterday at the Monfalcone shipyards by the Single Syndicate (communist) as a protest against the placing of Allied Police units at the shipyards, is continuing and the strikers have disconnected all electric power lines. Some workers who could work independently of power supply, abstained from doing so for fear of reprisals. (ANSA)

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11. The Sindaco of Casal grande Emilia (a socialist) was killed yesterday at his home by three unknown individuals while he was celebrating the return home of his son who had been a prisoner in India.

12. The Labour Minister D'Aragona informed the CGIL Youth Advisory Commission yesterday that the Government is going to issue a decree guaranteeing all young workers of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture that they will be employed again by the same firm on returning from their military duty. (Tempo)

13. It is reported from Milan that after the first week of interrogation of the thieves of Mussolini's corpse, one begins to believe that the headquarters of the clandestine neo-fascist movement is to be found in Rome rather than in Milan. Two of the printing-offices which printed the underground paper "Fascist struggle" have been discovered at Milan.

14. Yesterday the Undersecretary to the Presidency, Hon. Capua, made to the "Italia" news agency some statements concerning the Government's programme for tourism. He said that the Government did not intend to replace private enterprise and that the law on tourism would be revised with the intention to achieve the maximum possible decentralization. He also affirmed that touristic aviation should be incremented on a large scale.

15. Some commanders of partisan units, met at Milan and issued a resolution expressing their solidarity with the partisans of Piedmont. They stated that ANPI did not represent their legitimate interests, and decided to found a "Movement of Partisan Resistance".

MORNING PAPERS

UNITA' (Concluded)

4. In a short note under the heading of: "Anti-communism and Ravioli", it is reported that during a dinner in which the heads of the American Association of Catholics War Veterans and a few representatives of the Italian Association of Veterans were taking part, all table companions found themselves in agreement on the issue of anti-communism.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 27)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

In a note under the title of: "War Veterans calling on Hon. De Nicola", there is quoted a letter signed by Giuseppe Platania, General Secretary of the "National Union of Italy's War Veterans", in which a strong complaint is voiced against the fact that the Union in question, with its several hundreds of thousand membership, is not receiving on the part of the Government and its officials, the acknowledgement to which is entitled.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Under the heading "Military Police against Pubblica Sicurezza", E. reports that yesterday a jeep of the Allied Military Police driven by Cpl. Philip Lewis of the C.M.P. collided with a car of the Italian Police with 4 Lieutenants of the Italian Police on board. One Italian was slightly injured and the M.P.'s jeep heavily damaged. E. says that "in his position of corporal of the Military Police, Cpl. Lewis has decided to arrest himself."

2. "Conference without Peace" is the paper's headline to a report on the doings at the Luxembourg.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Asti and Caccamo", the Author remarks that the uprising that broke out in these two characteristic places of the frame of mind of Northern and Southern Italy, are a symptom of the serious crisis that the problem of national unity is now undergoing in Italy. The Government has shown itself very stern in the repression of the Southern rebellion, while it was very lenient toward the partisans of Asti. Why these different policies? We must know if there must be one or two different Italies: the cowardice of the Government at the North and vexation at the South. At the present time this is the fundamental problem of existence for Italy.

2. In a short note under the title of "Unemployed workers are imposing a general strike", the news is given that in San Donà di Piave about 400 unemployed have started an agitation caused by the delay in carrying out the promised assistance and engagement to work on the part of firms. The unemployed have imposed the strike to all the workers of that zone and the closing of all stores and concerns. Several scuffles with a few persons wounded took place and the police rushed on the spot for the protection of order.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

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GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S. says that the disorders of the Asti Partisans have become more serious owing to the weakness of the Government and reports that "authentic and worthy warriers of the war of Liberation blame the behaviour of the rebels and those who joined them".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Allied Errors", Luigi Bartolini, replying to an article which appeared

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in a Roman paper under the title of: "Ours and Your Errors", by the American Donald Downes, gives a long list of alleged errors made by the Allies in Italy. The more conspicuous among these are: prostitution of under-age girls; fostering of black market; inflation of the lira; disparagement of all Italian merits and activities; monopoly of the best produce of the country and so forth. The writer further says that there is no use for Mr. Downes to enumerate the other faults made by the Allies against poor Italians: we know them very well already. As to other faults of ours, they are two: to have declared ourselves satisfied with the Abyssinian war, and to have entered the World War No. II, when our forces were exhausted. Now we must wait and let the foreign powers quarrel among themselves. It would be a mistake to surrender now, because they would unite and tear us to pieces.

2. In headline: "Britain is anxious about increasing Italian hostility - In London they are opening eyes (as it appears) and are speaking about a "New Politics" - In Paris, Vishinski speaks in favour of Italy, while Greece and Yugoslavia are stating their requests with precision - The last act of the "War of nerves: Withdrawal of Russia from the UNO?"

3. In headline: "Two dead and nine wounded during seven street incidents - this time two Allied machines are on the stage". Data concerning accidents involving the Allied machines: Yesterday evening, at about 2130, an Allied motor-truck registered USA, No. 28522, driven by a colored soldier, by name Claude Hopson, 150 Truck Company APO 794, in via Casilina, collided against a wall. During a quarrel caused by criticism addressed to the Allied soldiers, two civilians, Sebastiani Brothers were hurt. About at 2200 in via Appia Nuova an automobile Aprilia, collidded with an Allied machine USA No.16253339, drived by Corporal P.M. Philips Lewis.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Vinico bitterly attacks an open letter published by the Greek newspaper "Katholiki" charging Italy of being Fascist and blaming the Italian soldiers for their behaviour during the occupation of Greece. The writer points out the equivocal and untrue points of the accusation and concludes by deploring the lack of Christianity in this move.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

In a note under the heading of: "New Russian charges - Anglo-American Petroleum Companies are controlling Italy", it is

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

In a note under the heading of: "New Russian charges - Anglo-American Petroleum Companies are controlling Italy", it is said in an article by F. Cofman in La Vie Sovietique (Soviet Life), an organ of communist propaganda issued in Paris, that large American and British monopolies are seeking to secure a control on the economy of countries formerly allied with Germany. Representatives of these monopolies, according to the writer, are working for the purpose of preparing the ground at the Paris Peace Conference, for establish Foreign Companies and Firms in Italy. The writer goes on saying that the petroleum question is, for the Fuel Companies and the occupation authorities that are supporting them, a means to exert pressure on the young Italian Republic.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the title of: "To navigate is a necessity", Giovanni Conti is outlining a scheme of reformation of the Italian State based on federalism. The Unitarian State, according to the Author, as it was established by men of the "Risorgimento", has proved to be a failure. The only manner whereby we may be able to overcome present difficulties, is to establish a new State machine, in which communes and regions alike are enjoying a wide authonomy. He stresses especially that it would be necessary to organize Regional Legislatures and Ministries, although on a smaller scale than those of the Central Government, for agriculture, industry, commerce and so forth. This should be, according to the writer, one of the main duties of the Constituent Assembly.

MORNING PAPERS (August 28)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Owing to the fact, states Paolo Treves, that "the world is divided in two", as the London "Times" wrote in a recent article avoiding the word "block", the peace treaty became more and more a "diktat" not as a result of resentment against the vanquished but in consequence of the lack of agreement between the victors. The writer asks for an Italian spiritual and political autonomy with regard to these two blocks which would allow Italy to collaborate with both of them.

2. The paper wonders what Corbino is about to do with the Lire as prices are steadily increasing and wages are remaining behind. The paper also asks "comrade" Scoccimarro what he is doing: you have been Minister of Finance for some time and there is nothing to be seen as to an organic plan for taxation.

3. Fernanda Tasso left Bologna on August for Rome in an Allied car and seems not to have arrived, reports the papers citing information from Quaderna.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "The third road has proved to be a failure", the Author says that the Paris Peace Conference has attempted all possible means to reach a conclusion for the solution of the world peace problem, but with no result. The third road, which consisted in seeking to reach particular solutions of the various problems, in the hope of arriving at last at a general settlement has failed.

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2. In headline: "The Tragic Farce of Paris - Nothing done by all Committees - The discussion on our Peace Treaty has begun - A Plenary Sitting of Italian Delegation - Saragat will deliver a speech tomorrow on the Italo-French Boundary -

3. A small polemical note: The paper Il Popolo of yesterday said: "Why does Italia Libera not understand that today there are two adverse conceptions: one in which the State is all and the individual is nothing, and the other in which the individual is an invaluable entity and the State is serving the individual?". Buonsenso feels that Giannini could not have expressed himself otherwise. But Gronchi and other anti-qualunquisti and former

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followers of the Corporative State conception are not of the same opinion, in spite of the fact that Il Popolo is organ of their own party.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 12,000 tons of fuel oil arrived yesterday at Naples in the "Fort Jane" and 8,400 tons of coal in the "George Pendice".

2. G. reports that a Polish economic mission arrived yesterday in Genoa.

3. G. says that 20,000 Italian workers will start next Monday for France owing to Italo-French agreements. It gives details on the salary which will be paid to them.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on the Asti incidents, Fernando Schiavetti writes that the requests and the complaints of the partisans are symptoms of a situation of political and moral inconvenience which the Government is wrong to let arise and to develop itself. The present Government, the first Government of the Republic, did nothing to guarantee the formation of a democratic regime, deplores the writer. The partisans feel themselves menaced by a continual process of inversion of the values and the interests they fought for. It is necessary, concludes F.S., that the partisans feel that the Government is inspired by their ideals and their passion.

2. "The territorial clauses of the Italian Treaty affect not only some kilometers of territory but also thousands of human beings" was stressed by the Australian delegate, the paper reports from Paris.

3. "I.L." refers to an article in the American paper "P M" in which its editor, Padover, points out that the anti-Russian policy of the US is characterised by a lack of practical sense.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading: "Embarassement of the Republic", I.N. writes: "The State, born out of the events of the period June 2nd-June 18th, is today at its decisive step. Born amidst the embarrased satisfaction of one half of the Italians and the silence of the other half, it tried to overcome this embarassement, by proclaiming the birth of a new era of peace and of national concord and the installation of a new civil order. The amnesty was to be the guarantee of such a program of renewal, the very amnesty which had previously been refused to the King in order to make all merits and advantages fall on the foreseen Republic. This amnesty was

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Today, after not even 2 months, the question of the amnesty is once more discussed, this time not only on its practical consequences but even on its legal base, on the ground that it has been granted 'by the dying Government of the hexarchy without consulting the Costituente' and that the amnestied persons 'are going back to their former places of residence shocking the population by their attitude'".

Then after saying that it is natural that an individual should return to the place where he formerly lived, and after recalling that the "shocking of the population" is in many cases

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caused by the spurring of provocateurs, the writer speaks about the revolt of the Partisans. In this regard he says that it is more the spirit of adventure and the nostalgia of the life in the mountains which has pushed some of them, and more precisely the younger ones, to take their guns and make a claim for a new justice, in spite of all sensible considerations as to the prejudice their action could cause their country now facing the verdict of the Peace Conference.

It concludes by emphasizing the importance of the decisions the Government will make in order to settle these questions as "the Authority of the State must be defended against everyone: ex-Fascists or anti-Fascists", and as "if the principle of equality in front of the law is denied, the State will crumble for it will be the faith in the impartiality of Justice which will be crushed." "It is a very difficult step because it has to be made not against the 'enemies' but against 'the very friends' of the Republic" the article ends.

2. I.N. prints that the Italian Democrat Party will start free lessons in cutting and sewing for women of the Party and for "those who sympathise with it". The course will take place twice a week and will last 3 months.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a correspondence from Asti, under the heading of: "Partisans of Asti have put down their arms - Demonstrations of the people of the town - A Commander "Armando" - Electoral speeches given up non-political character of the movement - Requests concerning the Amnesty", by Sergio Bocca, there is a detailed report of the decision taken by the Partisan Corps in Asti to put down arms and abide by the law.

2. In headline: "Oral promises do not suffice - Byrnes requires from Tito a written statement - American airplanes will be allowed to fly over Yugoslavia without being attacked - The fifth aviator's mortal remains have been found".

3. In headline: "Railway Reconstruction - Today, more people are travelling by train than before the war - Every month there are 18,000 train travellers, while in 1939 there were only 14,000 - Today travellers must content themselves with merchandise cars - Commercial traffic is half of that prior to the war". This article is under signature of Claudio Matteini.

MOMENTO

1. Describing the conditions of life of the Italian workers in Belgium and blaming the description of an independent

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MOMENTO

1. Describing the conditions of life of the Italian workers in Belgium and blaming the description of an independent Roman paper concerning this matter, the paper quotes a few sentences of Ciano's diary in which Ciano deplores the treatment of Italian workers in Germany.

2. "The Italian frontiers will be re-examined" is the headline of Paolo Boni's report from Paris adding that there were violent polemics between the Russian and the Australian delegates.

3. "I." welcomes in a commentary the advertisement of the Government of a new press law with the words: better late than never.

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4. The premium of the Republic has been awarded, by a recent ministerial decree, to all workers dependent on public and private corporations, as well as veterans and the unemployed, states the paper adding that workers at present dependent on Allied Administrations ask why the authorization of the same concession has not yet been extended to them. The paper writes that it should be opportune for the competent Italian Authorities to have the AC take an interest in this question.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "Defense of Democracy", Guido Gonella, former Editor of the paper and now Minister of Education, commenting on the present internal situation of the country and on the forthcoming decisions of the Government about it, writes:

"We, the Italians of today, have among other misfortunes that of having started our democratic experience in a climate of passion which is certainly the most unfit for the affirmation of social virtues. To get out of this blind-alley we have two means: EDUCATION and AUTHORITY. The former gives long-lasting and constructive results but not immediately. The latter gives results not so lasting but immediate ones.

The Italians must know that Democracy does not mean the possibility of doing whatever one likes, and if they do not understand it, the Government must without losing any time make this understood by means of its Authority. The liberty to which Democracy refers certainly does not reside in the free will of obeying or not obeying the Laws. We fought against the Authority of totalitarianism because this authority was at the service and at the good will of individuals or parties, but we shall be doomed to destruction if we start fighting against the authorities only because they are authorities and forgetting that these authorities are at the service of the Law.

Today the same part of the country has elected by free vote its representatives and asks now that the Laws should be respected against all opportunists or professionally seditious people. Everyone must respect the Laws beginning with the Ministers who must not contribute to their discredit.

No one can perform miracles after a war which has spread chaos all over the country, but we need no miracles to put an end to this avalanche of incomprehensible or contradictory decrees and to enable the regular forces to have Order respected and make the citizens understand that Laws were drafted by their own representatives to serve the people."

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And Gonella concludes: "This understood, the only thing to do is treat with implacable strength the rebels and the corrupted people who are nested in the folds of our social robes and who will profit from our weakness by showing themselves bold and impudent. This is a job for Public Safety. It is a job of self defense for the Republic".

2. Under the headings "Dedicated to our critics at home" and "De Gasperi and the Anglo-Saxon press", P. prints "for the critics of De Gasperi's speech at the Peace Conference, and especially for those journalists of the Communist Party...", comments on De Gasperi's speech in Paris by the French newspaper "Aube", the "New York Times" (Anna Mac Cormac) and the "Washington Post".

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the fight against the black market and to the control of prices, the paper says that the measures of the Government should be consistent and serious, adding that it is not consistent if a " uomo di finanza" quietly buys his cigarettes from an "abusive" seller nor is it consistent to blame the Sicilians who did not consign their grain to the "ammassi" and to authorise at the same time the cooperatives of the North to take away freely the oil obtained by the "ammassi" in Sicilia and elsewhere.

2. The paper requests the intervention of the competent Italian authorities against Fascist papers which become more and more audacious, adding that the lack of intervention provokes suspicion of complicity with Fascist papers on the part of these authorities.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T.'s headlines today on the rebellion of the Northern Italy Partisans are the following: "At Asti the Partisans are getting calmer, elsewhere they are themselves" and "Main try of Parri to calm the revolt".

2. T. reports that the capital of the Montecatini chemical plant will be increased from 2 to 4 billiard lire.

3. T. reports the running over of actress Nina Renzi by an America, jeep yesterday in via Nazionale, Rome.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the title of: "Partisans are right", a few remarks of criticism are addressed by the Author, Celeste Negarville, to the paper Risorgimento Liberale, which had questioned the lawfulness of the Partisans' last move and had considered it as an alleged attempt against the State authority. The Author criticises likewise, the action taken by the "Questure" of Northern Italy in dismissing agents and officers coming from the Corps of Volunteers of Liberty and replacing them by men of the P.A.I., a corps which, according to the Author, in the Northern sections of the country was at the service of the Salò Republic. The conclusion of the article is, that there are good reasons to trust in the wisdom of the members of the Government, who are going to take up today a final decision on the Partisans issue.

2. In a note under the heading of: "An appeal of the A.N.P.I.", there is quoted the text of an invitation published by the National

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more audacious, adding that the lack of intervention provokes suspicion of complicity with Fascist papers on the part of those authorities.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T.'s headlines today on the rebellion of the Northern Italy Partisans are the following: "At Asti the Partisans are getting calmer, elsewhere they are themselves" and "Again try of Parri to calm the revolt".

2. T. reports that the capital of the Montecatini chemical plant will be increased from 2 to 4 milliard lire.

3. T. reports the running over of actress Dina Renzi by an America, jeep yesterday in via Nazionale, Rome.

UNITA' (Communist)

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2. In a note under the heading of: "An appeal of the A.N.P.I.", there is quoted the text of an invitation published by the National Association of Italian Partisans, in which the various requests submitted by the partisans of Asti and elsewhere are being reasserted, and the members are asked to abide by law.

3. In a note under the title of: "After Galeotti's Expulsion from Christian Democracy - The paper "Avvenire d'Italia" contradicts "Il Popolo", it is remarked that the expulsion in question has caused contradictory comments in Rome and Bologna, and this shows, according to "Unità", that the measure taken against Galeotti was inspired by a preconceived animosity against Communism.

(Concluded at page 3 after "General")

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/320/PRB August 29, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi declared at the Council of Ministers yesterday that he firmly intended to impede any infringement of the democratic order of the new Italian Republic, by whatever section of the people it were caused. He said that no citizen should feel that he had a right to substitute his own action to that of the established organisms of the State, and that it was not allowable to have persons running from law under the pretext of being concerned with the Government's inability to defend the democratic institutions of the country by itself. After having analized the requests made by the partisans, some of which he said were justified, De Gasperi pointed out that the Government was confronted with a case of actual rebellion, although fire-arms had not been used. It was therefore necessary to condemn such methods as nobody could expect to be rendered justice by the Government if they did not abide by the law. Scoccimarro objected that the Government had promised several times to solve the problems of the partisans, while all projects concerning the partisans had always been slowed down by the bureaucratic machinery. The communist Minister added that positive information in his possession indicated that the recent partisan agitation had been provoked by neo-fascist elements, in order to bring discredit on democracy. He also said that the present feeling of the partisans had been determined by the recent Amnesty, following which several fascists previously sentenced to death were now again in circulation, and concluded by proposing police measures against those amnistied fascists who provoked the infringement of public order. Nenni then said that the Asti happenings coincided with the widespread unrest and unsatisfaction of the partisans, and affirmed that it was necessary to meet the wishes of the forces which had created the Republic. At the end of the discussion, De Gasperi again analized the situation and affirmed that not always did good partisans show themselves to be good policeman. In fact many acts of insubordination were occurring and, as shown by the latest happenings, a captain of the Auxiliary Police had allowed his dependents to commit robberies. The Council then approved unanimously a resolution affirming that the Government sharply deplored the fact that the claims of a section of citizens, to which still went the [illegible] of the nation for its contribution of blood and

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feel that he had a right to substitute his own action to that of the established organisms of the State, and that it was not allowable to have persons running from law under the pretext of being concerned with the Government's inability to defend the democratic institutions of the country by itself. After having analized the requests made by the partisans, some of which he said were justified, De Gasperi pointed out that the Government was confronted with a case of actual rebellion, although firearms had not been used. It was therefore necessary to condemn such methods as nobody could expect to be rendered justice by the Government if they did not abide by the law. Scoccimarro objected that the Government had promised several times to solve the problems of the partisans, while all projects concerning the partisans had always been slowed down by the bureaucratic machinery. The communist Minister added that positive information in his possession indicated that the recent partisan agitation had been provoked by neo-fascist elements, in order to bring discredit on democracy. He also said that the present feeling of the partisans had been determined by the recent Amnesty, following which several fascists previously sentenced to death were now again in circulation, and concluded by proposing police measures against those amnistied fascists who provoked the infringement of public order. Nenni then said that the Asti happenings coincided with the widespread unrest and unsatisfaction of the partisans, and affirmed that it was necessary to meet the wishes of the forces which had created the Republic. At the end of the discussion, De Gasperi again analized the situation and affirmed that not always did good partisans show themselves to be good policeman. In fact many acts of insuberdination were occurring and, as shown by the latest happenings, a captain of the Auxiliary Police had allowed his dependents to commit robberies. The Council then approved unanimously a resolution affirming that the Government sharply deplored the fact that the claims of a section of citizens, to which still went the gratitude of the nation for its contribution of blood and sacrifices in the liberation of the country, had been linked with an episode of inadmissible indiscipline which had no relations with the defense of moral and material interests of the partisans. The resolution stresses that the leaders of the ANPI and the political parties seconded public authorities in the restoration of order and discipline which were the indispensable foundation of democracy and should be immediately and fully established. The resolution then lists the various measures taken or announced in favor of the partisans, which are the putting

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of partisans on the same footing as voluntary servicemen, the extension to the partisans of the economic treatment due to servicemen, the acknowledgement of partisan rank qualifications, the war pensions to injured and invalidated partisans, to the families of the dead, and to political victims. Houses destroyed or damaged by the Germans as a reprisals will be reconstructed or repaired. Provisional freedom will be granted to partisans now in jail for crimes committed during the fight against fascism prior to 31 July 1945. The Minister of Agriculture Segni then submitted a draft decree allotting uncultured land to the peasants. By this new decree the period of land concession is increased to 9 years (15 years for the land with an arboreous culture), and an average of one fifth of the produce should be given to the landowner. Furthermore, a Land Allotment Commission should be set up at each Tribunal. Former Minister of Agriculture Gullo observed that the land property went to the peasant cooperatives laden with too heavy burdens and that therefore the peasants desired no intermediaries. He also pointed out that it would be useful to abandon the concept of "uncultured land", as the land was the property of those who tilled it and should be given to those who worked. At the end of the debate the Council resolved to appoint a Commission composed of Ministers Aldisio, Gullo, Segni and Macrelli with the task of drafting the definitive text of the decree. The Council will meet again today under Nenni's chairmanship as De Gasperi is leaving for Bolzano this afternoon.

2. The press office of the President of the Council announces that what was published in "Unità" under the signature of C. Negarville concerning the dismissal of Captain Lavagnino (the Asti auxiliary police captain who mutinied with 30 men) is absolutely groundless. The order of dismissal was not signed by Undersecretary of the Interior Corsi, and the dismissal was not signed by Undersecretary of the Interior Corsi, and the dismissal did not occur without a justified motive, but instead owing to a grave and specific fact occurring within his unit and for grave deficiency in his action of command.

3. The Constituent Assembly Treaties Commission approved unanimously yesterday a motion proposed by Togliatti, which affirms the Commission's full confidence in the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference.

4. Saragat's speech to the Paris Conference Political Commission started with the statement that "the Italian people feels itself responsible for the crimes committed by fascism, because a people is always responsible for the crimes of its governments, even if it is not guilty and had fought for two years side by side with the Allies." He then said that anti-

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But France had asked three other frontier rectification (the flat of Mount Cenis, the Bardonecchia Narrow Valley, and the region of Mount Chaberton) which referred to territories which were undoubtedly to be found on the Italian side of the Alps. Wanting to reach an agreement with France, the Italian Govt had agreed to depart from the principle of coincidence of the political frontier with the watershed, and decided to accept the proposed French line for the Bardonecchia Narrow Valley and Mount Charberton, asking however that in view of the above sacrifices the Bardonecchia dams necessary to the electric power plants which fed the Italian state railways, be left in Italian territory. As for the Mount Cenis flat, Saragat said it was completely on the Italian side and it was "inconceivable that such an important mass of water (40 kms from Turin) be accumulated in a territory other than Italian, whilst it is an important Italian region on which the same water would fall in case of rupture of the dams. Saragat concluded by affirming that neither the feeling of the inhabitants, nor their language, nor geographical reasons justified the detachment of the zone of Tenda from Italian territory. The French representative then declared that France wished to help the development of Italian democracy and just for this reason she had limited her claims as much as possible. As for the dams he said that France was carrying on negotiations with Italy as she did not want to deprive Italy of her electric power resources. Article 2 of the territorial clauses of the draft peace treaty giving Little St. Bernardo to France was approved. The Australian representative then insisted that the Commission had not sufficient information on the subject, and affirmed that he had been highly impressed by the elements explained by Saragat. He then suggested setting up a seven member sub-commission to study the problems involved by para 2 of article 2 and the annex concerning such paragraph, of the draft treaty.

5. Yesterday De Gasperi received a delegation of the Venezia Giulia Italian workers, who showed him allegedly ample documentation of violences suffered in Venezia Giulia by the Italian citizens. Some of the delegates themselves suffered violences committed by the pro-Slav organizations. The Delegation hopes to be received by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, before returning to the their city.

6. The CGIL has sent a memorandum to the Confindustria, listing the workers' claims for the revision of the Buozzi-Manzini pact, concerning the task and functions of the Factory Workers Internal Commissions.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 29)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. "According to USSR the Italian payment capacity amounts to 300 million dollar" is a headline of the paper about the Paris Conference.

2. Referring to the murder of don Pessina, "C." quotes an article of the Catholic weekly "L'Era Nuova" in which the diocesan counsel of Catholic Action states that don Pessina was assassinated like six other priests and so many other citizens and that none of the murderers has yet been identified in spite of clamorous indications. The Catholic paper adds that in reality the regime of intimidation is still continuing as in the past.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

FIGARO (Independent)

Under the headings "The news has crossed the Atlantic" and "Huge impression in America for the motives of the 'rebellion' in Northern Italy", F. says that the news of the rebellion of the Asti Partisans has been reported with several exaggerations by the American press.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

After writing that the Communist leaders are afraid of the NKVD, G.d.S. says that for the country's sake the Socialists should have the courage to "confess the madness which has overcome the Direction of the Communist Party and, come what may, arrest the evolution of their Party towards the Left and towards the Red and chose between the ruin of the whole country and a passing unpopularity".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Referring to the clauses of the Peace Treaty about the Italian property abroad, A. Antonucci quotes a condemnation of similar stipulations in the Versailles Treaty by John Maynard Keynes and adds that it is a strange thing to inaugurate European and Universal collaboration with clauses which allow the Allied and Associated Governments to requisition and to liquidate the property, rights and interests of Italian nationals in the respective countries.

2. Referring to the article in yesterday's "Popolo" (see Digest: 28 August, page 9) in which Minister Gonella stressed that there are only two means of getting out of the present blind-alley:

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2. Referring to the article in yesterday's "Popolo" (see Digest: 28 August, page 9) in which Minister Gonella stressed that there are only two means of getting out of the present blind-alley: education and authority, "G.d'I." writes that Gonella's statement is right, adding that to have authority there should be somebody to enforce respect of authority. The paper continues, that with regard to the Asti incidents there are reasons for doubting that a corps of guards exists which is able to safeguard and to defend the authority of the Government. There is a certain tendency to create a "fait accompli" in order to obtain afterwards its legalization, asserts the paper, adding that in the present difficult situation Italy should have a Minister of the Interior vigilant and attentive in every moment and deploring that De Gasperi is humanely not able to exercise all the duties with which he was charged.

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INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

Referring to the constitution of a new Catholic Party the paper stresses in a leading article the necessity for unity of all Catholics in the present circumstances, adding that in spite of all divergencies between groups and persons, unity of Catholics is necessary for the solution of all problems of justice and of national restoration.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. wonders when the Government will decide to take measures against pornographic press.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"Australian proposals for reparation" - "Payment within 10 years in base of export" is the headline of Vittorio Statera's report from Paris.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

"One must be deaf and blind - writes V.R. - not to realize the uneasiness, and the dangerous lack of confidence which are day by day increasing among individuals and masses in Italy. Without dramatizing the situation, one can however not deny that the situation is unfit for a Republican and Democratic Regime".

MORNING PAPERS (August 29)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The delicate situation in the North created by the partisans is not only a problem for the police but an economic and moral problem as well, writes Guido Mazzali. It may be that torbid elements have entered the partisan lines but there is no doubt that there is a great delusion on the part of those who fought for the liberation of the country. The Government is working and the difficulties are enormous but the masses have arrived at the limit of their capacity to suffer, concludes the writer.

2. "The Constituent Assembly and the Government, says Nenni, should solve the crisis of the State in affording certainty to the country that the Republic can defend itself", is a headline of the paper about the deliberations of the Council of Ministers.

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3. Mino Caudana, chief editor of "Avanti's" Roman edition

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3. Mino Caudana, chief editor of "Avanti's" Roman edition leaves today for Leghorn where he will assume the direction of the daily paper "Il Tirreno", reports the paper.

4. Referring to yesterday's discussions in the political-territorial Commission for Italy at Paris between the two Socialists, Saragat, President of the Italian Constituent Assembly and Marius Moutel, French Minister for the Colonies, the paper stresses the spirit of mutual comprehension to be seen in these discussions which was above all motives of disagreement.

5. Replying to rumours in papers abroad which wrote about mutinies, fights and battles of armoured cars in Northern Italy

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the paper states, that the incidents at Asti were organized manifestations of partisans.

DUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "Mediterranean and 'Vital Lines", the paper remarks that a great diplomatic and political conflict is now going on between Great Britain and Russia for the control of the vital communication lines of the Mediterranean. Democratic and liberal ideologies on the part of Britain, as well as the scheme of communist reformation of society on the part of Russia, are, according to the Author, nothing but a screen covering the real essence of this conflict: the enforcing of a political and economic control on the various countries forming part of the Mediterranean area. The conclusion of the article is: Italians should not allow their country to be a servant of British or Russian imperialism.

2. In a small note it is said that there is agitation in the quarters of the Ministry of Justice, on account of an order of arrest issued by the Court of Assizes against Giuseppe Doria, a well known communist, and Secretary of the Labour Chamber of Foggia, because he is suspected of having belonged to the OVRA. The paper says: "We expect to read in today newspapers the news that Doria had been expelled from his party for indignity".

3. In a short note "comrade Novella", Mayor of Turin is exposed to criticism, because he has allegedly surrounded himself with former Fascist officers of that Commune, and has appointed as Head of his headquarters a man who once was a notorious "Black Shirt", and now is a famous "Red Shirt".

4. Do you know the paper asks, that at the session of the Foreign Affairs Commission, Palmiro Togliatti himself submitted a motion of approval, solidarity and encouragement for the action of De Gasperi at the Paris Conference?

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the construction of 2 auto-bahns Genoa-Milan and Genoa-Turin are now being studied and that one milliard lire have already been granted by the Administration of Genoa.

2. G. reports that the cost of living in Lombardia and Piedmont is continuing to increase.

3. G. announces that the Irish Government has decided to send the following items to the needy people of Italy: 315 tons of bacon, 1,300,500 Lbs of canned meat, 1,500 tons of sugar, 37 tons of condensed milk, 7 tons of powdered milk, 37½ tons of cheese and 27,500 woolen blankets.

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4. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8800-8900 p.m. 8900-8975; Pound: a.m. 1370-1380, p.m. 1380-1400; Dollar: Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 480-482, p.m. 485-487, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 490-492, p.m. 495-497; Swiss Franc: a.m. 151-153, p.m. 154-155.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The start of an organic building policy should be the key for the solution of the alarming problem of the re-absorbtion

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of the workers who will be at the disposal by the "sblocco dei licenziamenti" on 30 September, writes Riccardo Lombardi, even if it should be necessary to sacrifice for a certain time, a melioration of the living conditions of the people. This was the policy adopted by the USSR with her five years plans and also the policy of the Nazi-State, continues the writer adding that there is a lack of a robust State organization for this purpose capable in controlling effectively all resources of the State and directing their employ.

2. Commenting on Saragat's speech at Paris, I.L. states that he expressed what the paper wanted to hear from De Gasperi a few days ago at the Luxembourg Palace. Without intending to diminish De Gasperi's merits, says the paper, it cannot be denied that Saragat based his explanations on the two fundamental points of the Italian relations with the Allies: Italian feeling of responsibility for the crimes of the Governments which spoke with its permission, under its silence and in its name to the world, and secondly Italian pride for having initiated a Democratic revolution.

3. Micron quoted parts of a letter to the editor of the London "Times" in which M.A.H. King stresses the promises the Allies made to the Italian people and the support given by the Italian people during the war in Italy. Micron welcomes this loyal recognition by a British citizen especially at the moment in which the partisans fight for their rights.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.N.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Once it happened to a certain Amendola", the author points out the case of Communist Deputy Amendola, who a few days ago suffered a high-way robbery while on a trip from Naples to Rome, which was quickly announced by all Italian papers, but seems to be forgotten today. Considering this particular episode, and reminding that a good many others are happening everyday throughout Italy, the writer stresses the necessity of establishing a Special Police Corps, whose task should be to assure order and security along all highways of our Peninsula.

2. In headline: "Political and Diplomatic... Manoeuvres in Mediterranean - The cruise of the "Roosevelt" under the direction of State Department - American fleet to support the action of Diplomacy concerning the most delicate issues of the day.

3. In a note under the head of: "Workers of Venezia Giulia are submitting to the Italian Premier evidence of violences suffered at the hands of the Slavs". It is said that after

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1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Once it happened to a certain Amendola", the Author points out the case of Communist Deputy Amendola, who a few days ago suffered a highway robbery while on a trip from Naples to Rome, which was quickly announced by all Italian papers, but seems to be forgotten today. Considering this particular episode, and reminding that a good many others are happening everyday throughout Italy, the writer stresses the necessity of establishing a special Police Corps, whose task should be to assure order and security along all highways of our Peninsula.

2. In headline: "Political and Diplomatic... Manoeuvres in Mediterranean - The cruise of the "Roosevelt" under the direction of State Department - American fleet to support the action of Diplomacy concerning the most delicate issues of the day.

3. In a note under the head of: "Workers of Venezia Giulia are submitting to the Italian Premier evidence of violences suffered at the hands of the Slavs". It is said that after a visit to De Gasperi at Montecitorio Building, the members of the Venezia Giulia Delegation expect to be received by the Head of the Allied Commission, Admiral Stone.

4. In a correspondence from Milan, it is said that an alleged Clandestine Partisans Movement is in process of organization in Northern Italy. Unconfirmed reports are circulating that a would-be General Command has been established in Milan, and that the Candury Division has shown sympathy toward the movement.

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MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

"The Conference welcomes Saragat's objections about the Italian-French frontier", is a headline of Paolo Boni's report from Paris.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. prints a letter that the Minister of the Posts and Telegraphs, Scelba, received from Mr. Pasquale di Tommaso (General Delivery, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.) in which this Gentleman requests that a sum of $:3,000.00 he sent him through the "American Express Co." be deposited at the Rome Postal Savings Bank in his name so that it might help to the reconstruction of the Fatherland. The letter adds that "if all the Italians residing in America would do the same according to their ability the reconstruction of Italy could not fail and would certainly happen sooner or later".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The present Italian situation, in which the three parties of the masses must stay together in spite of difficulties, ambiguities, contradictions and uncertainties, causes the reappearance of voices which plead for the constitution of a forth Party which should be liberal or liberal-democrat, states Giovanni Cassandro. This party should be composed of all those who are hostile to any form of dictatorship, who support the necessity of a lay State besides the sovereignty of the Church, who defend individual initiative and private property and are hostile to collectivism of the State and industrial monopoly. The recognition of the necessity of such a Party is necessary, concludes the writer.

2. Nobody doubted the good reasons for the requests of the partisans and the legitimacy of their wishes but at the same time the manner in which these requests were presented is to be deplored, comments the paper on the deliberations of the Counsel of the Ministers about the Asti incidents, and adds that this opinion should be understood not only by the partisans but also by their defenders. It is true, continues the paper, that according to "Unità" discipline of the citizens is only right if the citizens are convinced that the State is worthy to be respected, but we don't believe, concludes R.L., that to yield to violent pressures and to intimidations with armed forces is the best system to make the State respected.

3. After having stated that Great Britain is not any more a hegemonic power but still remains an imperial power, Max Parodi

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3. After having stated that Great Britain is not any more a hegemonic power but still remains an imperial power, Max Parodi writes in a leading article about the British policy, that for the moment it is to the general interest of all parts of the immense Empire to remain united in a community of action and of profits corresponding with a community of precautions and defence. Great Britain, which fought according to Churchill for her existence understands the peace as revenge for the tremendous anxiety she passed through and can interpret neither the interests nor the feelings of the Dominions who are in much better position to comprehend a universal adjustment as they did not risk any danger by German, Italian or Japanese war actions. It is, therefore, easier for them to forget and to face the danger existant only at present: Russia. So the Dominions deny the opportunity for a

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peace of reprisals against Italy, as Evatt said in the name of Australia and Smuts for South-Africa. At what point will the Foreign Office change its way to comply with the Dominions, is the question, concludes the writer.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading: "Let's talk clearly" T. stresses the attitude of the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats to the question of the rebellion of the Partisans and says: "If the Socialists, the Communists and the Republicans have agreed to form a Government with the Christian Democrats in order to lay traps more easily in the Government's way and in order to make an administration impossible, the Country has a right to consider itself betrayed. If, on the other hand, the Christian Democrats have agreed to form a Government with the Socialists, the Communists and the Republicans, even with those conditions, in order to keep ruling the country, the Country has still a right to consider itself as betrayed. If, furthermore, the extremists stay in the Government to help the seditious elements of the country and to contribute to a gradual suppression of Democracy in Italy, the Country has a right not only to consider itself as betrayed but also to consider itself as threatened with death".

2. T. says that the Partisans in Northern Italy are calm but in the meantime do not lay down their arms.

3. T. reports that last night in Viale Mazzini, Rome, a French negro soldier tried to stab three Italian civilians. All four, says the paper, were drunk. The Carabinieri arrested the three Italians but could not catch the Frenchman. The soldier's knife was found on the ground.

4. Under the headlines: "The Police have arrested another accomplice of the Poles who robbed trains" and "The British Red Cross nurse was not thrown out of the train", T. writes: "The Police have concluded their investigations on the criminal acts preformed by a gang of Polish thieves who were robbing Allied trains. The operation began when the 1st Corps of the flying squad "Celere" arrested, weeks ago, three Polish servicemen and 2 women, one Polish and one Italian. These persons were handed over to the "Foreigners Office" of the Questura which continued to investigate, helped by the Polish N.P. During questioning the Polish woman confessed that one of her compatriots named Pal Metek would have thrown out of the train the British Red Cross Nurse to steal her trunk. The investigation, however, showed that Metek did not perform this horrible crime but only stole the handbag [illegible] of the nurse who was travelling [illegible]

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5. T. reports that the Court of Appeal has confirmed a sentence passed against an individual who in 1934 shouted to a Policeman while spitting on the ground: "To the face of the King who never dies". The man was sentenced to a 24 year imprisonment for having taken part in a robbery and for this fact will have to remain another 2 or 3 years in jail.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Text of a daily inset of the paper: "Workers have been waiting for two months for the practical application of the Govt programme aiming at the reconstruction of the country. Does not Corbino believe that too much time has been already lost?

2. In a leading article under the heading of: "He was confident that...", Franco Rodano warns Italian public opinion against the over-optimistic and conservative economic policy of Minister Corbino, founded on fear of innovations, on an exaggerated belief in private initiative, on governmental inaction in matters of public economy, and especially on a stern opposition to all schemes of innovation in the actual charge of Italian currency. The improvement of State budget and of economic conditions of the country in general, according to the Author, is conditioned on a radical change in our currency system.

3. In headline: "Only a first step - The Government agrees to grant the just requests submitted by Partisans - The Council of Ministers decides to put into execution the decrees already approved in favour of Volunteers of Liberty, and commit itself to carry into effect new provisions".

4. In a note under the title of: "A would-be movement of Partisans resistance", while all rumors concerning the secession of Partisans in Northern Italy are denied, it is said that the ANSA has been unable to give information as to the names of leaders of these alleged secession.

5. A short note under the heading of: "Responsibility for Lavagnino "case", refers to an announcement issued yesterday by the Presidency of Council of Ministers against the comments which appeared in "Unità" on the Lavagnino case. It is remarked that, if a serious specific fault is to be imputed to Lavagnino, as the communiqué of the Presidency says, it is very strange that both Prefect and Questor of Asti have found no matter of accusation against Captain Lavagnino. The paper suggests that Under-Secretary Corsi may be responsible for the persecution suffered by Lavagnino.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/321/PRB August 30, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers was largely taken up with the examination of public order. At the beginning of the session, De Gasperi informed his colleagues on the latest developments of the partisan agitation, especially as regarded the incident which occurred at Ballanza during the nights of 27 and 28 August, when an armed squad overpowered the public force, invaded the prisons and set free some prisoners guilty of political crimes. The president said that although the situation was not yet extremely grave, one should not drop one's eye-lids in front of reality as it was necessary to avoid repeating the errors made in 1919 and 1922. "I am not Facta (Prime Minister in 1919 and 1922) and therefore have no confidence", (that the situation will resolve itself unaided). Several ministers then discussed the matter, stressing the repercussion that these facts had on public opinion. Nenni said that on the basis of information received from Turin, Casale Monferrato and Asti it appeared that happenings were the last spurts of the flame and that the honest section of the partisans seemed to be satisfied with the decisions taken by yesterday's Council of Ministers. He also affirmed that if the dishonest part of the partisans insisted in remaining out of law the Government had the duty to intervene. De Gasperi suggested and the Council unanimously resolved to send Minister of War Facchinetti to Milan in order to carry out a sober and exhaustive investigation with the aid of the representatives of the political parties. Minister of the Treasury Corbino, in agreement with Minister of Finance Scoccimarro, proposed some decrees defending the Lire against the speculation by deliberate depreciation of the Italian currency. The Council approved them, and also passed a decree by which the State will collect a tax of 25% of the machinery revaluation quotas used by concerns for increasing their capital stock. Another decree was passed increasing by 200% to 300% the pensions of subscribers of Social Insurance Institutes administered by the "Cassa Depositi e Prestiti".

2. It is reported from Vercelli that an attempt at rebellion by some local partisans was quelled by the intervention of the leaders of the ANPI. The latter passed a resolution declaring that although the whole set up of the partisans movement must be

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3. After the meeting of the Council of Ministers, De Gasperi stated to journalists yesterday that the Pallazza episode was particularly serious. The two prisoners who had been set free were in prison owing to a political crime and presumably they should have benefited by the Amnesty. It could be granted that the procedural delay had been excessive, but once the local procuror of the Republic had pledged immediately to draw the attention of the Turin Procura to the matter, there existed no further pretext justifying an action of force as that of the assault to the prisons. After the decision made yesterday by the Government, the partisans' agitation had no reason to continue, he said. It was also evident that the population reacted against acts of violence which perturbed the country internally and discredited it abroad. This consent and solidarity (of the population) was the surest guarantee that the incidents, although serious, could be overcome, he added. De Gasperi concluded by disclosing that he was going to leave for Val Sugana this morning and that after two days he would have gone to Milan in order to study the partisans situation.

4. The Australian proposal of setting up a sub-commission for studying the question of the Italo-French frontier was rejected by the Paris Conference Political Commission yesterday. The Commission however did not make any decision concerning the Mont Cenis zone. The Economic Commission appointed a Sub-Committee for the examination of war reparations claims presented by the various Countries as regard Italy. Also Belgium, Holland and Mexico now claim war reparations from Italy. The Military Commission approved articles 39 and 40 of the draft treaty with the reservation (suggested by the United States) to discuss again the matter after the Italian memorandum on military clauses has been examined.

5. The President of the Italian Constituent Assembly, Saragat, had a long and cordial conversation with the President of the Yugoslav House, Vladimir Simic, at the Yugoslav Legation in Paris yesterday. Saragat stated that during the conversation Simic expressed his wish for a reconciliation of the Yugoslav and Italian people in order to establish, beyond the positions which now divide them, a fruitful collaboration in the future. (AUSA)

6. It is reported from Paris that the Council of the Four Foreign Ministers directed their Deputies yesterday to start the examination of amendments and new proposals presented by the members of the Conference and by other States, both Allied and

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6. It is reported from Paris that the Council of the Four Foreign Ministers directed their Deputies yesterday to start the examination of amendments and new proposals presented by the members of the Conference and by other States, both Allied and former-enemy in order to ascertain which amendments may deserve the support of the members of the Council. The Council also agreed that the Paris Conference should continue its labours until completion. The "Momento" correspondent Paolo Boni, reports that the disagreement of the Four is caused by a deep suspicion of each other. Russia, he says, fears that the western powers want to escape by any means the obligations taken at Paris one month ago, while the Anglo-American suspect that the Russians want to use the Paris Conference to overthrow the democratic Governments in Italy and Greece and thus extend the Russian domination to the whole of the Mediterranean and to Western Europe.

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7. The Ambassador of Turkey, Ausnu Teray, who is leaving for his country, paid a farewell visit to De Nicola yesterday.

8. The Ministry of Marine announces that, contrary to what has been published by some newspapers, owing to technical reasons the Liberty ships cannot be used to transport POWs. The Ministry is however examining the possibility of employing other ships.

9. The President of the Italo-American Council for Labor, Luigi Antonini, was received by De Gasperi and Nenni yesterday. He explained to De Gasperi the action which he had carried out at Paris in favour of a just peace with Italy, and handed him a letter addressed to Minister Bevin by the President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green. The letter affirms that America wishes Italy's resurrection, that the Italian territorial integrity should not be infringed, and that Italy should not be doomed by an economic slavery.

10. Questioned by a "Messaggero" correspondent on the measures taken by the Government to suppress robbery warfare on the national routes, Undersecretary of the Interior Corsi stated yesterday that a special Road Police was being set up in agreement with the Ministry of Public Works, and that it already operates in 22 provinces. This police, which was 3,200 men strong, was to be equipped with motorcycles, trucks and modern arms.

11. The second phase of the administrative election will start on 6 October and end on 24 November. Rome, Naples, Florence, Turin, Genoa and Palermo will hold the elections on 10 November, while at La Spezia, Mantova, Trento, Aosta, Livorno, Benevento, Salerno, Bari, Foggia, Taranto, Lecce, Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Pistoia, Aquila and Avellino they will be held on 24 November.

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1504

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 29)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. "To calm Russia or to defy her?" - "Today they decide the destiny of the Conference", are the headlines of the paper about the Peace Conference.

2. In an interview given to "C." Santi Paladino, General Secretary of the Italian Unionist Movement stated that associations work in 28 of the United States in favour of a universal Government and that besides Roosevelt, Wendell Wilkie and Henry Morgenthau, numerous American and Italian personalities approved the unionist idea.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

In a note under the title of: "Catholic War Veterans of the U.S. Army have established in Rome Section No. 1000 of their Association", it is said that this Roman Club has been placed under the Chairmanship of Lieutenant Peter Natale, an American of Italian descent.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. In a leading article under the title of: "There was a time Maurice...", the Author comments on the charges brought against "Figaro", especially by "Unità" and "Avanti!", alleging that the paper is voicing the reactionary and fascist trends of Italy today, mainly because it dared to criticise the Government for its compromising stand in the issue of Partisans. Owing to the fact that Parri, who is recognized as the most authoritative spokesman and leader of Italian Partisans, showed himself unable when in power to settle in a satisfactory manner the question under consideration, the writer affirms that all criticism set forth against the present Government by "Figaro", are perfectly right and justified, because it has proved, like Parri himself, unable to settle a situation of vital importance for the maintainance of public order and security of the country.

2. In a correspondence from Milan under the heading of: "Ever more serious situation in Northern Italy - The partisans movement expands and is getting stronger", several items are given, concerning alleged secessionist movements of Partisans in the Northern section of the country.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Commenting on "Unità's" attitude with regard to the Asti incidents, "G. d. S." stresses that the Communist paper is wrong

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GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Commenting on "Unità's" attitude with regard to the Asti incidents, "G.d.S." stresses that the Communist paper is wrong twice: firstly because it seems to be evident that Communists were not inspirers of that movement and secondly because this movement must be repugnant to the Communist authoritarian mentality. G.d.S. denies "Unità's" statement: "the partisans are right" and adds that the partisans would have been right if they had presented their requests in an other way. The paper concludes, that the partisans in the South live under the same conditions and will probably dispose of the same weapons as those of the North, but the South has another idea about the State and its authority.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Owing to President Tsaldaris' personal activity, Greece,

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who certainly would have reasons enough to be agitated against Italy, shows a rare moderation in her attitude and in the speeches, asserts Dipl. adding that the political action of the Greek Govt with regard to the Italian Democrat Government followed clear and frank lines which were adequate to reality, so that it may be hoped that important and responsible groups in Greece are prepared to restore the friendship with Italy. If the policy of Tsaldaris and his collaborators follows such an impulse, Italian public opinion wants to inform the eminent Greek Statesman that this idea would be heartily welcomed by Italy and by all Italians. Referring to the Dodecanese question Dipl. suggests that after the transition of the Greek sovereignty over the Dodecanese the Italian nationals should remain on the islands where they lived before.

2. Public opinion has been informed day by day about the political situation at Trieste, writes the paper, but less information was given about the present economic circumstances at Trieste. At Trieste and especially in Istria and at Pola many Italians, fearing the iron curtain, want to sell, to cede and to liquidate in order to emigrate. But it is our duty, continues the paper, to admonish our nationals at Trieste that they are obliged to defend their positions and that any cession or liquidation represents a flight.

3. Referring to Saragat's speech at Paris which made a good impression in France and the courteous reply of the French delegate, the paper asks, whether these efforts will save the Italian-French friendship or not, adding that if France and Italy are divided they would be negligible quantities in the rivalry of the imperialistic giants and that they could form a third element, essential for the peace of the world, if they were united.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Search after Bashfulness", Ercardio Modigliani comments on a call given by a Commission of State employees to a Minister now in office (whose name the Author does not mention), complaining against the insufficient salaries paid by the Government. The alleged reply of the Minister was: "No doubt, the Italian State does not pay well, but you "vi arrangiate". The word "arrangiarsi" is untranslatable in English, but it implies the meaning of "you allow yourselves to gain something by defrauding". The Author deplores that the State employees are tempted to let themselves to be bribed, on account of low salaries paid to them and claims that a radical reform of this situation is necessary [illegible] the honour and prosperity of the country.

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2. In a short note under the title of: "The Italian Democratic Party", Alfredo Pera announces his dismissals from the ranks of the said Italian Democratic Party. 1639

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.P.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Unemployment and Agriculture", Umberto Merlin passes in review the situation of the country in the sector of Agriculture, especially in connection with unemployment. After a detailed consideration of the problem, the Author points out such provisions that, ..

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according to his experience, would be liable to improve the present situation.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. In his leading article about the internal order of the State G. Natale states that the old principle has been confirmed today in Italy that Foreign Policy "makes" Internal Policy and that the streams in the international field influence sensibly the internal life of the country.

2. "Living cost is increasing continuously", headlines Rodel in an article in which he states that there is no authority which cares about asking what the provincial and the communal commissions have been doing to keep the discipline of prices.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article under the title of: "Outside the Game", Franco Simoncini says that the international situation of Italy is not such as to cause our country to be at the events a tool, either of Russia or of the Anglo-American block. Inasmuch as our country is a point of confluence between the two hemispheres, it might become as well a foundation of the new institutions, on which the solidarity, co-operation and peace of the world are to be established.

2. In a note under the heading of: "A statement by Ferruccio Parri", there is quoted a declaration made by Parri on the subject of the Partisans movement. Parri deplores the uprising of Asti, but says that the movement is of little extent and importance.

3. In a note "Events and Comments - Luxurius III-life", the "Casino" of San Remo is sternly criticised.

MORNING PAPERS (August 30)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to the exclamation of the President of the Council on the occasion of the deliberations of the Asti incidents: "I don't like to be the Facta of the situation" (Facta was the last President of the Council before Fascism), the paper writes, that the present situation is quite different as there is besides the rancour of the vanquished Fascists and Monarchists and the exasperation of large parts of employees and workers, a Govt as the organised strength of the parties of the people. The promptness with which the Government took into consideration the

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2. The paper welcomes the meeting between Saragat and Simic at Paris and the direct conversations between the representatives of the countries in question as the best way to obtain satisfying results in the interest of universal peace.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Hopeless Optimisms", the Author says that all articles, interviews and other documents received from Paris show that there is no hope for

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a radical revision of the Peace Treaty drafted for Italy. From a close examination of the reply given by French Delegate Moutet to our representative Saragat, it appears that in spite of its courteous tone, the decision of official France on the question of boundaries with Italy is prompted by a stern spirit of selfishness and disregard for human rights. Australia, Brazil and other minor States are sometimes taking the floor on our behalf, but we should not deceive ourselves into believing that their more humane standpoint would eventually prevail. But, in spite of such a distressing situation, the Author says that we must fight, because Italy is still capable of playing a "role" in the history of the world. We are a people with a good many defects, but we are not morally lower than those men who are sitting in Paris as judges of our past and future.

2. Note under the title of: "What has happened in the mother-country of Justice! - Presidency of Italian Constituent Assembly asks information the French Assembly - Reports submitted to the Commission of 75 Deputies". This note contains information about the negotiations with the French Constituent Assembly, for the purpose of an exchange of documents to be used for drowing up the new Constitution of the two Countries. There is also a list of the reports submitted to the Commission of 75 Deputies of the Constituent Assembly.

3. Note under the heading of: "Curious polemics". It contains information about the activity displayed by Communist Negarville, in connection with the polemics of "Unità" against Hon. Corsi, Undersecretary at the Ministry of Interior, concerning the Partisans and other issues.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that there are about 100,000 Allied vehicles, only part of which are in good conditions, which are waiting for buyers in ARAR camps.

2. The Ministry of Public Works has granted 44 million lire for undertakings in the Arezzo Province.

3. G. says that there are not enough railway wagons to transport the coal which arrives in Italy and that for this reason depots have been built in the harbours to stock it.

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4. Continuing its enquiry on the reasons why Sicily delivered so little an amount of grain this year, G. says that the main reason is black-marketing and that the Government is responsible for the illicit transport of grain out of the island as it should have taken measures to prevent it from happening.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Mario Berlinguer deplores the "interested alarmist rumours" in Monarchist, Fascist and so-called "independent" papers which announce a new war adding that the great industrialists of war production, the high military caste and the newly rich of Fascism cannot live but in disorder and chaos. Those papers, therefore, like to slant the news to the detriment of one of the big powers and especially to the detriment of Russia. The superiority, however, of the Italian situation, is that Italy has freedom of criticism with regard to every power

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or block in case of unjust claim against Italy, concludes the writer.

2. Referring to yesterday's "Popolo" in which Giuseppe Brusasca asserted that the Italian opposition was largely beaten by the French, I.L. states, that G.B. did not ask for the reasons for this fact and adds that it would be of a high interest to know them also with regard to the Italian-French relations.

3. The paper quotes the London "Daily Worker" which marked the visit of US Naval Units in the Mediterranean as a "clear example of gangster diplomacy."

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Vincenzo Lucci asserts that in these last few weeks all prices of goods went up in Italy and the cost of living too.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the title: "Justice and Procedure", the Author contends that the question of procedure is of vital importance, both in the field of public justice as administered by Tribunals, and in that of international law, as administered by International Conferences like that of Paris. The writer stresses the point that the procedure adopted by Paris Peace Conference was wrong, because the case of the first and foremost defendant, Germany, should have been judged first, while that of Italy, who was a co-belligerent of the Allies, should have come later. Therefore, according to the writer, De Gasperi was wright in asking a postponement of the discussion of the Trieste issue, for many reasons, but also because this would be in harmony with the universal principles governing the procedure of international law.

2. In headline: "The decisions approved by the Council of Ministers - No one is allowed to prevail against State authority - De Gasperi: "We must not repeat the error of 1919 and 1922" - Nenni: "If a dishonest section of Partisans insists in its unlawful attitude, it shall be the duty of Government to act accordingly".

3. In headline: "Criminality in Sicily - After having sentenced his father to death, he proceeds personally to execute the sentence - He burns his father's remains - Arrest and popular reaction - Amurderer of his wife kills two other person because they were acquainted with his crime". The first criminal was a dangerous bandit, Giuseppe Ficarra, 29 years old of Butera. The crime was accomplished with the complicity of members of his gang; Giuseppe Arena, 28 years old and Vincenzo Bonanno, 32 years old. [illegible] Liberio Cattuso, fu Pasquale,

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MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

"The Government will defend the Republic against every attempts of encroachment" is the headline of the paper about the deliberations of the Council of the Ministers with regard to the Asti incidents.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. announces that the National Congress of the Christian Democrat Party will take place from September 18th to 20th instead

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of from September 2nd to 6th, as formerly announced.

2. P. says that 4,000 couples of American brides and Italian ex-PWs formerly interned in the United States are now in Italy awaiting for permits to emigrate to the United States.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

After having explained the importance and the manner of acting by the present Fascist papers, Manlio Lupinacci pleads that the governmental Parties and especially those, which claim anti-fascism as their monopoly, act in preparing the new Constitution with consistency and with the spirit of liberal legality against Fascists. Referring to the epuration and the condemnation of Fascists on the one side and the subsequent too large amnesty on the other side, M.L. writes, that the lack of consistency of a few allmighty Parties has already caused a certain feeling in the people of doubting either the intelligence or the political probity of these Parties.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. reports that yesterday evening at 2000 hrs a big fight, which lasted 20 minutes, took place in the "Florida" Club in Via Francesco Crispi, Rome, between American servicemen. The fight begun following a discussion between a soldier and an officer, both Americans, and shortly after all the servicemen present took part in it throwing chairs and bottles at each others. The M.Ps, the paper says, had a tough job to calm the fighters. 20 servicemen were carried to the hospital.

2. T. reports that a jeep of the U.S. Navy containing 5 sailors last night bumped against a wall in Via delle Muratte, Rome. Three of them, seriously injured were carried by the Carabinieri to a Military Hospital. The jeep heavily damaged, was carried away by the firemen and the other two sailors handed over to a U.S. Navy Officer. The party belonged to the American warships which had arrived in Naples the previous day and were on a visiting trip in Rome.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Attempts at provocation", Gian Carlo Pajetta denounces an alleged "strange communiqué" sent out by a Press Agency, ANSA, concerning the formation of a would-be General Command of Partisans, with alleged Headquarters in Milan. This action, according to the writer, is a manoeuvre intended to cause a new Government crisis and is prompted by reactionary and fascist elements. The writer says that

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2. Headline of an item from Paris: "First official contact between Italy and Yugoslavia - A cordial interview between Saragat and the President of Yugoslav Assembly - Simic has expressed a desire of bringing about a sincere reconciliation as well as of a fruitful co-operation between Italian and Yugoslav peoples". There is also information about a decision taken by Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the four Big States, concerning the Italian Peace Treaty.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/322/PRB

August 31, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Paris Conference Economic Commission approved yesterday afternoon the first article of the draft peace treaty economic clauses. Under the provisions of this article, Italy has to pay Russia 100 million dollars during a period of seven years. A proposal by the Canadian representative to postpone any decision on this article was rejected.

2. It is reported from Paris that Bitossi, Lizzadri and Morelli, the CGIL representatives in the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference, where received by the Russian Foreign Minister, Molotov, yesterday afternoon. Molotov gave them assurance that he had attentively examined their memorandum and that he had found that from the Italian viewpoint the requests concerning territorial questions were just. As for the peace conditions, especially regarding the economic clauses, Molotov said that the Russian Delegation would have done all its best to have them improved, provided that the British, U.S. and French Delegations recognized the necessity for a revision of the economic clauses of the peace treaty. He added that Russia would never sign a peace treaty endangering Italy's independence, that she would send raw materials to Italy to be finished on account of war reparations, that she would not oppose the emigration of Italian workers into Czechoslovakia and finally that she would facilitate the flow of Czechoslovakian coal to Italy.

3. "It is demonstrated", Saragat stated in Paris yesterday, "that it would be erroneous to attribute only to French initiative the rejection of the proposal for the appointment of a Sub-Commission to investigate the controversial points (of the Italo-French frontier question) and especially that regarding the Mont Cenis zone. Until the last moment one was justified in believing that France was not against such a proposal which, according to information from French sources, allegedly met the opposition of Great Britain (backed by the other three Bigs) who were interested in avoiding the creation of a precedent that might have been instanced for other sectors and especially for Trieste. The proposal therefore bumped against the opposition of the Big Four and in the last analisis was rejected, if with the affirmation of a noteworthy and qualified minority." (ANSA)

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4. Undersecretary of the Interior Corsi disclosed yesterday that the issuing of the decree concerning the suppression of the black market and the adoption of a single standard meal in all restaurants and hotels had been postponed in order to give the managers and owners of these places an opportunity to express their viewpoint on the matter. As the objections had been found to be groundless, the decrees would almost surely be approved by the Council of Ministers on next Thursday, Corsi said.

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5. Minister Corbino received a delegation of State employees yesterday, who asked for a 100% increase of the base pay, a 3,000 lire increase of the overall pay of the lower grades of employees, and for the concession of the "thirteenth month" (Christmas bonus equal to a month pay). This request would imply an expenditure by the State of 67½ milliard lire. The Minister observed that there was a difference of 39 milliard lire between his own plan and that of the employees. A Commission headed by Hon. Petrilli was appointed in order to reach an agreement satisfactory for both parties.

6. During a radio speech, Minister Corbino explained yesterday the nature of the financial measures taken recently by the Council of Ministers. "The revaluation of industrial plants", he said, "was authorized in order to improve the situation of concerns especially as regarding amortization, but it could not and should not a pretext for such an unrestrained speculative manoeuvre".

7. The Press Office of the President of the Council announces: "An evening paper reports that numerous regular forces have been deployed to quell possible partisan seditious actions. This news is absolutely groundless. During the daily report at the Viminale it was instead acknowledged that the situation had returned to normal almost everywhere."

8. De Gasperi left for Bolzano yesterday morning. He is expected to proceed to Milan and meet Minister of War Facchinetti and General Cadorna, former Commander General of the Army of Liberation.

9. Reuters reports from Washington that the acting Under-secretary of State, Dean Acheson, stated last night during a press conference that Italy had rejected the American request for acceptance on her territory of 25,000 Jewish people coming from Austria. Despite the U.S. offer to send the necessary supplies, the Italian Govt had rejected the request on the ground of scarce local resources and the belief that the acceptance of 25,000 Jews would result in an abatement of supplies at the disposal of the Italian people, he said.

10. The mother of the Sicilian bandit Giuliano was arrested yesterday on the Montelepre-Trapani road while riding in a car. The driver succeeded in escaping. During a raid of the zone surrounding Montelepre, the police arrested several members of Giuliano's gang. They gave precious information and the arrest of Giuliano himself is expected to take place any moment.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 30)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. The "Four" decided to discard all those recommendatories which they are not prepared to accept, writes the paper, wondering how the 17 "Small" will accept this decision which tends to confirm the thesis of the fait accompli under the pretext of diminishing the works of the Conference. The mosaic of the frontiers, continues the paper, is, therefore, not based any more on ethnical principles according to the promises but on strategical necessities according to the prestige of the...victors.

2. Commenting on the recent requisition of the residence of Masonic Temple in via Quintino Sella by the Prefect Flores, director of the Italian UNRRA services, the paper asks if Flores chose this Masonic Temple because it belonged to another temple. "Errare humanum est, Mr. Prefect, but to persevere is diabolical", continues the paper asking if Flores wants to add to the freedoms of the Atlantic Charter the freedom of the requisition

3. Interviewed by "C.", the managers of the National Association of the Pensioners of Local Cooperations, Avv. Ferrante and Prof. Falcinelli, stated that the project of the Minister of the Treasury about the equali ation of the pension does not conform to the promises solemnly given by the Government on 15 July, as the present draft of the law refers esclusively to the pensioners of the State and not to the civil pensioners of every kind. The interview added that the measures foreseen by the Government are absolutely inadequate with regard to the present living cost.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. Headline of a correspondence from Paris: "Those taking part in discussion are many, but those who resolve are very few - Great Powers agree against the right of little Nations - The seventeen dumb figures taking part in the Conference, were not even allowed the satisfaction of suggesting amendments, because the Big-4 have decided to impose the accomplished fact".

2. Headline of an item from Asmara: "A Massacre by Sudanese Soldiers in Asmara - Forty dead and Seventy wounded". Reuters relates that on the 29 August, seventy Sudanese soldiers excited by exaggerated reports of outrages suffered by their comrades, went back in their barracks to provide themselves with firearms, trucks and even an armored car, and returned afterwards in the town killing civilians and committing acts of pillage.

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FIGARO (Independent)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Attention to the belly", under signature of Figaro, it is said that, at least to all appearance, a secret pact has been concluded between Government and the Black Market profiteers. The Government would say: "We will close an eye on your illicit profits, but in return,

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you should be reasonable and supply the goods to the regular market". In turn they would address to the consumers the following talk: "We are helpless to do anything for you. Buy the goods you need anywhere you can find them, if you want to avoid dying from starvation". Black market is, according to the Author, one of the worst causes of the moral and material chaos that the country is suffering today, and the Govt must find a way out of this situation, for assuring the salvation of the country.

2. Headline of a correspondence from Milan: "Sedition is growing more serious - Partisans are coming together on the hills around Genoa - New details about the invasion of Pallanza Penitentiary - Armed groups in the surrounding of Tortona and Ovada". Besides the items given in this headline, concerning alleged new secessionist movements in Northern Italy, It is said that in the hills around Chiavari, some hundreds Partisans have joined their rebel companions.

3. In a correspondence from Trieste under the heading of: "Terrifying details of the Levate Massacre", it is reported that the corpses of at least eight persons have been found along the road Levate-Binguente, under a heap of foliage. Only one of these victim was recognized: Pietro Facchinetti, communist, who was President of the C.P.L. of Grisignano. He was taken away from his home by an unknown Slav. "OZNA" agents have arrived on the spot to prevent anybody from approaching the place of the massacre.

4. In a polemics under the heading of: "On account of whom?", this question, formerly addressed by "Avanti!" to "Figaro", is addressed in turn by the latter to the former. The question implies, of course, a suspicion that the alleged lies of the opponent, have been published for the interest of a foreign power.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Headline of a Chronicle Item: "Three Wounded in Via delle Muratte - Five American Sailors against a wall with their Jeep". This is a report of an accident that befell five American marine soldiers who arrived yesterday in Rome on a pleasure trip, and alleged in a drunken condition and running at a mad speed. Following a collision against a wall, three of them have been carried to the hospital, severely wounded, and the other two were taken into custody by the MP.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Stressing the possible consequences of actions like the Asti incidents in the event that the Govt should not demonstrate

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GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Stressing the possible consequences of actions like the Asti incidents in the event that the Govt should not demonstrate the necessity of making its authority respected, Sav. asserts, that the Democratic and Republican State must be defended against everybody all the more if the snares come from groups which have their representatives in the Government.

INDIPENDENTE

Headline of a note: "Are there billions to carry out the Public Works Programme? - At the Constituent Assembly it must be made clear if there are or are not funds for the reconstruction of the Country".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. F.A. welcomes in the name of all Italians and especially in the name of all Italian Catholics De Gasperi's firm will to save the authority of the State adding that the recent incidents in the North and the unpunished scrimes in several places of Emilia threaten to dissolve the Italian freedom in civil warfare with subsequent totalitarism. The political parties, continues the writer, which participate in the Govt without renouncing in favour of the opposition act against the clear will of the Italian people which confirmed its desire to restore the destroyed in order to revive the country.

2. Replying to "Komsomolskaia Pravda's" article broadcasted by radio Moscow about the declaration of Galeotti, representative of the Christian Democrat Party, who asserted after the return of the commission of the "Fronte della Gioventù" from Russia that there is full freedom of religion in Russia, Q. stresses it had scrupulously copied Galeotti's words as they were published in "Unità". We then examined, continues Q. the Russian legislation in force to explain the signification of freedom of religion in Russia: limited freedom of the cult with the absolute prohibition of catechistic and religious instruction, neutralized by a school and a conception of life openly atheist.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Enrico Paresce blames the Italians for their lack of interest in the works of the Constituent Assembly and states that they are interested only in Ministerial programmes about financial and economic measures with their political repercussions. On the other hand, continues the writer, the diligence even of the most erudite is not sufficient to elaborate the new Constitution if there is a lack of the spirit of Democracy and if the notions of the electors don't correspond with those of the elected.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Academic Cynicism", Ezio Amadeo criticizes at length the economic and financial policy of Minister Corbino, as set forth in an article appearing in the Milan issue of the daily paper "Il Tempo", under the signature of Attico, because, in the opinion of Amadeo, such a policy has proved to be a failure, and cannot be justified on technical and moral grounds as well.

2. Headline of an item from Venezia: "The situation of Istria region - A traffic control post assailed by Slav [illegible]". It is reported that the assailants who presumably

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2. Replying to "Komsomolskaia Pravda's" article broadcasted by radio Moscow about the declaration of Galcotti, representative of the Christian Democrat Party, who asserted after the return of the commission of the "Fronte della Gioventù" from Russia that there is full freedom of religion in Russia, Q. stresses it had scrupulously copied Galcotti's words as they were published in "Unità". We then examined, continues Q. the Russian legislation in force to explain the signification of freedom of religion in Russia: limited freedom of the cult with the absolute prohibition of catechistic and religious instruction, neutralized by a school and a conception of life openly atheist.

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2. Headline of an item from Venezia: "The situation of Istria region - A traffic control post assailed by Slav terrorists". It is reported that the assailants who presumably were Tito's men, discharged many shots against Italian soldiers. The latter reacted immediately and put the aggressors to flight.

MORNING PAPERS (August 31)

1654

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The Council of the Ministers showed in its last session that it understood the reasons which caused the discontent: lack of coordination of the measures foreseen for the renewal, anarchy of initiative and mistrust in the lira, writes the paper adding the moral reasons : inequality of the treatment of the different

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categories of citizens, poverty and raw misery for too many social classes. The first measures of the Government show that the Republic is about to go the way of arranged work, disciplined freedom and of prosperity being the subordination of the interest of a few privileged to the interest of the collectivity, concludes the paper.

2. "Agitation in the North against the high cost of living" - "The prices must diminish" - "All workers agree to assimilate the living cost to the situation of wages" are the headlines of the paper about agitations in Pavia, Novara and Milan.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "No man's Land", the Author criticises at length the decision lately taken by the Council of Ministers to allot milliards of lire for the construction of new highways between Milan and Genoa and Turin, in addition to those already existing, with the pretext of securing occupation to unemployed workers. According to the writer, this is a demagogical measure, by which the money of the State is squandered. In Sicily and other regions of Italy there are large landed estates (latifundia) deprived of roads, canals, wells, building and of everything needed for tilling land and performing efficiently all other kinds of agricultural work. Many of our politicians are encouraging peasants and genuine or would-be agricultural labourers to occupy these estates, without considering the fact that, under present conditions in those agricultural holdings it would be impossible for any worker to gain a living. Therefore the Government would act more wisely by spending the nation's money in carrying out a programme of works intended to establish the most favorable conditions for fostering all agricultural activity, rather than to build up expensive and useless highways for automobile traffic.

2. In a note under the title of: "An anachronistic Commission", the announcement given by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers concerning the appointment of a Corporative Commission for drawing up a law on the press, is made the subject of a stern criticism.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that an Italo-Dutch commercial agreement was signed yesterday in Rome. Italy will export to the Netherlands vegetables, fruit, cloth, dresses, and machinery against Dutch cattle, potatoes, chemical products, radios, and electric machinery.

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2. G. reports that from September 1st Italy will temporarily start importing sugar. This sugar will be used for manufacturing of products which will later be exported.

3. G. announces that the "Alfa Romeo" plant of Bari has been derequisitioned and that other industrial plants in Rome an Naples will soon follow.

4. G. reports that a Norwegian commercial delegation is about to arrive in Italy.

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5. A fashion exhibition will take place in Turin from October 6th to 20th.

6. G. says that UNRRA's imports in Italy during the first 7 months of 1946 represent 47% of the imports foreseen for this year and are divided as follows: 1,182,000 tons of food, 58,700 tons of agriculture products, 3,325,000 tons of raw materials, 50,470 tons of textile raw materials and clothing, and 5,625 tons of sanitary equipment.

7. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8650-8850 p.m. 8800-8850; Pound: a.m. 1340-1370, p.m. 1360-1370; Dollar: Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 472-485, p.m. 476-480; Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 482-495, p.m. 486-490; Swiss Franc: a.m. 148-152, p.m. 151-152.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Fernando Schiavetti requests in a leading article urgent relief for I.L. stressing that a sufficient subscription is at present of a vital importance for the paper.

2. "Russia will not sign a treaty which endangers Italy's independence", is the headline of the paper about the Peace Conference at Paris.

3. Interviewed by the paper, a few members of the Commission of Trieste Federal Chamber of Labor, which arrived at Rome a few days ago, pointed out that the constitution of the United Syndicates had been authorized during the Yugoslav military occupation. These United Syndicates were branches of the Syndacate Center at Belgrad. All Giulian workers were inscribed nolens volens in the United Syndacates without their agreement. After the end of the Yugoslav administration and under the Allied Military Govt 12,000 workers left the United Syndacates and entered the Federal Chamber of Labor which became recognised by the CGIL. Today this Chamber has 36,000 members.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N.'s headline to yesterday's decisions of the economic counsel of the Paris Conference is the following: "Italy sentenced to pay 100 million dollars to the U.S.S.R. Having got what he wanted Molotov declares to the representatives of the Italian Confederation of Labor that he will do his best to improve the economic clauses of the peace treaty".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

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MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Order", the Author says that in the last Council of Ministers very wise words have been pronounced by the spokesmen of the various parties, from De Gasperi to Nenni, on the Partisans' issue and in general on the necessity to preserve public order in the country. The writer adds that it is a matter of satisfaction to realize that even Partisans' leaders have urged their followers to refrain from all inconsiderate action and abide by law. The conclusion of the article is: "This country needs discipline, security and stability. To disregard this expectation of our people it would be a dangerous business for any Government or party".

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2. In a note under the title of: "25%", the paper criticises the tax lately established by Government on the Companies Share Market.

3. In an item under the heading of: "Rossoni has taken to flight", there is description of the conditions under which the flight of Rossoni, former Fascist leader, took place at the Ciampino Airport, yesterday at 1330. Rossoni has disguised himself under a prelate dress.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Mario Alessandrini welcomes Romita's return to the Ministry of Public Works as a sign that the Govt decided at last to confront the problem of reconstruction with adequate measures. Besides hundreds of milliards, competence and seriousness are needed, states the writer adding that these two qualities are not unknown to Romita.

2. "In 7 years Italy must pay one hundred millions of dollars to Russia" is a headline of the paper which adds that also this sentence is without appeal.

3. Elio Martini states in an inquiry about woollen-manufacturies that there are only one million Italians able to buy textures adding that an importer asserted to pay 1000 lire for a kilo of wool. The writer recalls that the famous Sacerdote mission found wool in America for 125 lire. This was such a low price that the Italian Govt begun also to make black market and to sell this wool for 750 lire, states E.M.

4. Quoting the nomination of Spaccht as a Consul General at Alessandria, the paper criticises the Foreign Ministry for appointing Fascists to represent the Italian Republic.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. praises the behaviour of the Republic of Cuba toward Italy saying that after having declared war on Italy only out of a democratic ideal against Fascism and Nazism, this American Republic has now unfrozen Italian property and handed it back to their owners.

2. Igino Giordani deplores the fact that Italy and France who have lots of things in common and should stick together as they are surrounded by three powerful blocs, the Anglo-Saxon, the German and the Slav, should now be separated by mere questions of mountains in the Alps which are of no practical military interest to France in this era of atomic bombs.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on the vote of the Congress of the French Socialist Party and explaining the not yet decided and ambiguous rôle of the Communists in Europe who always depend upon Russia's decisions, Panfilo Gentile writes, that the Socialist Party wanted neither to precipitate nor to anticipate its decisions and made use of the pact of unity of action with the Communists in the meantime in which the position of the Communists is not cleared up.

2. The paper comments on "Avanti's" astonishment about De Gasperi's quotation of Facta and decries that nobody cares any more about the general interest or the unity of Italy as the election are near and the votes are the only thing of importance.

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3. The official communication of the Council of the Ministers stated that the Asti incidents were caused by the slowness of the bureaucracy and the liberality with which the magistracy interpreted the amnesty, writes the paper adding that every Minister is responsible for its own Ministry and its bureaucracy and that, therefore, the Ministers are responsible for the agitations in the North.

4. The paper prints a picture of the arrival of the corpses of the five American aviators at Ciampino and adds that Admiral Stone, General Lee, the British Ambassador and the American Chargé d'Affaires were present at Ciampino together with two high Italian officers.

TEMPO (Independent)

T, reporting on the situation in Puglie calls Bari "the antechamber of the Balkans".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Text of today inset: "Yesterday Minister Corbino publicly recognized that the Treasury situation is very serious. When will the Minister ever resolve to recognize that such a situation is a result of his erroneous policy, and when will he draw from it the logical consequence?"

2. In a leading article under the title of: "A just man", Franco Rodano points out that Corbino's mystical faith in the stability of our present lira, was bound to be deceived, because of an alleged superiority of the communist method of systematic State planning of national economy over that of private initiative and private ownership upheld by Corbino. By the end of the article, the Author submits to De Gasperi an invitation to get rid of Corbino, because of the alleged failure of his economic policy, and adds: "the faith of Corbino in our lira is manifesting itself in such unreasonable ways that it is urgent, for the good of all, not to allow it to be any more a matter of public cult, but of mere personal belief".

3. In headline: "It is urgent that we change our way - Deep discomfort in the country about the consequences of Corbino's economic policy - Serious conditions of State employees set forth to Minister of Treasury - "State Treasury is in a very difficult situation", replies the Minister - Agitations in Northern Italy against the rise of prices".

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